

University of Allahabad.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.



Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

(PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY)

1903

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I.

University of Allahabad Calendar,

1903.

JULY		
1 2 3 4	W Th F S	
6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	Summer Vacation ends.
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting: or on the first Saturday in August.
27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th F	Nag Panchami. Shiva Koti fair.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	Raksha Bandhan.
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	Janma Ashtami.
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	Anant Chaudas.
7 8 9 10 11 12	M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19	M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26	M T W Th F S	Somwati and Mahalaya Amawash.
28 29 30	M T W	

OCTOBER		
1 2 3	Th F S	Dasehra holidays end.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	S M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	University of Panjab incorporated, 1882.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	{ Dewali. Yamadwitia.
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W Th F S	Akshay Naumi.

NOVEMBER.		
1	S	Deothan Ekadashi.
2	M	
3	T	Shab-i-Barat.
4	W	
5	Th	Kartiki Puranmashi.
6	F	
7	S	Syndicate Meeting.
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

1	T	Syndicate Meeting.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Alwida.
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Id-ul-Fitr. Christmas Holidays begin.
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

1 2	F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F S	Makar Shankrant.
18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	Maghi Amawash. Basant Panchmi.
25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W Th F S	

FEBRUARY		
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	S M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	S M T W Th F S	Shiva Ratri.
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	S M T W Th F S	
28 29	S M	Id-uz zoha.

MARCH		
1	T	} Holi. Syndicate Meeting.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Annual Meeting of the Senate. M.A., D.Sc., B.A., & B.Sc. Examinations begin.
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Intermediate and Entrance Examinations begin Solar Eclipse.
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Ram Naumi.
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	} Moharram.
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

10 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1904.

1	F	Good Friday. Syndicate Meeting.
2	S	
3	S	L.L.B. Examination begins. (Easter Monday.)
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	Summer Vacation begins.
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

2 3 4 5 6 7	M T W Th F S	
9 10 11 12 13 14	M T W Th F S	
16 17 18 19 20 21	M T W Th F S	
23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W Th F S	Late Queen-Empress' Birthday.
30 31	M T	King-Emperor's Birthday.

12 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1904.

JUNE		
1 2 3 4	W Th F S	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	S M T W Th F S	
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	S M T W Th F S	
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	S M T W Th F S	
26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th	

1	F	
2	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

14 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1904.

1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	M T W Th F S	
28 29 30 31	M T W	

SEPTEMBER		
1 2 3	Th F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	S M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F	

1	S	
2		
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9		
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16		
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23		
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30		

OCTOBER		
1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	
7 8 9 10 11 12	M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19	M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26	M T W Th F S	
28 29 30	M T W	

DECEMBER		
1 2 3	Th F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W Th F S	

2 3 4 5 6 7	M T W Th F S	
9 10 11 12 13 14	M T W Th F S	
16 17 18 19 20 21	M T W Th F S	
23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W Th F S	
30 31	M T	

1 2 3 4	W Th F S	
6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	
27 28	M T	

<p>1905</p>		
1 2 3 4	W Th F S	
6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	
27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th F	

JULY		
1	S	
2		
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9		
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16		
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23		
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

MAY		
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	
8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F S	
15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27	M T W Th F S	
29 30 31	M T W	

1 2 3	Th F S	
5 6 7 8 9 10	M T W Th F S	
12 13 14 15 16 17	M T W Th F S	
19 20 21 22 23 24	M T W Th F S	
26 27 28 29 30	M T W Th F	

II. THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR :

THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES JOHN DIGGES LATOUCHE,
*K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Pro-
vinces of Agra and Oudh.*

VICE-CHANCELLOR :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox (I.C.S.)

HONORARY FELLOWS :

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.

The Right Hon'ble Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of
Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., D. Litt.

The Right Hon'ble George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of
Kedleston, M.A., F.R.S., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite,
K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.

FELLOWS :

*I.—Ex officio under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a),
of Act XVIII of 1887.*

Date of appointment.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. The Chief Justice of the High Court of
Judicature, N.-W. Provinces | ... 15th November, 1887. |
| 2. The Chief Commissioner of the Central
Provinces | ... Ditto. |

		Date of appointment.
3.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ...	15th November, 1887.
4.	The Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	Ditto.
5.	The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch ...	31st May, 1893.
6.	Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch	Ditto.
7.	The Commissioner of Allahabad ...	15th November, 1887.
8.	Ditto Lucknow ...	Ditto.
9.	Ditto Agra ...	Ditto.
10.	The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	Ditto.
11.	The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	Ditto.
12.	The Principal, Queen's College, Benares ...	Ditto.
13.	The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces ...	22nd April, 1892.
14.	The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow ...	20th May, 1893.
15.	The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee ...	10th November, 1893.
16.	The Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun ...	Ditto.
17.	The Commissioner of Rohilkhand ...	4th September, 1895.

II-A.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 6 (2) of Act XVIII of 1887.

		Date of appointment.
1.	Syyad Mahmud, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...	15th November, 1887.
2.	Raja Jai Krishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I.,	Ditto.
3.	Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, C.S.I.	Ditto.
4.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles Henry Hill, M.A., Barrister-at-Law	Ditto.
5.	Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Zaka-ul-la, Khan Bahadur, ...	Ditto.
6.	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.

	Date of appointment.
67. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya- ram Bhattacharya, M.A. ...	15th November, 1887.
78. Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A., Rai Baha- dur, ...	Ditto.

*II-B.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 5 (1), clause (b),
of Act XVIII of 1887.*

	Date of appointment.
1. Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A. ...	2nd December, 1887.
2. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. ...	20th December, 1888.
3. George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., Barrister-at Law ...	12th February, 1890.
4. Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A. ...	14th May, 1890.
5. Nawab Imad-ud-Dowlah Ali Yar Khan Motaman Jang Syiad Husain Bilgrami, B.A. ...	Ditto.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law, C.I.E. ...	23rd November, 1891.
7. Walter Mytton Colvin, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, 8th November, 1891.	
8. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dube	18th November, 1892.
9. The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M.A., D.D. ...	Ditto.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Edward Knox (I.C.S.) ...	29th November, 1892.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, M.A., Barrister-at Law	Ditto.
12. John McConaghey, M.D., COL., I.M.S....	24th January, 1893.
13. Maulvi Mushtak Husain...	14th November, 1894.
14. Hanson Odell Budden, Esq.	4th January, 1895.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice William Robert Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) ...	9th January, 1896.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramoda Charan Banerji, B.A., B.L. ...	Ditto.
17. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Smith Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) ...	Ditto.
18. Ernest George Hill, Esq., B.A. ...	2nd February, 1897.
19. Leslie DeGruyther, Esq., Barrister-at- Law ...	Ditto.
20. Pandit Gendan Lal, B.A., Rai Bahadur	Ditto.
21. Maulvi Syiad Ashraf Ali, M. A. ...	Ditto.
22. Claude Fraser de la Fosse, Esq., M.A....	5th April, 1898.

		Date of appointment.
23.	Charles Mathew Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B. Litt.	5th April, 1898.
24.	Syyad Akbar Husain, Khan Bahadur	Ditto.
25.	Lala Baij Nath, B.A., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
26.	Pt. Jwala Prasad, M.A.	10th March, 1899.
27.	Pt. Rama Shankar Misra, M.A. ...	Ditto.
28.	M. Muhammad Ishak Khan ...	Ditto.
29.	Charles Earle Welby, Esq. ...	Ditto.
30.	Rev. Arthur Crosthwaite, M.A. ...	Ditto.
31.	Colin Harington Browning, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law	11th September, 1899.
32.	The Hon'ble David Thomas Roberts (I.C.S.). C.S.I.	11th April, 1900.
33.	Lieut.-Col. John Anderson, M.B., I.M.S.	Ditto.
34.	Pandit Sri Lal, M.R.A.C. ...	Ditto.
35.	Babu Sris Chandra Bose, B.A. ...	Ditto.
36.	J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., ...	16th October, 1900.
37.	W. H. Moreland, Esq., B.A., LL.B. ...	9th April, 1901.
38.	Pandit Ikbal Kishen, B.A. ...	Ditto.
39.	Muhammad Rafiq, Esq., B.A., Barrister- at-Law	Ditto.
40.	Assistant Surgeon Mahendra Nath Ohdedar, Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
41.	Henry Sharp, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.) ...	2nd January, 1902.
42.	Rev. Arthur Henry Ewing, M.A., Ph.D.,	10th May, 1902.
43.	<i>Aftab Ahmad Khan Esq. B.A. LL.B. 25th Dec 1902</i>	
III.—Elected by the Senate under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), of Act XVIII of 1887.		

		Date of election.
1.	George Frederick William Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D.	4th February, 1889.
2.	Alexander Hamilton Pirie, Esq. ...	Ditto.
3.	The Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D. ...	Ditto.
4.	Thomas Gaskell Sykes, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
5.	Arthur William Ward, Esq., B.A. ...	19th February, 1891.
6.	Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Bar- rister-at Law	Ditto.
7.	The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath	Ditto.
8.	Thomas Walker Arnold, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
9.	Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A. ...	15th February, 1892.

		Date of election.
10.	Theodore Morison, Esq., B.A. ...	18th February, 1893.
11.	John Murray, Esq. M.A. ...	Ditto.
12.	The Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A. ...	5th July, 1894.
13.	The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A. ...	Ditto.
14.	The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram, M.A., [LL.B., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
15.	Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S. ...	Ditto.
16.	Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, Esq. M.A., LL.B. ...	Ditto.
17.	Wilfrid King Porter, Esq., B.A. Barris- ter-at-Law ...	Ditto.
18.	Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Muhammad Shibli Nomani ...	Ditto.
19.	Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister- at-Law ...	Ditto.
20.	James George Jennings, Esq., M.A. ...	8th May, 1896.
21.	Ernest Hanbury Hankin, M.A. ...	Ditto.
22.	Mohendra Nath Dutt, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
23.	T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
24.	Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
25.	William Knox Johnson, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	13th April, 1893.
26.	Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L. ...	Ditto.
27.	Dr. Satish Chandra Banerjee, M.A., LL.D. ...	10th March, 1899.
28.	The Hon'ble Pt. Madan Mohan Mala- viya, B.A., LL.B. ...	Ditto.
29.	Babu Sita Ram, B.A. ...	Ditto.
30.	Rev. James Marsh Challis, M.A. ...	Ditto.
31.	Llewellyn Tipping, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
32.	Mathew Brown Cameron, Esq., M.A. B. Sc. ...	Ditto.
33.	Rev. Charles Lysander Bare, M.A., B.D. ...	11th April, 1900.
34.	G. S. Carey, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
35.	Babu Beni Madhava Sarkar, M.A. ...	Ditto.
36.	Babu Ramanand Chatterji, M.A. ...	Ditto.
37.	Babu Kula Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A. ...	Ditto.
38.	The Rev. Henry Bickersteth Durrant, M.A. ...	9th April, 1901.

Date of election.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 39. | Pt. Moti Lal Nehru | ... | ... | 9th April, 1901. |
| 40. | Babu Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A., F.R.S.E., | 25th April, 1902. | | |
| 41. | Dr. A. Richardson, Ph.D., F.C.S. | ... | Ditto. | |
| 42. | Durga Charan Banerji, Esq., B.A. | ... | 2nd. April, 1903. | |

THE SYNDICATE.

PRESIDENT :

1. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice G.E. Knox (I.C.S.)

Ex officio MEMBERS.

2. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
3. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
4. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
5. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
6. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
7. The Principal, Agra College.
8. The Principal, M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

9. The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A., Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
10. The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.
11. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A., Member of the Faculty of Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, C.I.E. Member of the Faculty of Law. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
13. The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, P.W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.
14. Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
15. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.
16. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
17. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
18. H. Cox, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
19. H. Sharp, Esq., M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
20. C. F. De la Force Esq. M.A. *offg* elected 1st May 1903

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PRESIDENT :

Director of Public Instruction.

Ex officio MEMBERS.

1. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
6. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra.
9. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
10. The Principal, Government College, Jabalpur.
11. The Principal, Bareilly College, Bareilly.
12. The Principal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.
13. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
14. The Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.
15. The Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares.
16. The Principal, Christian College, Allahabad.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

17. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
18. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
19. Mr. Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
20. Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
21. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
22. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
23. Maulvi Syiad Ashraf Ali, M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.
24. C. F. de la Fosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
25. Mr. Mohendra Nath Dutt, M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
26. W. K. Johnson, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law. Elected 6th March, 1899.
27. C. M. Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B. Litt. Elected 6th March, 1899.
28. L. Tipping, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.

29. M. B. Cameron, Esq., M.A. B. sc. Elected 4th March, 1901.
30. Rev. A. Crosthwaite, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1901.
31. Babu Sarat Chandra Mukarji, M.A., B.L. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
32. Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
33. Rev. J. M. Challis, M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
34. Lala Sita Ram, B.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
35. Babu Sris Chandra Bose, B.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. A W. WARD, M.A.

Members :

1. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
2. The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
3. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
4. H. Cox, Esq. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.
5. E. G. Hill, Esq., B.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
6. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
7. A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
8. Rev. A. Crosthwaite, M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
9. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
10. Babu Beni Madhava Sarkar, M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
11. G. N. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., LL.B. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
12. Dr. G. Thibaut. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
13. A. Venis, Esq., M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
14. Mahendro Nath Dutt, Esq., M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

(FOR TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1905.)

I.—English Literature (7).

The Director, Public Instruction,	Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Jennings.	Mr. Morison.
Mr. Venis.	Mr. Pirie.
Mr. Knox Johnson.	

Convener—Dr. Thibaut.

II.—Philosophy (7).

Mr. Venis.	Mr. Pirie.
Dr. Thibaut	Rev. Mr. Westcott.
Mr. Cameron.	Sanjiban Ganguli.
Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.	

Convener—Mr. Venis.

III.—Sanskrit (5).

Dr. Thibaut.	Pt. A. Bhattacharya.
Mr. Venis	Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi.

Convener.—Pt. Adityaram Bhattacharya.

IV.—Arabic and Persian (5).

Maulavi Syiad Ashraf Ali.	Maulavi Syiad Amjad Ali.
Dr. Thibaut	Mr. Venis.

Convener—Dr. Thibaut.

V.—Greek, Latin and Hebrew (5).

Dr. Thibaut.	Mr. Knox Johnson.
Mr. Venis.	Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

Convener—Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

VI.—History, Geography and Political Economy (7).

Mr. Morison.	Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Jennings.	Mr. Browning.
Mr. Knox Johnson.	Mr. Pirie.
Mr. de la Fosse.	

Convener—Mr. Morison.

VII.—European Modern Languages (5).

Mr. Morison.	Mr. Jones.
Dr. Thibaut.	Mr. Tipping.
Mr. Knox Johnson.	

Convener—Mr. Knox Johnson.

VIII.—Mathematics.

Chosen by the Faculty of Arts.	{	The Director, Public	{	Chosen by the Faculty of Science.
		Instruction.		
		Mr. Murray.		
		Mr. G. N. Chakravarti		
		Rev. Mr. Crosthwaite.		

Convener—Mr. Cox (appointed by the Syndicate).

IX.—Physical Science (5).

Mr. Hill.	Mr. Cox.
Mr. Murray.	Mr. Ward.
Mr. A. C. Sanyal.	

Convener—Mr. Hill.

X.—Drawing and Surveying (5).

The Director, Public Instruction. | Mr. Murray.
 The Principal, Thomason College. | Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.
Convener—Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.

FACULTY OF LAW.**PRESIDENT :**

The Hon'ble Mr. T. CONLAN, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law.

MEMBERS :

1. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
 2. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
 3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, I.C.S. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
 4. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
 5. W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
 6. Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
 7. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramoda Charan Banerji, B.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
 8. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. R. Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.). Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
 9. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.). Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
 10. The Hon'ble Pt. Bishambar Nath. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
 11. The Hon'ble Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B. Elected 4th March, 1901.
 12. Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.D. Elected 4th March, 1901.
 13. Pt. Moti Lal Nehru. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.**MEMBERS :**

1. The Secretary to Government, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, P.W.D., B.&R. Branch. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
2. The Secretary to Government, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch. Elected 2nd March, 1903.

3. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
Elected 2nd March, 1903.
 4. The Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh.
Elected 2nd March, 1903.
 5. A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
 6. H. Cox, Esq., M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
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REGISTRAR.

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M.A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Officiating from 16th November, 1892, till the 9th January, 1893; re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq. Officiating 12th February to 12th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896; re-appointed 7th March, 1898; re-appointed 5th March, 1900; re-appointed 3rd March, 1902.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.

CHANCELLORS:

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
 1894. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Cadell, C.S.I.
 1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick Macdonnell, G.C.S.I.
 1898. The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.
 1898. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick Macdonnell, G.C.S.I.
 1901. The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.
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FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE FOR NOMINATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH.

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law.
Elected 1st November, 1893; re-elected 11th January, 1896.
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law.
Elected 7th March, 1898; re-elected 4th August, 1900;
re-elected 18th September, 1902.

III.
ACT No. XVIII OF 1887.

Passed on the 23rd September, 1887.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Establishment and incorporation of University.
3. Chancellor.
4. Vice-Chancellor.
5. Fellows.
6. First Fellows.
7. Vacation of office of Fellows.
8. Honorary Fellows.
9. Constitution and powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners and Officers.
13. Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.
14. Power to confer Degrees after examination.
15. Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

16. Power to levy fees.
17. Power to make rules.
18. Examiners, officers and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts and audit thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND APPROVED AS FELLOWS, UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OR CLAUSE (c).

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad ; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887, and
Title and commence-
ment, (2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the patron of the University.

Establishment and
incorporation of Uni-
versity.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to transfer the same, to contract and to do all other things necessary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.

(3) The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

4. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Except as provided in sub-sections (3) and (4) he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor, unless the Chancellor otherwise directs.

(4) The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Knight, Queen's Council, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December 1889.

Fellows.

5. (1) The following persons shall be Fellows, namely,—

- (a) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf;
- (b) persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Arts, or for services to the cause of education; and
- (c) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor:

Provided that—

- (i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b) and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty ; and
- (ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (c) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (b).

(2) A person appointed under clause (b), or elected and approved under clause (c) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (a) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (b) or clause (c) thereof, as the case may be.

6. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the Schedule shall be deemed to have been
First Fellows. specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a); and

(2) The persons named in Part II of the Schedule shall, except for the purpose of the second clause of the proviso to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification
Vacation of office of
Fellows. in the official *Gazette*, cancel or amend any portion of Part I of the Schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).

(2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellow appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1), of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

(3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

8. Every person who has filled the office of patron or
 Honorary Fellow. Chancellor shall be an Honorary
 Fellow of the University, but
 shall not be a member of the Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows
 Constitution and powers of Senate. for the time being shall form the
 Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

10. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor,
 or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, a
 Chairman at meetings of the Senate. Fellow chosen by the Fellows
 present at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall
 preside as Chairman.

11. (1) When a question respecting the election of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy.

(2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting unless ten members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

(4) The Chairman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote, and the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

12. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may from time to time (1) appoint or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate ;

(2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law, and with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering and Medicine ;

(3) appoint, suspend and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of examiners, officers, and servants of the University ;

(4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of professors and lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate.

13. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.

(3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

(4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(5) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the

Power to confer degrees after examination.

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

- (a) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts;
- (b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws;
and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, —
- (c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science;
- (d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine;
- (e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

15. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination.

16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

- (a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat;
- (b) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, subsection (1), clause (c);
- (c) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties, and remuneration of examiners, officers and servants;
- (d) the appointment, duties and remuneration of professors and lecturers, and the suspension

and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate;

- (e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for examinations of the University;
- (f) the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees; and
- (g) generally all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—

- (a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council; and

- (b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—

be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees.

(3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the

Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned or, as the case may be, to have been made, confirmed and sanctioned, under sub-sections (1) and (2).

18. (1) Every examiner, officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the
 Examiners, officers, and servants of the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.

(2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions

Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.

in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the official *Gazette*, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules.

20. All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5, sub-
Notification in cer-
tain cases
section (1), clauses (b) and (c),
all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*.

21. (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.
Annual accounts and
audit thereof.

(2) For the purposes of the examination and audit, the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.

(3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,

refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2), shall be punished for every such refusal or neglect with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit, he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government, and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law, and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.

(5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is not paid as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See Section 6.]

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) :—

The office of—

Bishop of Calcutta ;

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces ;

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ;

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ;

Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department ;

Commissioner of Allahabad ;

Commissioner of Lucknow :

Commissioner of Agra ;

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad ;

Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c):

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

2. The Hon'ble William Tyrrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

10. Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University.
11. Raja Udai Pratab Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, in the Bahraich district.
12. Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah.
13. Mahamahopadhyaya Babu Deva Shastri, Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
14. John C. Nesfield, Esq., Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division.
15. Kenneth Deighton, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.
16. William Charles Benett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
17. Michael J. White, Esq., Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
18. Alexander Thomson, Esq., Principal, Agra College.
19. Babu Promoda Das Mittra, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.
20. Charles H. Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

21. William H. Wright, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

22. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

23. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur, Emeritus Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

24. Samuel Alexander Hill, Esq., Bachelor in Science, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

25. The Rev. John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.

26. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Queen's College, Benares.

27. Theodore Beck, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

28. Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

29. Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.

30. Babu Bireshwar Mittra, Professor of Law, Queen's College, Benares.

31. Lala Makund Lal. Rai Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

32. Babu Ram Saran Das, Master of Arts, Fyzabad.

Amendment of Act XVIII, 1887.

SCHEDULE—PART I.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Government Order No. ¹⁴⁹⁷_{II-913}, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7 of the ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, XVIII of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend PART I of the SCHEDULE of the Act in the following particulars :

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow." For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch."

IV.
RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF ALLAHABAD.

THE SENATE.

1. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.

2. Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education, and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate,

3. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.

4. The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting to commence on the 1st Monday in March. The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.

5. The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct. The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

6. At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

7. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect. Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened by the direction of the Chancellor.

8. At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed.

10. Not less than thirty days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such thirty days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice

shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

11. A Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.

12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10, the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.

12(a). Notice in writing of amendments intended to be proposed at a meeting, and the precise terms thereof, shall be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him at least 10 clear days before the day of such meeting. The Registrar shall forthwith forward to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post a copy of the said notice or notices. No Fellow shall be permitted to propose at the meeting of the Senate any amendment of which notice has not been given in the manner aforesaid, unless two-thirds of the members present agree in granting permission to put forward such an amendment.

13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months'

notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting, to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post to his recorded address.

THE FACULTIES.

14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

15. The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the University, shall be *ex officio* members of the Faculty of Arts, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules; provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed 35 nor be less than 15.

16. The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five.

17. The Governor-General in Council, having approved the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows on the Faculty shall not exceed twenty nor be less than twelve.

Rule 17(a) is cancelled.

18. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

18(a). The number of Fellows to constitute the Faculty of Engineering shall not exceed nine and not be less than five.

19. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.

21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate and not at any other time. Except as provided by the Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty, unless (a) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting ; or unless (b) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their

intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting.

23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

24. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 29, and except as may be provided under Rules 30, 31 and 32, each member of any Faculty, other than the Faculty of Arts, may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

25. A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of

the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

26. Any member of a Faculty may retire from membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar.

27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate, at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected.

28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892; and one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

The members of the Faculty of Arts so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Arts shall determine amongst

themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the respective Annual Meetings in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, in this rule mentioned.

29. Of the members of the Faculty of Law elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively.

30. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

30(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Science elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 1895, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Science ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Science shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

31(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Engineering elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Engineering shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.

35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.

36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.

37. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty.

38. Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given ; such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

40. With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an *Agenda* paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and such business only shall be considered at the meeting.

41. At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair. In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a chairman. Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second vote.

42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a *quorum*. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a *quorum* of such Faculty.

43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.

44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

An officer of the Educational Service, Central Provinces, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B.A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, or the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two Fellows of the University, being members of the Faculty of Law, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

One other Fellow of the University, being a member of the Faculty of Engineering and engaged in the execution, maintenance or control of Public Engineering Works, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and,

Five other Fellows of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate :

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University, or who shall cease to hold the qualification upon which he was elected to the Syndicate, shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* and

* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal or such Secretary to Government shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction, or Principal, or the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this rule as the case may be, for the purpose of this rule.

46. Until the second Monday in January, 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the *ex officio* members mentioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be elected at the meeting at which these Rules are considered.

47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. No notice of an intention to propose a Fellow of the University for election to the Syndicate need be given before the Annual Meeting at which the election may take place :

Provided that whenever there is a vacancy in the number of elective members of the Syndicate, the Syndicate

may, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow of the University qualified for election to the vacant membership to act as a member of the Syndicate until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow of the University to fill such vacancy can be elected.

49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.

50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their Annual Meeting, which shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate, to consider and deal with questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October, in any year, shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.

51. Not less than seven days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue

of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate an *Agenda* paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.

53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a *quorum*.

54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the time at which they shall be held; to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.

55. Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR.

56. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting. The first Registrar is ARCHIBALD E. GOUGH, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid, the term of office of a Registrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.

57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.

60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

62. No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the Senate. Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (a) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a meeting of the Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Registrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate, and shall also give notice thereof in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address.

63. The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two

Fellows have, prior to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate, and in a registered cover to each Fellow at his recorded address, notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

AFFILIATION.

64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.

65. The power of affiliating institutions rests with the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor. All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the Province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the College is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

66. The application for affiliation must contain—

- (a) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated;
- (b) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard;
- (c) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.

67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

68. The following is the prescribed academic costume :—

Chancellor.

Gown.—A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—Same as the Chancellor's, but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

Registrar and Fellows.

Gown.—The M.A. gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

Hood.—The M.A. hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.

B.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Black silk, edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk on both sides.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

M.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with amber yellow silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

LL.B.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M. A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

LL.D.

Gown.—Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Laws.

Hood.—Pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto *Quot rami tot arbores*.

RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form ; it shall begin with the word "that" and must be seconded ; otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow.

71. When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed. If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

72. Every amendment must be seconded ; otherwise it will drop.

73. When an amendment has been proposed and seconded, the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed *pari passu* : Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

74. A motion once brought forward and negatived, or in respect of which an amendment has been carried, shall not be again proposed at the same meeting or any adjournment thereof. A motion substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part. The same rule will apply to an amendment proposed and negatived.

75. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion: Provided that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place: Provided always that the mover of an amendment or of the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* shall have no right of reply.

76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting; (2) adjournment of the meeting; (3) adjournment of the discussion; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.

77. If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion

for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

78. No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

79. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith. If negated the substantive discussion will be resumed and continued in the same manner as if no such motion had been made.

80. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.

81. When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negated, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and not until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negated. If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman, no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith.

82. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval, which in his opinion is reasonable, announces that it is withdrawn: Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.

83. A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech. If more than one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.

84. The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.

85. Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

86. The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the

instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down. If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such orders, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow offending suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

87. When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote. If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote. If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided. If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote. If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided.

88. On putting a motion or amendment to the vote the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the

opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall declare the result thereof. Any Fellow dissatisfied with such declaration may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect. The Chairman shall thereupon select two or more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed "for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the columns, according as he is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section (11) of the University Act, a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given.

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman, who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or

"against" the motion or amendment, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

96. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion at his discretion.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Definition of Bye-Law.

1. A Bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a Bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year.

Meetings of Syndicate.

2. Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates :—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. Do do. in December.
3. The second do. in January.
4. The first do. in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

Important Business.

3. All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers

and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Text-books.

4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the November Meeting of the Syndicate.

Budget Estimate.

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

Amendment of Bye-laws.

6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any meeting of the Syndicate.

Boards of Studies.

7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.

8. The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

- (i) English Literature.
- (ii) Philosophy.
- (iii) Sanskrit.
- (iv) Arabic and Persian.

- (v) Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.
- (vi) History, Geography and Political Economy.
- (vii) European Modern Languages.

The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English, Philosophy, and History shall not be more than seven in number on each Board.

The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five.

(a) The Faculty of Science shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

- (i) Physical Science and Chemistry.
- (ii) Drawing and Surveying.

The number of members on each of the above Boards shall not exceed five.

(b) The Board of Studies in Mathematics shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be chosen by the Faculty of Arts and three by the Faculty of Science.

(c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(d) A Convener of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of the Board:

Provided that in the Board of Studies in Mathematics the Convener shall be nominated by the Syndicate.

9. It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommends for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

(a) Each Board of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty by which it is elected, and the Faculty shall forward each such report, with its own report thereon, to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate before the meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed.

(b) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.

(c) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty, by which it is elected, on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.

10. Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.

11. The Registrar will forward to the Convener of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or others. The Registrar is authorized to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require. He is also authorized to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed; and to pay to the Convener of a Board any expenses incurred by a Board in circulating books to the members of the Board: Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule.

Examiners.*

12. The Syndicate shall appoint permanent Boards of Examiners† for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. examinations, dealing with the following groups of subjects :—

- (1) English Literature, Grammar and Composition.
- (2) Mathematics.

* Under Resolution No. 127 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 29th February, 1896, each Examiner in the Arts or Science Examination is expected to send in a *brief* report to the Registrar for the information of the Examination Committee.

† Conveners of Boards of Examiners for the three years ending with November, 1904 (*vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 46, dated 4th November, 1901) :—

- (1) *English Literature, Grammar and Composition.*
Messrs. Thibaut, Venis and Morison.
Convener—Dr. Thibaut.
- (2) *Mathematics.*
Messrs. Cox, Ward and Rev. Crosthwaite.
Convener—Mr. Cox.
- (3) *History.*
Messrs. Morison, Jennings and Knox Johnson.
Convener—Mr. Morison.
- (4) *Economics.*
Messrs. Morison, Thibaut and Pirie.
Convener—Mr. Morison.
- (5) *Mental and Moral Science.*
Messrs. Thibaut, Venis and Pirie.
Convener—Mr. Venis.
- (6) *Physics and Chemistry.*
Messrs. Ward, Murray and Hill.
Convener—Mr. Hill.
- (7) *Arabic and Persian.*
Messrs. Thibaut, Amjad Ali and Karamat Husein.
Convener—Dr. Thibaut.
- (8) *Sanskrit.*
Mr. Venis and Pandits Sudhakar Dwivedi and Aditya-ram Bhattacharya.
Convener—Mr. Venis.
- (9) *Latin, Greek and Hebrew.*
Mr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Durrant and Mr. Jones.
Convener—Mr. Jones.
- (10) *European Modern Languages.*
Messrs. Thibaut, Cox and Knox Johnson.
Convener—Mr. Knox Johnson.

- (3) History.
- (4) Economics.
- (5) Mental and Moral Science.
- (6) Physics and Chemistry.
- (7) Arabic and Persian.
- (8) Sanskrit.
- (9) Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- (10) European Modern Languages.

13. Each Board shall consist of three Fellows of the University, elected by the Syndicate at its November meeting. The members thus elected shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Syndicate may fill up any vacancy at any of its meetings, until the next election.

14. Every Board will appoint one of its members to be Convener. It will be the duty of the Convener to summon meetings and conduct the correspondence of the Board.

15. No Examiner residing outside the N.-W. P. and Oudh* will be required to conduct the Oral Examination.

16. Examiners for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. examinations shall be appointed in the following manner. The Conveners will summon meetings of their respective Boards on a day shortly preceding the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate for the purpose of nominating Examiners. Members of the Board may be Examiners, but there shall be in each subject in the

* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations an External Examiner, *i.e.*, a person not engaged in teaching in a College affiliated to the Allahabad University. The names of the person selected by the Boards to act as Examiners will be reported to the Syndicate at its Annual Meeting for confirmation. Should the Syndicate decline to confirm the appointment of any person nominated to be an Examiner, it will at once proceed to appoint some one in his place. The Registrar will request those who are to set question-papers to send in their papers to him before September 1st. In the event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Convener of the Board concerned will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next meeting.

17. The Conveners, after receiving the Examination-papers set by Examiners, shall make arrangements for the revision of the papers by the members of the several Boards. Such revision shall be done at a meeting of the Boards in Allahabad. The Syndicate may sanction travelling allowance to members of the Boards, according to the rate specified in Bye-law 21. The Conveners of the Boards shall submit all the Examination-papers, as finally revised, to the Registrar before November 1st. In case of all the revised papers not being submitted to the Registrar before the 1st November, the Registrar shall report the matter to the Syndicate, which will issue such orders as it may deem necessary. The Boards will give such

instructions as they deem necessary with regard to the marking of answer-papers. The names of Examiners will not be published at the head of question-papers, as these papers will be regarded as set by the Boards.

18. A committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare, for the approval of the Syndicate, a list of Examiners for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final examinations of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex officio* member of this Committee, and with him there shall be associated four other Members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot. The Syndicate will deal with the nominations made by this Committee in the same way as under Bye-law 16 it deals with the nomination made by the Board of Examiners. In the event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Committee, or such member of the Committee as may be specially nominated for this purpose by the Committee, will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next Meeting.

19. The question-papers set by the Examiners appointed under Bye-law 18 shall be revised in the same manner and at the same time as the papers for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. examinations, by the Boards appointed under Bye-law 12.

Remuneration to Examiners.

20. The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows :—

M.A. Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	75*	0	0
„ marking each answer-paper ...	2	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>viva voce</i> ...	2	8	0

Practical Examiners in the M.A. Examination in Physical Science shall each be granted remuneration of Rs.100.

B.A. Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	50	0	0
„ marking each answer-paper ...	1	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>viva voce</i> ...	1	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the B.A. Examination is less than Rs.100, the fee will be raised to that amount.†

Intermediate Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	25	0	0
„ marking each answer-paper ...	1	0	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Intermediate Examination is less than Rs.75, the fee will be raised to that amount.

Entrance and School Final Examinations.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	20	0	0
„ marking each answer-paper ...	0	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Entrance or School Final examination is less than Rs 50, the fee will be raised to that amount.‡

* In the M.A. English and M.A. History Examinations, the fee is Rs.75 for each full or entire paper, or Rs.37-8 for each section of such paper.

† For the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the Examiner's remuneration for the Practical Examination is fixed at Rs. 50 plus Rs.3 for each candidate examined.

‡ The Examiner's fee for the School Final oral test is reduced to Re.1 per head, with a minimum fee of Rs. 20.

The honorarium for selecting passages for the Oral Test of the School Final-Examination shall be Rs.50.

The Examiners in the Examination for Honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the M.A. Examination, and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B.A. Examination.

The *minimum* fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, examining both in the Entrance Examination and in the higher Examinations in Arts, shall be Rs 100.

21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-station to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination, shall be allowed double first class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs.5 *per diem* while he is in Allahabad.

22. The Examiners shall be instructed to maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by them to candidates, both before and after they send the marks to the Registrar. No marks assigned to candidates shall be disclosed, except under an order of the Syndicate.

23. The Examiners shall return to the Registrar all the answer-papers as soon as convenient after examining them. The Registrar shall keep the answer-papers till the 15th July.

Marks in Examinations.

24. In the M.A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the maximum number of marks for each paper and for the *vivâ voce* in each subject shall be 100.

25. Consequent on the amendment of Regulations in Arts for the B.A. Examination, and of Regulations in Science for the B.Sc. Examination, the following number of papers and marks are sanctioned by the Syndicate in its Resolution No. 86, dated 6th March, 1900: to take effect in the Examination of 1903 and after, *viz.*,

Subject.	Papers.	Total marks.
ENGLISH A.—General Section—		
Common to B.A. and B.Sc. ...	2 (& <i>Vivā voce</i>)	
Paper I ...	...	30 marks
Paper II (Essay) ...	...	40 marks
<i>Vivā voce</i> ...	...	30 marks
ENGLISH B.—Special Section—		
for B.A. only ...	2 ...	100
Philosophy ...	2 ...	150
Political Economy ...	2 ...	150
Mathematics ...	3 ...	150
Physics ...	2 ...	100
Do. <i>Vivā voce</i> or Practical ...	...	50
History ...	2 ...	150
Classical Language ...	2 ...	150
Chemistry ...	2 ...	100
Do. <i>Vivā voce</i> or Practical ...	...	50

26. In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

Subjects.	Total marks.
English ...	150
History ...	50
First Course of Mathematics ...	50
Second Course of Mathematics ...	50
Classical Language ...	100
Logic ...	50
Physics ...	75
Chemistry ...	75

27. In the Entrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

Subjects.				Total marks.
English	...	...	...	150
Mathematics	...	...	...	100
History and Geography	...	...	...	100
Classical Language	...	...	...	100

28. In the School Final-Examination one question-paper shall be set in each Optional subject; and the full marks in the Compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination; the full marks in the Oral test in English shall be 50.

29. The *maximum* marks in Urdu or Hindi shall be 50.

30. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to bring out and publish the results of the Examinations and to report to the Syndicate thereon. This Committee shall consist of five members of the Syndicate, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate. Three shall form a *quorum*.

31. Except in the case of candidates appearing for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English, from schools in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, or as private candidates from within the same area, those examinations shall, for the purposes of the Arts Course, be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

32. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad :—

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Bombay.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of the Punjab (passed in English).

33. The Registrar shall authorize the admission of students who have failed in any of the examinations mentioned in Bye-law 32 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules.

34. With reference to Regulation 10 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Calcutta, the University of Madras, the University of Bombay or the University of the Punjab, for not less than one academical year, are admissible into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the

recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces.

With reference to Regulation 20, students who have attended colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities for not less than three academical years, are admissible to the Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the B.A. Examination: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces. With reference to the same Regulations, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations: provided that in calculating their attendance, every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

With reference to Regulation No. 35 of the Regulations in Arts, exemption shall not be granted by the Syndicate except in the case of teachers; and the Syndicate shall not undertake to hold an examination solely for private candidates.

35. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law, respectively, to be made before forwarding the certificates.

36. The minimum 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 15 and 26 of the Regulations in Arts, from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination, shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance.

37. In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B.A. or Intermediate examinations on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceding the examination and any one other previous academical year.

38. Schoolmasters, in order to be admitted to an examination, must be of two years' standing as schoolmasters since their last examination, and their

application should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools :—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL-
MASTERS.

CERTIFIED that *A.B.* is a schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the—Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the —Examination.

39. Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the examinations of the University.

Inspecting officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

40. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination :—

(a) That a scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination, unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the school belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course, or unless the scholars of

such school are admitted as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian University.

(b) That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* who desires that his school shall be recognized as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination, shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.

(c) That if the Inspector of a circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh* is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained, he will, during the month of December in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which in his opinion are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner.

(d) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval.

* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(e) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of candidates as "Private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school.

(f) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution.

(g) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.

(h) No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination for at least three years on its present standard.

41. No College, School or Institution shall be affiliated or recognised in any of its sections, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces in all its sections the Inter-College or Inter-School Rules applicable to them.

42. The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 2nd of March, 1895, amending the Course in English, have been declared Bye-Laws of the Syndicate:—

(1) *Entrance Examination:*

- (a) With reference to Regulation 6 (1) of the Regulations in Arts,—that the present provision of *unseen* passages be emphasised by allotting 20 marks, out of a total of 50, for answers in such *unseen* passages.

* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

- (b) With reference to the same Regulation 6,—
that the Paper in English Grammar be set
with the object of testing the candidate's
practical knowledge of the subject as in
Parsing and Analysis, and shall not consist
of mere rules and technicalities ;
- (c) That if the use of a prescribed Text-book be
retained, such Text-book shall be changed
annually, in whole or in part, in the same
way as in the English Courses for the
Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

(2) *Intermediate Examination :*

That there be one paper in Prose, set from the
prescribed Course ; and that a second paper be set half
from the Poetry Course and half from *unseen* passages.

(3) *B.A. Examination—English :*

A.—GENERAL SECTION.

(*Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.*)

1st paper : Unseen passages from modern books,
or magazines, or newspapers, etc., with grammatical
questions.

2nd paper : An Essay, on a subject of General
Interest.

Vivâ voce : Conversational ; based on unseen passages
similar to those set in the 1st paper : with grammatical
questions.

B. SPECIAL SECTION.

(Two papers.)

1st paper : Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper : Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 7th March, 1899, and 6th December 1902, regarding the number of question-papers for the M.A. Examinations in *English* and *History*, and the fee for setting these papers, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate.

(4) *M.A. Examination* :

English.

- (a) That in the M.A. *English* Examination there be *seven* papers set on the prescribed course, and as an *Eighth*, an Essay ;

That in the *vivâ voce* test, the passages used be "*unseen*" passages.

For a *Duplicate* Examination certificate the following fee is to be levied :—

		Rs.	
For Entrance and School Final ...	...	20	or Rs.32 in
„ Intermediate ...	...	40	the case of
„ B.A. or B.Sc. ...	...	60	Private
„ M.A. or D.Sc. ...	...	100	candidates.

The Registrar to be satisfied of the *bonâ fides* of the loss of the certificate.

History.

- (b) That there be *six* papers set.
- (c) That the marks allowed for each and every paper be 100; and that the marks for the *vivâ voce* test be similarly 100.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RULES.

43. The following Rules are to be observed in all Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad :—

1. A student on first joining a College is required to bring with him a certificate as to his conduct, from the Head Master of the High School from which he matriculated, or passed the Final Standard Examination in the case of Europeans.

In the case of students who have matriculated as private candidates, such information regarding previous conduct must be furnished to the Principal as he may think necessary.

2. In the case of students desiring to migrate from one College to another, after having failed in any University Examination held immediately prior to the date of his application for admission, a leaving-certificate showing the subject or subjects in which they failed will be required.

3. A student will be recognised as a member of a College as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal and paid his admission and first month's fee in case of fees being required by the College.

4. If during an academical year a student desires to leave one College to join another after having duly qualified according to Rule 3, he must—(1) give notice of his intention to leave; (2) make payment of all College fees due up to date, and in addition pay a fine of Rs.10, and (3) refund whatever scholarship or bursary has been paid to him from College funds, unless the refund of scholarships be specially excused by the Principal.

These payments having been made (or excused) the Principal will grant a transfer-certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed. Exemption from the payment of the fine will be granted in two cases—(1) in the case of the removal to another district of the parent or guardian with whom the student has been living, and (2) when a change of air is recommended by a recognised Medical Practitioner for the improvement of a student's health. The refund of scholarships, etc., will in such cases also depend on the decision of the Principal :

Provided always that, unless at the commencement of the academical year, a student will be refused admission into a College situated in the same city or district as the College from which his transfer-certificate was issued, except with the permission of the Principal of the last-named College.

5. A student who has not been permitted to continue his studies in any College owing to his failure at the College examination, or who has not been allowed

promotion, may not be admitted into a higher class in another College.

6. A Principal may disqualify a student from appearing for a University Examination when the student has been guilty of such misconduct or persistent idleness as, in the opinion of the Principal, renders him an unfit person to be admitted to the examination.

7. A Principal may rusticate or expel a student according to the nature of the offence. No student who has been expelled may be admitted into any other affiliated College, except by the special permission of the Syndicate. No student who has been rusticated may be admitted into another College during the period of his rustication, except by the special permission of the Syndicate.

8. A student who has been educated at a College affiliated to any other University may be required to produce a certificate similar to that mentioned in para. 1.

9. The Transfer Certificate and the Leaving Certificate under these Rules shall be in the following forms :—

College Transfer Certificate.

COUNTERFOIL.

Serial No. of Certificate _____
 Name _____
 Father's Name _____
 Caste _____
 Class _____
 Department _____
 Reason of leaving _____
 Conduct _____
 Charges paid up to date _____

Principal.

FOIL.

No. _____ College.
 _____, the _____, 190 _____.
 CERTIFIED that _____, son of
 _____, by caste _____, was a student
 in the _____ year class in the _____ Department
 from _____, to _____, during that period the—
 roll of the class was called _____ times and he was present on
 _____ of these occasions. He leaves _____
 _____.
 His conduct, as far as known to the Principal, was _____.
 He paid all charges due from him to the College.

Principal.

College Leaving Certificate.

COUNTERFOIL.

No. _____
 _____ COLLEGE, _____
 Dated the _____ 190 .
 CERTIFIED that _____
 son of _____, caste _____,
 resident of _____, joined the _____
 year class of this College on _____ 190 ,
 and ceased to attend the College from _____
 190 , from the _____ year class, having passed
 or failed in the _____ examination of 190 .
 His conduct at College is reported to have
 been _____.

Principal.

FOIL.

No. _____
 _____ COLLEGE, _____
 Dated the _____ 190 .
 CERTIFIED that _____
 son of _____, caste _____,
 resident of _____, joined the _____
 year class of this College on _____ 190 ,
 and ceased to attend the College from _____
 190 , from the _____ year class, having passed or
 failed in the _____ examination of 190 .
 His conduct at College is reported to have been _____.

Principal.

44. *Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators for the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.*

1. The Faculty of Law shall, at its Annual Meeting every year, appoint a Board, consisting of two of its Members, one of whom shall be appointed Convener, to moderate the papers set by the Examiners for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, for 1900 and following years.

2. It shall be the duty of the Board to scrutinize the papers set by the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the Registrar shall submit such papers to the Board before they are printed or lithographed.

3. The Board may omit any question from or add any question to or alter any question in a paper set by an Examiner, provided that the Members of the Board are unanimous as to the necessity of making such omission, addition, or alteration.

4. In the event of a Member of the Board resigning or being unable to act, the President of the Faculty shall appoint another Member of the Faculty in his place to act till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

45. CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY COLLEGES DESIRING AFFILIATION IN SCIENCE.

Colleges desiring affiliation in Science must satisfy the Syndicate regarding

1. Teaching Staff.
2. Accommodation.
3. Apparatus.

1. Teaching Staff—

Where the number of students in any class performing practical work in Physics or Chemistry exceeds sixteen, a competent Demonstrator must be provided to assist the Professor in supervision.

2. Accommodation—

Separate laboratories for Physics and Chemistry must be provided, and must be suitably equipped with furniture.

For both Chemical and Physical work an adequate supply of water is essential and a supply of gas is at least highly desirable. No laboratory for physical work can be considered properly equipped unless it has a workshop with a lathe and the tools necessary for work both in metal and wood.

3. Apparatus—

In Chemistry, the necessary apparatus may be divided into two parts:

- (a) that required for lecture demonstration ;
- (b) that required for the student's practical work.

(a) It is recommended that Colleges be required to provide such apparatus as will enable the lecturer in Chemistry to perform all the experiments in Newth's Chemical Lecture Experiments, with the exception of those necessitating the use of Cailletet's apparatus.

(b) The following five lists are suggested as typical of what is required by the students for practical work :—

- (A) a list of apparatus which may be shared by two students working together ;
- (B) a list of apparatus which may be used in turn by three pairs of students, or in some cases by six single students.
- (C) a list of apparatus which each student should have for his exclusive use ;
- (D) a list of re-agent bottles which each student should have for his analytical work ;
- (E) a list of special re-agents of which one bottle of each should be at hand for each set of six students.

LIST A.

For pairs of Students working together.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Copper Flask ...	500 c. c.	1
Glass „ ...	500 c. c.	4
„ retort, stoppered	8 oz.	1
Hessian crucibles ...	—	2
Thistle Funnels, ordinary	...	2
Glass stoppered funnel	...	1

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY COLLEGES, &C. 111

Article.	Size.	Number.
Woulff's bottle, 2-neck ...	20 oz.	1
Glass Jars ...	8" × 2"	6
„ Circular plates for the above Jars ...		8
„ Flask ...	1 litre.	1
„ Bell Jar, stoppered ...	6" × 3"	1
Deflagrating Spoons ...		3
Iron retort stand with burette clamps and retort ring ...		1
Water bath, copper ...		1
Set of cork borers ...		1
Iron file, triangular ...		1
„ „ circular ...		1
Pneumatic trough ...		1
Iron triangle ...		1
Clay-pipe triangle ...		1
Pinch cock ...		1
Sand bath ...		1
Glass tubing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	...
Solid glass rods ...		2
Mortar and pestle ...		1

Corks, velvet, assorted size.

Cost of List A. about Rs.60.

LIST B.

For each set of six Students.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Graduated Measure Glass ...	8 oz.	1
Glass cylinder graduated in c.c. ...	500 c.c.	1
Balance, Physical ...	To weigh 2lbs.	1
Weightbox for the above balance, containing from 1,000 to 1 gramme ...		1
Sulphuretted Hydrogen apparatus...		1
One Leibig's sheet iron charcoal furnace ...		1
Iron Tube ...	24" × $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1
Scissors ...		One pair.

Cost of List B. about Rs.50.

LIST C.

For each Student.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Porcelain dishes ... ..	...	3
Iron Tripod stand ... ..	...	1
Wooden funnel stand ... ..	...	1
Test Tube stand, 12 holes in two rows, 2 larger holes at end, $1\frac{3}{8}$" ...	...	1
Test tubes	$6'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$	4 doz.
Boiling tubes	$6'' \times 1''$	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Glass beakers ... ..	...	4
Wash bottles ... ..	...	2
Iron crucible tongs ... ..	...	One pair.
Gas burners ... ..	...	1
Rubber tubing for the above ...	2 feet	...
Platinum wire	3 inches	1
Good blow-pipe ... ..	...	1
Glass funnels	4 oz.	3
Bone spatula ... ..	...	2
Watch glasses ... ..	...	3
Clock glass ... ..	...	1
Wire gauze ... ..	...	3
Rubber tubing	dia. $\frac{3}{16}$	1 yard.
Test tube-cleaner ... ..	...	1
Small glass flask, for passing Sulphuretted Hydrogen ...	6 oz.	1
Glass flask	500 c.c.	1
Filter paper, White, circular ...	...	5 packets (each packet containing 100 sheets).
Small Berlin crucibles ... ..	...	2

Cost of List C. about Rs.30.

LIST D.

For each Student, one bottle for each of the following re-agents.

Narrow mouth flat-stoppered bottles.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Acids, Sulphuric	12 oz.	1
„ Hydrochloric	„	1
„ Nitric	„	1
„ Acetic	„	1
„ Tartaric	„	1
Liquor Ammonia	„	1
Sodium Hydrate	„	1
Lime Water	10 oz.	1
Ammonium Sulphite	„	1
„ Sulphate	„	1
„ Oxalate	„	1
„ Molybdate	„	1
„ Chloride	„	1
„ Carbonate	„	1
Acetic Acid and Sodium Acetate ...	„	1
Sodium Phosphate	„	1
Bromine Water	„	1
Barium Chloride	„	1
Ferric Chloride	„	1
Silver Nitrate	„	1
Stannous Chloride	„	1
Cobalt Nitrate	„	1
Lead Acetate	„	1
Calcium Sulphate	„	1
Mercuric Chloride	„	1
Carbon Disulphide	„	1
Potassium Ferrocyanide	„	1
„ Ferricyanide	„	1
„ Iodide	„	1
„ Chromate	„	1

Article.	Size.	Number.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen solution ...	10 oz.	1
Wide-mouthed flat-stoppered bottles.		
Ferrous Sulphate ...	4 oz.	1
Manganese dioxide ...	"	1
Sodium Carbonate ...	"	1
Fusion Mixture ...	"	1
Potassium Cyanide ...	"	1
Potassium Nitrate ...	"	1
Borax ...	"	1

Cost of List D. (bottles only) about Rs.30.

LIST E.

For each set of six Students one bottle for each of the following re-agents.

Narrow mouth flat-stoppered bottles.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Ammonium Acetate ...	10 oz.	1
Sulphurous Acid ...	"	1
Chlorine Water ...	"	1
Oxalic Acid ...	"	1
Calcium Chloride ...	"	1
Platinum Tetrachloride ...	"	1
Gold Chloride ...	"	1
Ammonium Sulphocyanide ...	"	1
Indigo Solution ...	"	1
Litmus Solution ...	"	1
Rectified Spirits of Wine ...	"	1
Hydrofluosilicic Acid ...	"	1

Wide mouth flat-stoppered bottles.

Charcoal Powder ...	4 oz.	1
Microcosmic Salt ...	"	1
Potassium Chlorate ...	"	1

Article.	Size.	Number.
Copper Sulphate ...	4 ozs.	1
Sodium Thiosulphate ...	"	1
Metallic Copper (strips and foil) ...	"	1
Metallic Zinc granulated ...	"	1
Potassium Dichromate ...	"	1
Platinum Foil, 2' x 1"	"	1
Metallic Sodium ...	"	1
Phosphorus ...	"	1
Roll Sulphur ...	"	1
Iron Filings ...	"	...
Iron Wire ...	"	1
Magnesium Wire ...	"	1
Starch ...	"	1
Urea ...	"	1
Paraffin Wax ...	"	1
Soda Lime ...	"	1
Blue Glass (Pieces) ...	In Jars.	...
Candle ...	...	...
Litmus Paper (Blue and Red) ...	...	...
Turmeric Paper ...	...	...

Cost of List E. (bottles only) about Rs.15.

In addition to the apparatus and re-agent bottles as above, a supply of chemicals, specimens, etc., must be kept up sufficient for the needs of the laboratory. For this, a careful estimate of the mean expenditure at a laboratory for four years works out to Rs.45 per head per annum, not including the up-keep of lecture apparatus.

• This covers expenses only when several students are working in a laboratory. Each College wishing to become affiliated in Science should —

- (i) provide, initially, the apparatus as mentioned above, and

- (ii) guarantee Rs.45 per head per annum, with a minimum of Rs.540 per annum, for the up-keep of the laboratory.

In Physics the apparatus required for the Practical course will also, in general, be used on the lecture table, but besides this further illustrative apparatus is required. This should be for the most part simple and cheap and such as a clever workman could turn out from a well-equipped College workshop. The expenditure of large sums on the purchase of elaborate and highly finished pieces of merely illustrative apparatus is particularly to be deprecated. Money so spent is usually to a large extent wasted, for such apparatus often brings into undue prominence some subsidiary aspect of the experiment, at the same time obscuring, more or less completely, the leading idea. Besides simple apparatus made locally arouses the interest of the student to a greater degree, and suggests the possibility of his making the apparatus for himself, which is an important step in the training of a teacher of Science. Herein lies the advantage of a well-equipped College workshop. While saving money, it benefits the student.

Money should not, on the other hand, be economized over apparatus for the Practical course. Here the students require instruments of the best quality, capable of determining exact measurements, and not mere scientific toys. The standard for the B.Sc. Degree demands a thorough practical training in scientific manipulation and physical measurements, and for this reliable instruments are indispensable.

Colleges applying for affiliation in Science should have their laboratories equipped with the apparatus necessary for performing the experiments prescribed in the Calendar for the Practical course in Physics.

4. Inspection—

Colleges desiring affiliation will be required to submit their laboratories and equipments to the examination of Inspectors, who will report on them to the Syndicate.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad and at such other places* as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,† Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, and who, on the date of the commencement of the examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in

* The following places have been appointed:—Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Meerut, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Raipur, and Saugor.

† United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

applications for admission to the examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognized High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of Ten Rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of Sixteen Rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examination on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.*

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools to the candidates till ten days before the examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

I.—In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in Prose and Poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular* or other modern language† to be determined by the Syndicate: provided that for such translation there be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

* Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujrati or Parbatia.

† French, German or Italian

II.—One paper will be set in History and one in Geography. In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England. In Geography the questions will be set in General and Physical Geography. The text-books may be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

III.—In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as pre-supposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid.

IV.—In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Language from English of easy sentences

illustrating grammatical principles. The text-book and Grammar will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

7. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

8. The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final examinations prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University: provided (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination, and that the percentage of the total marks for Arithmetic and Mathematics together gained by the candidate is not less than the percentage of the total marks for Mathematics which has to be obtained in order to pass the Entrance Examination; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination.*

* Under Syndicate Resolution No. 130, dated February 28th, 1903, the following Regulations will take effect in the examinations for 1907.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Matriculation Examination. (In supersession of the present Regulations for the Entrance Examination.)

Regulation 1.—The Matriculation Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad and at

such other places as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2.—Any person who has studied for not less than an academical year in a recognised school in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, or who, being a resident of the same provinces, has studied privately, under conditions approved by the Syndicate, provided he shall have completed the age of sixteen years on the date of the commencement of the examination, may be admitted to the examination.

Candidates who appear from recognised High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the examination. Less than 75 per cent. of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the examination shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Matriculation Examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognized High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of sixteen rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Matriculation Examinations on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.

5. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a Classical, Modern European or Indian Vernacular language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. (i) At the Matriculation Examination candidates whose mother-tongue is English shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. A Classical Language.
4. History and Geography.
5. (a) An Indian Vernacular, *or*
(b) An additional Classical Language *or* Modern Language *or*
(c) Physics and Chemistry.

6. (ii) Candidates whose mother-tongue is not English shall be examined in the following subjects :—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. History and Geography.
4. Two of the following, viz :—
 - (a) A Classical Language.
 - (b) Physics and Chemistry.
 - (c) An Indian Vernacular.

6. (iii) Subject to the proviso contained in 6 (iv), any candidate may in addition offer himself for examination in the following subjects :—

- (a) An additional Language (Classical or Modern European).
- (b) A second additional Language (Classical or Modern European).
- (c) A further Course in the Classical Language offered as a compulsory subject.
- (d) A further Course in Mathematics.
- (e) A further Course in History.

6. (iv) Provided that no candidate may offer himself for examination in more than two optional subjects.

6. (v) The Classical Languages recognised for this Examination are Sanskrit, Arabic, Arabic with Persian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

The Modern Languages are French, German, Italian.

The Indian Vernaculars are Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Guzrati.

7. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

9. The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad and at such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

10. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution † for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

11. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this examination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously. ‡

12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

* The following places have been appointed:—Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Law means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

‡ By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

13. Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar.

14. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

15. No candidate who has failed in the Intermediate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent examination may be held; provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next examination.

16. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held. With the necessary exceptions in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

17. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in—

- (i) English* and First Course of Mathematics ;
 and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,
 and either History or the Second Course
 of Mathematics ;
 or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and
 Physics and Chemistry.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of any Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

The Classical Language shall be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

19. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

20. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing

*Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper; the third paper being in translation from a vernacular—Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujrati, or Parbatia—into English. English Composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.

the Intermediate Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

21. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may also be admitted to this examination by grace of the Syndicate.*

22. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the examination.

23. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

24. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

25. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

26. No candidate who has failed in the examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.A. Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent examination may be held; provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases

* By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next examination.

27. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*.

28. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken Honours in such subject or subjects.

29. Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognized are :—

(GROUP I.)

English.

(GROUP II.

Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics and Physics.

(GROUP III.)

History, a Classical Language, and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I ; (b) a subject in Group II ; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of the Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

30. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

From 1907, Regulation 29 will read as follows :—

Regulation 29.—Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study.

The branches now recognized are :—

(GROUP I.)

English.

(GROUP II.)

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or Arabic with Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics.

(GROUP III.)

Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science with History, History.

Every Candidate must take (a) Group I ; (b) a subject in Group II ; and (c) a third subject from Group II or Group III.

32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, be examined for the Degree of M.A.

33. Bachelors who have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examinations in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M.A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the Bachelors' Examination.

34. Graduates of other Universities may be admitted to this examination by grace of the Syndicate.

35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated College for not less than one academical year.*

36. The subjects of examination shall be the following :—

- (1) Languages.
- (2) Mental and Moral Science.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Physics.
- (5) Chemistry.
- (6) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of the fee.

* Exemption shall not be granted by the Syndicate except in the case of teachers; and the Syndicate shall not undertake to hold an examination solely for Private candidates. [*Vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 157 (iv), dated 4th April, 1903.]

28. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

39. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, partly *vivâ voce*. In Mathematics the examination shall be by printed papers only.

39. (a) None of the above Regulations shall be understood to apply to the M.A. Examination in *Mathematics*,* except in so far as they agree with the Regulations in Science. In Mathematics* candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall be required to pass the First D.Sc. Examination and Second D.Sc. Examination according to the Regulations in Science.

40. The examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.

41. The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the examination.

42. The examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the examination.

43. The examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England.

44. The examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature and history of the country to which it belongs.

* Also Physics and Chemistry.

45. The examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature and philosophy.

46. The examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.

47. The examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

Ethics.

Metaphysics.

Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation.

The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the examination.

48 & 49. The M.A. Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc. in these subjects.

50. The examination in History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History in general, History of Greece and Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History ; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the examination.

51. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

52. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

53. A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose, and who on the date of the commencement of the examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to this examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office

of the Registrar at least *six* weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.*

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination, unless he has attended a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose during the School year in which the subsequent examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

58. The School Final-Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognised High Schools to the candidates till ten days before the examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

59. At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Either Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both, prescribed for the School Final-Examination, shall be open to Entrance candidates, undergraduates and graduates of the University ; the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times ; and a fee of two rupees for examination in each paper be levied : a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this examination in Urdu or Hindi, or both. Those candidates who appear for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear also at this examination, in the *alternative* vernacular only, paying a fee of two rupees for the same : and lastly, this arrangement shall come into force for the examination of 1900 and after.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects :—

V.—Drawing.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

VII.—Agriculture with Surveying.

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

IX.—Political Economy.

I.—In English the examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz.*—(a) conversation with an Examiner; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

II & III.—In History and Geography and in Mathematics the examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

IV.—One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (a) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (b) to translate from English into Urdu; (c) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu, but omitting item (c).

V—IX.—In the Optional subjects the limits or textbooks will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

60. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a

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certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to be called the School-Final Certificate, and shall be admissible an undergraduate of the University.*

* Under Syndicate Resolution No. 130, dated 28th February, 1903, the following Regulations will take effect in the examination for 1907:—

School Final Certificate Examination. (In supersession of the present Regulations for the School Final Examination.)

School Final Certificate Examination.

53. A School Final Certificate Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Matriculation Examination. This examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons may be admitted to this examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final Certificate Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final Certificate Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final Certificate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final Certificate Examination, unless he has attended a course of instruction at a school recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose, during the school year in which the subsequent examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

58. The School Final Certificate Examination shall be *viva voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in papers in a Classical, Modern European or Indian Vernacular language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

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59 (i) At the School Final Certificate Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

- (a) English.
- (b) History and Geography.
- (c) Elementary Mathematics.
- (d) Either a Classical Language or Science.
- (e) An Indian Vernacular.

59. (ii) Subject to the proviso contained in 59 (iii), any candidate may in addition offer himself for examination in the following optional subjects :—

- (a) An additional Language (Classical or Modern).
- (b) Drawing.
- (c) Book-keeping.
- (d) Agriculture with Surveying.
- (e) Music.
- (f) Domestic Economy (for Girls only).
- (g) Physiology.
- (h) Commercial Geography.
- (i) Botany.

59. (iii) Provided that no candidate may offer himself for examination in more than two optional subjects.

59. (iv) The Classical and Modern Languages and Indian Vernaculars recognised for this examination are the same as for the Matriculation Examination.

60. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS
OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.***

61. Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

Entrance Examination.*

62. The Entrance Examination for Girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a Modern may be taken up in lieu of a Classical language. Such Modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

63. Girls may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for Girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts

* Under Syndicate Resolution No 130, dated 23th February, 1903, the following Regulations will take effect in the examinations for 1907 :—

**Regulations for the Examinations in Arts of Girls and
Women.**

61—Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

Matriculation Examination.

62. The Matriculation Examination for girls shall be the same as the Matriculation Examination in general, with the exception that a Modern may be taken up in lieu of a Classical language. Such Modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi, or Bengali.

in general, with the exception that a Modern language (French, German, or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a Classical language.

B.A. Examination.

64. Women may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M.A. Examination.

65. The M.A. Examination for women shall be the same as the M.A. Examination in general.

GENERAL.

66. The Syndicate may from time to time modify the Regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each examination, and those regarding the mode of publishing the results.

67. The Syndicate may accept the examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the Regulations; and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.

68. For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889—91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulations.

VI.

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the examination, provided he has regularly attended lectures and performed practical experiments in a laboratory duly recognized by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination *with Physics and Chemistry*. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.

3. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the examination.

4. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

5. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

6. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

7. No candidate who has failed in the examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.Sc. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in a duly recognized institution during the academical year in which the subsequent examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next examination.

8. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*. Candidates will be required to undergo a *practical* examination also.

9. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

10. At the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be examined in—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. English. | 3. Physics. |
| 2. Mathematics. | 4. Chemistry. |

11. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

12. The examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall consist of three parts, to be called respectively the First D.Sc., the Second D.Sc., and the Third D.Sc. examinations.

These examinations shall be held once every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

13. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the B. Sc. Examination, be admitted to the First D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

14. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the First D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Second D.Sc.

Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

15. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the Second D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Third D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

16. The subject of examination shall be one of the following :—

1. Mathematics. 2. Physics. 3. Chemistry.

17. Each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of twenty rupees for the First D.Sc., a fee of thirty rupees for the Second D.Sc., and a fee of fifty rupees for the Third D.Sc. No candidate who fails to pass or is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of the fee.

18. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

19. The examination shall be partly by means of printed papers and partly *practical*. In Mathematics the examination shall be by printed papers only.

20. After each examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

21. Every candidate shall on passing each examination, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

VII. REGULATIONS IN LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date to be fixed by the Faculty.*

2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University, or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British, British-Colonial, or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years, after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or B.Sc. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

* The LL.B. Examination of 1904 will be held on Monday, the 4th April, and following days.

Applications must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 4th February, 1904.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5. The examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- (1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence.
(b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of law in British India.
- (2) the Law of Evidence and pleading { Civil.
Criminal.
- (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
- (4) The Law relating to Contracts ; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property ; to Registration ; to Succession ; and to Torts.
- (5) Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages and Specific Relief.
- (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
- (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent.*, and for the second class, 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable, and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent.* of the marks allotted to each paper.

HONOURS IN LAW.

11. An examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publication of the list of candidates who have passed the immediately preceding examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

12. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.

13. Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the form to be found in Appendix A, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

14. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.

15. The examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

16. The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.

17. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

18. The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners.*

* By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1900, 100 marks are the *maximum* in each paper; and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain not less than 60 *per cent.* in each subject.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

19. No special examination shall be held for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honours examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination : provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

VIII.
APPENDIX A.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
TO EXAMINATIONS.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.*

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School Final-Examination* of the University of Allahabad.

The fee † of 10 rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character

This certificate must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of a School recognized for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.*

of the above-named candidate which ought to exclude him from the School Final-Examination; * that he has attended a regular course of instruction at _____

_____ school for not less than _____ year; that he has signed the above application in my presence; and that to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age at the date of the commencement of the examination.

The _____ 190 .

* From 1907 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.

† The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

* N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Date of birth

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination* of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.†

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee† of 10 rupees (or Rs.16 in the case of Private Candidates) is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

*From 1907 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.

† From 1907 to be called the Matriculation Examination.

‡ The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

The fee receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private* candidate (a candidate who has not attended a course of instruction at any Government, Aided or other recognized High School for six months immediately preceding the date of the examination, shall be deemed a *private candidate*) must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation ; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University ; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last preceding the date of the Examination ; that he has signed the above application in my presence ; and that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age on the date of the commencement of the examination.

(The clause commencing "that he has attended" and terminating with "date of the examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognized High Schools.)

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Date of birth.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination* of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University.

The fee † of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

* From 1907 to be called the Matriculation Examination.

† The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated institution, and in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers of the Education Department by an Inspector of Schools.

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance* (or School Final)* Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University of _____); that I

know nothing against his character which ought to exclude him from this examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full).

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance* or School Final* Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Where to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made into English in the third English paper.

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination of any previous year.

Signature of candidate (in full).

* From 1907 to be called the Matriculation (or School Final Certificate) Examination.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

I Group...	...	English and First Course of Mathematics.
II Group	...	(1) Deductive Logic. (2) Classical Language. (3) History or Second Course of Mathematics.
III Group	...	(1) Second Course of Mathematics. (2) Physics and Chemistry.

Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance
(or School Final*)-Examination.*

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.†	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution, or of Inspector of Schools.
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* From 1907 to be called the Matriculation (or School Final Certificate) Examination.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different institutions it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years, before admission to the examination. The Principal is to sign where there is a College.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

Certified that _____ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the _____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools,

Dated _____ *Division.*

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO AS SUCH HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ *School.*

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools.

_____ *Division.*

N.B.—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution, or by an Inspector of Schools in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers in the Education Department.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of

_____); that I know

nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate).

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

Group. 1	English Literature.
Group. 2	Philosophy. Political Economy. Physics. Mathematics.
Group. 3	History, Classical Language and Chemistry.

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.*	Signature of Principal of affiliated institution or of Inspector of Schools.
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* In the case of broken periods of study at different institutions it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the examination. The Principal is to sign in cases where there is a College.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

Certified that _____ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the _____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools.

_____ *Division.*

Dated _____

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO AS SUCH HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ *School.*

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools.

_____ *Division.*

N.B.—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the Regulations in Arts.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

(Candidates *taking Mathematics, Physics, & Chemistry* will use the Form of Application for the First D.Sc. and Second D.Sc. Examinations, everywhere substituting 'M.A.' for 'D.Sc.' and 'B.A.' for 'B.Sc.')

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in_____*

The fee † of 50 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of the University of_____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The_____190 .

* State the subject of examination.

† The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.A. or B. Sc. Examination.

Present occupation.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Special Vernacular Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee * of 2 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

* The fee must be paid in Cash. Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character
of the above-named

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila school, or the Head Master of the chief Aided school in the district where there is no Zila school.

candidate which ought to debar him from appearing at the Special Vernacular Examination of this University.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Urdu or Hindi or both in which to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Special Vernacular Examination of any previous year.

What other examination the candidate is going up for.

Signature of candidate.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution duly recognized under paragraph 2, Regulations in Science.

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent

Examination of the University of _____); that I

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating ; and that he has regularly attended lectures in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and Courses of *Practical* instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-
Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts
with Physics and Chemistry.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. or B.Sc.
Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in_____

The fee* of 20 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me, by the production

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of

Allahabad ; that he has during the last year regularly attended a course of instruction in_____ ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation tribe, &c., &c.*)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the First D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in_____.

The fee* of 30 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.,

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in_____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The_____190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the First D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Second D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Third Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in_____.

The fee * of 50 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Second Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad;

that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in_____ ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The_____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the Second D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Third D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of 50 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the LL.B. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of 100 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee* of 200 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

conditions laid down in Regulation 19 of the Regulations in Law.

The _____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

(2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING
EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE.*

I certify that _____, aged _____, passed the Entrance Examination* held in the month of _____ 190 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.†

I certify that _____, aged _____ passed the School Final-Examination † held in the month of _____ 190 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English, History and Geography, Mathematics, and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

* From 1907 to be called the Matriculation Examination.

† From 1907 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MATRICULANTS WHO HAVE
PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE CODE
OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Certified that _____
having passed the Final Examination of 190 , from
_____prescribed by the Code of Regulations for
European Schools in the subjects laid down in Regula-
tion 8 of the Regulations in Arts, may be admitted as a
student in Arts into the first year class of institutions
affiliated to the University of Allahabad, under Regu-
lation 8 of the Regulations in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

I certify that _____ passed the Inter-
mediate Examination in Arts held in the month of
_____ 190 , and was placed in the _____
Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English
Literature, First Course of Mathematics, Deductive
Logic, Classical Language, History or Second Course
of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, _____ and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 ; with Honours in _____ and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, _____ and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 , in _____; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

SPECIAL VERNACULAR.

I certify that _____ passed the Special Vernacular Examination held in the month of _____ 190 , in Urdu or Hindi.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the Examination of 190 , and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University in the

Examination of 190 , with Honours in _____; and
that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc. DEGREE.

I certify that _____
passed the First Examination for the Degree of Doctor
of Science in the subject of _____
held in the year 190 , and was placed in the _____
Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc. DEGREE.

I certify that _____
passed the Second Examination for the Degree of Doctor
of Science in the subject of _____
held in the year 190 , and was placed in the _____
Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc. DEGREE.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University, in the Examination of 190 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that _____ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Chancellor

or

Vice-Chancellor.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 190 , and that he was placed in the _____ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

HONOURS IN LAW.

This is to certify that _____ passed the
Examination for Honours in Law held by this
University in 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that _____ has been
admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this
University at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Chancellor.
or
Vice-Chancellor.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that the Honorary Degree of
Doctor of Laws in this University has been conferred
upon _____ at the Convocation of
190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Chancellor.

IX.
APPENDIX B.

TEXT BOOKS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF 1904.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1904.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.

Arabic.

Persian.

Latin.

Greek.

Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be in English Grammar and Idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali, Parbatia) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

IRVING: Selection from the Sketch Book:—Rip Van Winkle (without the Introduction and Note); The Spectre Bridegroom; Stratford-on-Avon; Sleepy Hollow; Roscoe; The Wife; Rural Life in England.

DEFOE: Robinson Crusoe (George Bell's edition, 1897).

GOLDSMITH: Deserted Village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

One question in map-drawing will be included in the question-paper in Geography.

English History.—GARDINER'S Outlines of English History.

Indian History.—LETHBRIDGE'S Indian History (without the Appendix).

LEE-WARNER: The Citizen of India.

Geography.—CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extractions of

Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. At least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA: Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI: Upakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI : Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON : Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH : Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL : Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR : De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH : Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD : First Hebrew Book.

French.

(For Female Candidates.)

LA FONTAINE : Selections, by Moriarty. (Macmillan's Primary Series of French Reading Books.)

SOUVESTRE : Un Philosophe sous les Toits.

Hindi.*(For Female Candidates.)*

TULSIDASA : Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad).
Pages 208—213 ; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA : Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas
Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI : Nitisudha Tarangini (Government
Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

Bengali.*(For Female Candidates.)*

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASTRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

Urdu.*(For Female Candidates.)*

Tahzeeb Unnessa (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1904.**English.**

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD: "Majmua Kaghazat Karrawai"
for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Free-hand Drawing.—Light and Shade, as in
MACMILLAN'S *Official Drawing Books* Nos. 10, 14, 19.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in GILL'S
New School of Art Geometry, to page 92.

Free-hand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved
forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day
objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, etc.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

GREGORY and SIMMONS: *Elementary Physics and
Chemistry*, first stage to end of page 132 (omitting
the subsequent Chapters, *i.e.*, XXXIV and XXXV).

Agriculture with Surveying.

Chain Surveying.

I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-feet chains); point to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only;

description and use of cross staff and optical square ; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, etc. ; use of chain angles ; chaining on a slope ; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain ; keeping field-book ; checking by tie-lines ; liability to error in chain ; provision for error of chain ; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement ; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale ; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground ; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale ; use of compasses and parallel rulers ; representative fractions ; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration ; use of area-comb (tale square).

Agriculture.

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA ROW (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE : Book-keeping for Account-students, Pt. I. (Gee & Co., London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1904.

Every candidate will be examined in—

- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics,
and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,
and either History or the Second Course
of Mathematics; or
(iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and
Physics and Chemistry.

English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed course; and a second paper will be set half from the Poetry course and half from *Unseen Passages*; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT: The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

TENNYSON: The Passing of Arthur; Enoch Arden.

ADDISON: The Coverley Papers, from the *Spectator* (Macmillan & Co.).

CHARLOTTE YONGE: The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.

NOTE.—Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech.

FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

*Arithmetic. Algebra and Geometry.**Arithmetic :*

1. Principles of Arithmetic, including scales of notation (H. Cox : Macmillan & Co.).
2. Arithmetic, General (including Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks).
3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Algebra :

Quadratic equations ; theory of quadratic equations and expressions ; imaginary expressions ; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions ; permutations and combinations ; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry :

Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V, Book VI and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

*Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.**Trigonometry.*

Trigonometry including logarithms ; methods of measuring angles ; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them ; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples

of right angles ; trigonometrical transformations ; solution of triangles ; area of a circle ; the properties of logarithms ; the use of logarithmic tables ; properties of triangles ; DEMOIVRE'S Theorem ; expansions of sine and cosine.

Conic Sections.

Geometry of Conic Sections.

Equations to the straight line and circle.

Deductive Logic.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

DASAKUMARACHARITA, pp. 1 to 37, edited by G. K. Ambardekar. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences *in larger type*.

Grammar as contained in MACDONNELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar book.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse, omitting the following pieces :—

Zikrul Hawatif, Annawadir, the Extracts from Ibrahim Beg, Abbas Ibnul Ahuaf, and Aljawaeb.

Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI'S Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE : Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY : Book XXI.

CICERO : De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES : Hecuba.

PLATO : Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

French.

Prose—

MÉRIMÉE: Colomba.

COFFÉE: Contes Choisis.

Poetry—

CORNEILLE: Cinna.

History.

CH. MERIVALE: General History of Rome; or, MERIVALE
AND PULLER: School History of Rome (Longmans,
Green & Co.).

C. A. FYFFE: Greece (History Primer).

Physics.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The balance. Methods
of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to
water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point
of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. BOYLE'S Law. Atmos-
pheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump.
U-tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Coefficients of expansion. CHARLES' Law.

Rectilineal propagation of Light. Shadows. Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch, Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of Pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Frictional Electricity including its production, the nature and properties of a charge, conductors and non-conductors, the Leyden Jar, principles of simple condensers. Frictional machines, induction electrophones, electroscopes. The production of current electricity, the electro-chemical changes taking place in the commoner forms of cell, the methods of connecting cells in a battery in parallel series. Elementary ideas as to the nature of resistance, potential, and quantity of a current.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Static and Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WENTWORTH and HILL: Text-book of Physics (Ginn & Co., Boston).

JONES: Heat, Light and Sound.

SANDERSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

BALFOUR STEWART: Elementary Physics.

ROBINSON : Mechanics.

GLAZEBROOK : Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

Chemistry.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, volume and contents ; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, BOYLE'S Law, CHARLES' Law, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour, density, the atomic theory and AVOGADRO'S hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, DULONG and PETIT'S Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations ; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds : Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric

acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates, Glass.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate, Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide, brass.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The common uses of Zinc and Tin.

The following text-books are suggested :—

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO: Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans' Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

PARRISH and FORSYTH: Chemistry for organized Schools of Science.

REYNOLDS: Chemistry, Vol. I.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1904.

Every candidate for the B.A. Degree will be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches recognised are—

GROUP I.

English.

GROUP II.

Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics and Physics.

GROUP III.

History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

English.

A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION :—

(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)

1st paper: Unseen passages from modern books or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION :—

(Two papers.)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet, Coriolanus, The Merchant of Venice.

MILTON: Paradise Lost, I, II.

TENNYSON: The Last Tournament, Guinevere.

NEWMAN: Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

BURKE: Reflections on the Revolution in France.

GEORGE ELIOT: Silas Marner.

DOWDEN: Shakespeare Primer.

Those portions of Saintsbury's History of English Literature which deal with the authors prescribed.

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CROOM ROBERTSON: Psychology (University Extension Series).

BERKELEY: Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (WARD, LOCK and BOWDEN's edition).

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL: Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD: Ethics. (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged.)

FLINT: Theism, Chapters I—IX ;

or

SIDGWICK: Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA: Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

BHAVABHUTI: Uttararama Charita.

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER'S larger Grammar or in WHITNEY'S Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE'S Higher Sanskrit Grammar. (Bombay.)

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabha, Al-Jawaib and An-Nahla—candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

1. Siassat Namah, by NIZAM-UL-MULK.
2. FIRDAUSI: Shah Namah—
 - (I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.
 - (II) The Sasanid Period.
3. Selection from Qa'ani.
4. Selection from Manuchihri.
5. A'in-i-Akbari, Selections.

Candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books.

Latin.

HORACE: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS: Annals, Book I.

NOTE.—The B.A. Latin Examination-papers will contain passages for translation from English into Latin, and *unseen passages* for translation from Latin into English; and one-third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES : Philoctetes ; Ajax.

PLATO : Phædo.

THUCYDIDES : Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

*History.*A.—*Modern European History*—

FREEMAN : General Sketch of European History
(from 1453 A.D.).

MICHELET : Précis de l'Histoire Moderne (Translation).

SEELEY : Growth of British Policy.

C. W. OMAN : England in the 19th Century.

B.—*Either (1) Medieval European History*—

FREEMAN : General Sketch of European History
(from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.).

GUIZOT : History of Civilization in Europe.*

THATCHER and SCHWILL : Europe in the Middle Ages.

Or (2) Political Science—

SEELEY : Introduction to Political Science.

WOODROW WILSON : Historical and Practical Politics (omitting Chapters 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11).

STRACHEY : India (New and Revised Edition), Chapters III—XV and XVIII—XXI.

* Questions will not be set from the "*History of Civilization in France*"

Or (3) Indian History—

J. C. OMAN : Great Indian Epics.

VINCENT SMITH : Asoka (Rulers of India Series).

H. G. KEENE : A Short History of Hindustan.

LYALL : Rise of the British Dominion in India.

STRACHEY : India.

Political Economy.

J. S. MILL : Principles of Political Economy.

A. MARSHALL : Principles of Economics (Books I, II, III, IV and V).

L. L. PRICE : A Short History of English Commerce and Industry.

J. N. KEYNES : Scope and Method of Political Economy.

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1904.

At the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate will be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics.

III.—Physics.

IV.—Chemistry.

English.

(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)

1st paper: Unseen passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers on History, Biography, Travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

Mathematics.

Algebra: Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry: Inverse trigonometrical functions, DEMOIVRE'S Theorem, Summation of trigonometrical series, Hyperbolic functions, Expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry: The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus: Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to

curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus: General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics: Motion in a straight line, mass momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces, point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics: Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three Question-papers.

Physics.

The examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following syllabus is prescribed:—

General Properties of matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in

simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(vt - x)$ to problems in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of

Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive

machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM's Law. JOULE's Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON's effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RHUMKORFF's coil: Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of COULOMB, AMPERE, VOLT, FARAD, OHM, WATT and JOULE.

The *Practical Examination* will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK and SHAW's *Practical Physics*:—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL: Matter and Motion.

DANIELL: Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL: Natural Philosophy.

GANOT: Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL: Theory of Heat.

PRESTON: Theory of Heat.

DRAPER: Heat.

GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.

EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

EMTAGE : Light.

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory
of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, law of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outline of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, etc. Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of

formulae, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotrophy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, etc., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

B.—Practical work.

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids, and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals :—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted :—

NEWTH : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

WURTZ : Chemical Theory.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

CHAPMAN JONES : Practical Inorganic Chemistry for
advanced Students.

Muir College Tables for Qualitative Analysis.

ROSCOE and HARDEN : Inorganic Chemistry for advanced
Students.

PATTISON MUIR and SLATER : Elementary Chemistry.

WHITELY : Chemical Calculations.

SHENSTONE : Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1904.

Mathematics.

The subjects of examination are :—

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested :—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions
of FROST'S Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

EDWARD'S Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.

The examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.
2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of examination are :—

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

TAIT : Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

GANOT : Physics (part relating to Sound)

or

DESCHANEL : Physics (do. do.).

BARNES'S : Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

KELVIN : Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.

FOURIER : Theory of Heat.

STONE : On Sound.

DONKIN : Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ : Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the *Transactions of the Royal Society*.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the examination as in—

STEWART and GEE : Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. I.

SHAW : Practical Work at the Cavendish Laboratory : Heat.

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

PICKERING : Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

LOUDON and McLENNAN : Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

OSTWALD : Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLRAUSCH : Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Chemistry.

The subjects of examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY : A system of Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in—

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ: Atomic Theory; History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted:—

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows:—

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1904.

Mathematics.

The subjects of examination are:—

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in CHRYSTAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S *Statics* or MINCHIN'S *Statics* is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S *Dynamics of a Particle* or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S *Dynamics* may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S Rigid Dynamics. MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equations.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry.

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous examinations will now be required.

The examination will consist of five papers as follows :—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry, with Elements of Theory of Functions of a Complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of examination are :—

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism ;

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism ;

or,

the corresponding parts of GRAY'S Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ : Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the examination, as in—

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics,
Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted:—

HENDERSON: Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT: Electricity and Magnetism,
Vol. II.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of examination are:—

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:—

BERNTSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:—

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST: Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER: History of Chemistry.

TILDEN: A short history of the Progress of Scientific
Chemistry.

LADENBURG: History of Chemistry. (Translated by
Dobbin.)

LEHFELDT: Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.

WALKER: Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER: Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

WATT's Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows:—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III.—Organic Chemistry.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted:—

LASSAR COHN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

GEORGE: Practical Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

COHEN: Practical Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the Journal of the Chemical Society or the Transactions of the Royal Society will also be required.

THIRD D.Sc., 1904

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THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1904

Mathematics.

The examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects :—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism, FOURIER'S Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

Physics.

The examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation

embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

Chemistry.

The examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations. The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1904.

The subjects of examination are :—

- I.—Languages. Any one of the following, *viz.*,
English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin,
Greek, Hebrew.
- II.—Mental and Moral Science.
- III.—Mathematics.
- IV.—Physics.

V.—Chemistry.

VI.—History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

English.

There will be *eight* papers set.

N.B.—Candidates must take up groups I, II, III, IV and *either* Va and Via, or Vb and Vlb.

I.—General Section : Poetry (Chaucer to the death of Wordsworth) :—

CHAUCER : Prologue.

SPENSER : Faerie Queene, Book I.

DRYDEN : Absalom and Achitophel, 2 parts.

POPE : Essay on Man.

WORDSWORTH : Selection in Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.

II.—General Section : Prose (Tudor to Early Victorian) :—

MORE : Utopia.

BACON : Essays

ADDISON : Spectator Papers (Selection, Clarendon Press).

SHERIDAN : Rivals.

LAMB : Essays of Elia (Selection, Macmillan & Co.).

III.—*General Section: Shakespeare and Milton:—*

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra,
As You Like It.

MILTON: Samson Agonistes, Comus, and Sonnets.

IV.—*Special Subject: Tennyson:—*

The Princess, In Memoriam, Idylls of the King,
and Selection in Vol. IV of Ward's English
Poets.

Memoir of Alfred Lord Tennyson, by his son.

STOPFORD BROOKE: Tennyson.

BRADLEY: In Memoriam.

Va.—*(To be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV): Nineteenth Century Prose:—*

CARLYLE: Heroes.

THACKERAY: Vanity Fair.

RUSKIN: Sesame and Lilies.

MATTHEW ARNOLD: Literature and Dogma.

Or Vb.—*Historical Grammar of the English Language.*

N.B.—Candidates offering Vb must also offer Vlb.

Vla.—*(To be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV): Nineteenth Century Poetry:—*

WARD: English Poets, Vol. IV (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, T. Hood, Eliz. Barrett Browning, R. Browning, Matthew Arnold, Tennyson).

Or Vlb.—Anglo-Saxon.

N.B.—Candidates offering Vlb must also offer Vb.

N.B.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered above, both in the General and in the Special Sections. The following works are recommended as indicating the standard of knowledge required :—

TAINÉ : History of English Literature (*Introduction only*).

HAMILTON THOMPSON : History of English Literature (*Chapter II only : Chaucer*).

SAINTSBURY : Elizabethan Literature.

GOSSE : Eighteenth Century Literature.

SAINTSBURY : Nineteenth Century Literature.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Chhandogya Upanishad.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

VYASA and SANKARA: Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA: Padarthadharmaśamgraha, commonly known as Vaiseshikabhashya Mūla only.

VACHASPATI MISRA: Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA: Canto 17.

MUIR: Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader, or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi and the Padarthadharmaśamgraha, candidates may offer CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic.

Maqāmāte Harirī.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamsūs.

Divāne Hamāsa.

Divāne Mutanabbi.

Sabae Mualliqāt.

Qasidæ Banate Suād.

Kafia and Shafia.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maāni.

Muhit-ud-Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of	اين اكبرى—بيان
India and the Emperor	هندوستان و دلاورين
Akbar's Precepts.	گفتار شهنشاهي *
Vaqāya Nemat Khan Ali.	وقائع نعمت خان عالي *
Akhlāqe Nāseri.	اخلاق ناصري *
Seh Nasre Zuhuri.	سه نشر ظهري *
Abul Fazal.	ابوالفضل *
Shahnamae Firdausi.	شاه نامه فردوسي *
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	قصائد ظهير فار يابي *
Divane Hafiz.	ديوان حافظ *
Qasaed Khaqani.	قصائد خاقاني *
Hadaequl Balaghat.	حدائق البلاغت *
Meyarul Ashaar.	معييار الاشعار *

Intermediate and B.A. Arabic Courses.

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.

CATULLUS:

LUCRETIUS: De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE : Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL : Satires.

SALLUST : Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO : The Letters ; De Finibus ; De Oratore ; The
Orations against Verres.

TACITUS : The Annals.

QUINTILIAN : Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN : Roman History, translated by W.P. DICKSON.

Greek.

HOMER : Iliad, Books I—VI. : Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR : The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS : Prometheus Vincit ; Agamemnon ; Persæ.

SOPHOCLER : Œdipus Tyrannus ; Electra ; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES : Medea ; Hecuba ; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES : Clouds ; Frogs ; Birds.

THEOCRITUS : Idyls.

HERODOTUS : Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES : Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES : Philippic Orations ; Orations against
Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO : Gorgias ; Protagoras ; Symposium ; Republic,
Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE : Ethics.

History.

CURTIUS: History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Judges.	Psalms.
Nehemiah.	Proverbs.
Ezra.	Isaiah.
Esther.	Jeremiah.
Ecclesiastes.	Ezekiel.
Job.	Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH: Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD: History and Antiquities of Israel.

*Philosophy.***Mental and Moral Science.*

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT: Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY: Principles of Human Knowledge.

* There will be *five* papers set, *viz.*, four on the prescribed course, and the *fifth*, an *Essay* on some philosophical question.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH: Scottish Philosophy.

WARD: Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology" from *Encyc. Brit.*)

SIGWART: Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts prescribed, are—

Vol. I.—Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374

Vol. II.—Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

History.

There will be *six* papers set:—

I. *Political Philosophy*—

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

HOBBS'S Leviathan.

LOCKE'S Essays on Civil Government.

J. S. MILL'S Liberty.

II. *Political Economy and Economic History*—

MILL'S Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Economics (Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive; Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 inclusive).

THOROLD ROGERS' Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

III. *English Constitutional History*—TASWELL-LANGMEAD'S *Constitutional History*.IV. *Either A.*—Greek History to 146 B.C. ;*or B.*—Medieval European History (from 476
A.D. to 1453 A.D.) ;*or C.*—Indian History : The Moghul Period.V. *Either A.*—Roman History up to 476 A.D. ;*or B.*—Modern European History from 1453
A.D. ;*or C.*—Indian History : The Mahratta Period.VI. *Either A.*—One of the following Special Subjects :—

- (i) The Roman Provinces.
- (ii) The Renaissance.
- (iii) The French Revolution.
- (iv) The Economic History of the N.-W. P.
in the 19th Century.

Or B.—An original Thesis.

N.B.—The following books are recommended for papers IV,
V and VI.

IV *A.*—*Greek History to 146 B.C.*OMAN : *History of Greece.*BURY : *History of Greece to the death of Alexander.*GREENIDGE : *Greek Constitutional History.*

The following also may be consulted :—

GROTE: History of Greece.

HERODOTUS: Books V—IX (Bohn's edition).

THUCYDIDES: (translated by JOWETT).

MAHAFFY: Survey of Greek Civilization.

WARDE FOWLER: City-State of the Greeks and Romans.

BECKER: Charicles.

GOW: Companion to School Classics.

IV B.—*Medieval History*, 476—1453.

GIBBON: Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

THATCHER and SCHWILL: Europe in the Middle Ages.

MAITLAND: Dark Ages.

The following also may be consulted :—

MILMAN: Latin Christianity.

HALLAM: Middle Ages.

CHURCH: Beginning of the Middle Ages.

IV C.—*Indian History, Moghul Period*.

ELPHINSTONE: History of India (Books VI—XI).

LANE-POOLE: Aurungzebe (Rulers of India).

The following also may be consulted :—

ELLIOT: Historians, Vol. IV, pp. 218—287.

Vol. V, pp. 177—476.

Vol. VII.

FERISHTAH (translated by BRIGGS), Vol. I, p. 189 to end.

AIN-I AKBARI.

V A.—*Roman History to 476 A. D.*

MERIVALE: General History of Rome.

IBNE: Early Rome.

BARING-GOULD: Tragedy of the Cæsars.

The following also may be consulted:—

GIBBON: Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
(ed. BURY).

BURY: Later Roman Empire.

TACITUS: Annals and Histories (translated by
CHURCH and BRODRIBB).

WARDE FOWLER: City-State.

BECKER: Gallus.

GOW: Companion to School Classics.

V B.—*Modern European History, from 1453.*

LODGE: Modern Europe.

SEEBOHM: Protestant Revolution.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

The following also may be consulted:—

SEELEY: Short Life of Napoleon I.

GARDINER: Thirty Years' War.

FYFFE: Modern Europe.

V C.—*History of India, Mahratta Period.*

GRANT-DUFF: History of the Mahrattas.

KEENE: Fall of the Moghul Empire.

KEENE: Madhava Rao Sindhia.

The following also may be consulted :—

OWEN: Wellesley and Wellington's Indian Despatches.

The Cornwallis Correspondence.

WILKS: Mysore.

MALLESON: French in India.

VI A (i). *The Roman Provinces.*

MOMMSEN: The Roman Provinces.

ARNOLD: Government of the Roman Provinces.

CICERO: Verrine Orations (translation in BOHN'S Library).

(ii) *The Renaissance.*

RANKE: Latin and Teutonic Nations.

BURCHARDT: The Renaissance (Parts I to V inclusive).

SISMONDI: The Italian Republics (Chapters XI to XV inclusive).

MACHIAVELLI: The Prince (BURD'S edition).

SYMONDS: Age of the Despots.

JOHNSON: Europe in the Sixteenth Century (the portion covering the same period as Ranke).

The following also may be consulted :—

DRAPER: Intellectual Development of Europe, Vol. II (Chapters dealing with change of beliefs owing to geographical and astronomical discoveries, etc.).

VILLARI : Machiavelli, etc.

MACAULAY : Essay on Machiavelli.

MORLEY : Romanes Lecture.

ROBERTSON : History of Charles V. (introductory survey, etc., 3rd sect.)

CREIGHTON : History of the Papacy.

SYMONDS : Revival of Learning, Chapter I.

(iii) *The French Revolution.*

DE TOCQUEVILLE : L'Ancien Régime.

TAINE : L'Ancien Régime.

A. YOUNG : Travels in France.

MORSE-STEPHENS : History of the French Revolution.

J. MORLEY : Essays on Turgot and Robespierre.

BURKE : Reflections on the French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : Revolutionary Europe (to 1795).

The following also may be consulted :—

J. J. ROUSSEAU : Social Contract.

J. MORLEY : Rousseau, Diderot and the Encyclopedists, Voltaire.

MIGNET : The Revolution.

TAINE : French Revolution.

CARLYLE : The French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : The Orators of the French Revolution (Robespierre and Girondists).

(iv) *Economic History of the N.-W P. in the 19th Century.*

Prices and Wages in British India (Issue of the current year), *Government Printing Office, Calcutta.*

The Census Report (N.-W.P. and Oudh only).

Statistical Abstract relating to British India (Issue of the current year), *Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.*

Report on the Famine of 1860-61 in the N.-W.P., by Colonel Baird Smith.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1880.

Report on the Famine of 1896-97, *published in N.-W. P. Government Gazette, November 27th, 1897.*

Report of the Indian Law Commissioners relating to Slavery, 1841.

Land Revenue in British India, by B. H. Baden-Powell, *Clarendon Press, Oxford.*

Also, Settlement Reports (especially those published between 1860 and 1880) should be consulted. Also, Memoirs on special districts, *e.g.*, Statistical Report of the District of Budaun (1852). Also the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

The examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. are the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

EXAMINATIONS OF 1905.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1905.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, viz., one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Arabic-Persian.	Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be in English Grammar and Idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali, Parbatia) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

IRVING : Selection from the Sketch Book :—Rip Van Winkle without the Introduction and Note); The Spectre Bridegroom ; Stratford-on-Avon ; Sleepy Hollow ; Roscoe ; The Wife ; Rural Life in England.

DEFOE : Robinson Crusoe (George Bell's edition, 1897).

COOKSON and HOUGHTON : English Poetry for Schools (Macmillan), Book I, Part II, Poem No. 45 ; Part III, Poems Nos, 63 to 94 (inclusive) ; Poems Nos, 63, 81, 93 and 94 to be committed to memory.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History and one paper in Geography.

One question in map-drawing will be included in the question-paper in Geography.

English History.—GARDINER's Outlines of English History.

Indian History.—De la FOSSE's History of India for High Schools (Macmillan).

LEE-WARNER : The Citizen of India.

Geography.—CLARKE's Geographic Reader.

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extractions of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions; at least one-half of the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA: Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI: Upakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only.)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

Arabic-Persian.

Persian as in M. Muhammad Shibli's Selections for the year 1904, viz :—

Prose	...	{ Gulistan. Nasir Khusro.
Poetry	...	{ Bostan. Muhtashim Kashi.

Arabic as in the last Arabic Middle Reader :—
Al Intekhabul Jadid, Chapter IV.

Greek.

XENOPHON: Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH: Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL: Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR: De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH: Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD: First Hebrew Book.

French.

(For Female Candidates.)

LA FONTAINE : Selections, by Moriarty (Macmillan's
Primary Series of French Reading Books.)

SOUVESTRE : Un Philosophe sous les Toits.

Hindi.

(For Female Candidates.)

TULSIDASA : Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad).
Pages 208—213; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA : Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas
Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI : Nitissudha Tarangini (Government
Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

Bengali.

(For Female Candidates.)

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASTRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

Urdu.

(For Female Candidates.)

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1905.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD: "Majmua Kaghazat Karrawai"
for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Free-hand Drawing.—Light and Shade, as in
MACMILLAN'S *Official Drawing Books* Nos. 10, 14, 19.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in GILL'S
New School of Art Geometry to page 92.

Free-hand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved
forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day
objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, etc.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

GREGORY and SIMMONS: *Elementary Physics and
Chemistry*, first stage to end of page 132 (omitting the
subsequent Chapters, *i.e.*, XXXIV and XXXV).

Agriculture with Surveying.***Chain Surveying.***

I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gun-
ter's and 100-feet chains) ; Point to be kept in view in

chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross-staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, etc.; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to error in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration; use of area-comb (tale square).

Agriculture.

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE: Book-keeping for Account-students, Pt. I. (Gee & Co., London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1905.

Every candidate will be examined in—

- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics,
- and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,
and either History or the Second Course
of Mathematics; or
- (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and
Physics and Chemistry.

English

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed course; and a second paper will be set half from the Poetry course and half from *Unseen Passages*; and a third paper will be in translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

TENNYSON: Enoch Arden.

✓ MATTHEW ARNOLD: Sohrab and Rustum.

SOUTHEY: Life of Nelson, ed. A. F. Blaisdell (Ginn and Co., Boston and London).

CHARLOTTE YONGE: The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.

NOTE.—Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech.

FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.**Arithmetic :**

1. Principles of Arithmetic, including scales of notation (H. Cox: Macmillan & Co.).

2. Arithmetic, General (including Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks).

3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Algebra :

Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical geometrical and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry :

Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V, Book VI and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Trigonometry and Conic Sections.**Trigonometry :**

Trigonometry including logarithms; methods of measuring angles; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relation between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples

of right angles; trigonometrical transformations; solution of triangles; area of a circle; the properties of logarithms; the use of logarithmic tables; properties of triangles; DEMOIVRE'S Theorem; Expansions of Sine and Cosine.

Conic Sections :

Geometry of Conic Sections.

Equations to the straight line and circle.

Deductive Logic.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

First Principles and Laws of Thought; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables; Formal Division and Definition; Propositions and their Import; Forms of Immediate Inference; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning; Fallacies; Functions of Syllogism; Trains of Reasoning; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin
Arabic.	Greek.
Arabic-Persian.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

DASAKUMARACHARITA, pp. 1 to 37, edited by G. K. Ambardekar. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences *in larger type*.

Grammar as contained in MACDONELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar book.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse, omitting the following pieces:—Zikrul Hawatif, Annawadir, the extracts from Ibrahim Beg, Abbas Ibnul Ahuaf, and Aljawaeb.

Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

Arabic-Persian.

Persian as in M. Muhammad Shibli's Selections for the year 1904, viz :—

Prose	...	{	Namae Khusrawan.
			Ali Hazin.
			Safar Namae Shah Iran.
Poetry	...	{	Saadi.
			Nezami.
			Firdousi.

Arabic as in Maulvi Amjad Ali's Selections in Arabic
Prose and Poetry in the Arabic Entrance Course for
1904 :—

Prose	...	Alf Laila.
Poetry	...	Assadeh Val Baghim.

Latin.

HORACE : Odes, Books I & II.

LIVY : Book XXI.

CICERO : De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES : Hecuba.

PLATO : Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

French.

Prose—

MÉRIMÉE : Colomba.

COFFÉE : Contes Choisis.

Poetry

CORNEILLE : Cinna.

History.

MÉRIVALE AND PULLER : School History of Rome
(Longmans, Green & Co.)

C. A. FYFFE : Greece (History Primer).

Physics.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The balance. Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. BOYLE'S Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U-tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Co-efficients of expansion. CHARLES' Law.

Rectilineal propagation of Light. Shadows. Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of Pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Frictional Electricity, including its production, the nature and properties of a charge, conductors and non-conductors, the Leyden Jar, principles of simple condensers. Frictional machines, induction electrophones, electroscopes. The production of current electricity, the electro-chemical changes taking place in the commoner forms of cell, the methods of connecting cells in a battery in parallel series. Elementary ideas as to the nature of resistance, potential, and quantity of a current.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Static and Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WENTWORTH and HILL: Text-book of Physics (Ginn & Co., Boston).

JONES: Heat, Light and Sound.

SANDERSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

BALFOUR STEWART: Elementary Physics.

ROBINSON: Mechanics.

GLAZEBROOK: Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

Chemistry.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, volume and contents; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, BOYLE'S Law, CHARLES' Law, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour, density, the atomic theory and AVOGADRO'S hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, DULONG and PETIT'S Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates, Glass.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate, Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide, brass.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The common uses of Zinc and Tin.

The following text-books are suggested:—

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction, to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO: Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans' Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

PARRISH and FORSYTH: Chemistry for Organized Schools of Science.

REYNOLDS: Chemistry, Vol. I

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

Every candidate for the B.A. degree will be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches recognised are—

GROUP I.

English.

GROUP II.

Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics and Physics.

GROUP III.

History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

English.

A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION :—

(Two papers and a vivâ voce examination.)

1st paper : Unseen passages from modern books or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper : An Essay, on a subject of general interest.

Vivâ voce : Conversational, based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper, with grammatical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION :—

(2 papers.)

1st paper : Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper : Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet, Coriolanus, The Merchant of Venice.

MILTON : Comus.

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament, Guinevere.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

BURKE : Reflections on the Revolution in France.

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT : Shakespearian Grammar.

Those portions of Saintsbury's History of English Literature which deal with the authors prescribed.

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

MILL : Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD : Ethics (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged).

HOFFDING : Outlines of Psychology.

FRASER : Selections from Berkeley, 5th Ed., pages 1 to 156, together with Fraser's Introduction.

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I to IX ;

or

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

BHAVABHUTI : Uttararamacharita.

KALIDASA : Vikramorvasi (Bombay Sanskrit Series Ed. recommended).

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER's larger Grammar or in WHITNEY's Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE's Higher Sanskrit Grammar (Bombay).

APTE's Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful

Mukhabba, Al-Jawaeb and An-Nahla—candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

1. Siassat Namah, by NIZAM-UL-MULK.
2. FIRDAUSI: Shah Namah.
 - (I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.
 - (II) The Sassanid Period.
3. Selection from Qa'ani.
4. Selection from Manuchihri.
5. A'in-i-Akbari, Selections.

Candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed textbooks.

Latin.

HORACE: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS; Annals, Book I.

NOTE.—The B.A. Latin Examination papers will contain passages for translation from English into Latin, and *unseen* passages for translation from Latin into English; and one-third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo.

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

*History.**A.—Modern European History—*

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History
(from 1453 A.D.).

MICHELET: Summary of Modern History. Trans-
lated and continued by Mr. C. M. Simpson.

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

C. W. OMAN: England in the 19th Century.

B.—Either (1) Mediæval European History—

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History
(from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.).

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe.*

THATCHER and SCHWILL: Europe in the Middle
Ages.

Or (2) Political Science—

SEELEY: Introduction to Political Science.

WOODROW WILSON: Historical and Practical
Politics (omitting Chapters 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11).

* Questions will not be set from the "*History of Civilization in France.*"

STRACHEY : India (New and Revised Edition),
Chapters III—XV and XVIII—XXI.

Or (3) Indian History—

J. C. OMAN : Great Indian Epics.

VINCENT SMITH : Asoka (Rulers of India Series).

H. G. KEENE : A Short History of Hindustan.

LYALL : Rise of the British Dominion in India.

STRACHEY : India.

Political Economy.

J. S. MILL : Principles of Political Economy.

A. MARSHALL : Principles of Economics (Books I,
II, III, IV, and V.)

L. L. PRICE : A Short History of English Commerce
and Industry.

J. N. KEYNES : Scope and Method of Political
Economy.

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1905.

At the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate will be examined in—

I.—English. .

II.—Mathematics.

III.—Physics.

IV.—Chemistry.

English.

(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)

1st paper: Unseen passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

Mathematics.

Algebra: Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry: Inverse trigonometrical functions, DEMOIVRE's theorem, Summation of trigonometrical series, Hyperbolic functions, Expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus : Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus : General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics : Motion in a straight line, mass momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces, point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three Question-papers.

Physics.

The examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following syllabus is prescribed :

General Properties of Matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos. \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$ to problems in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's

magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMPSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S Law. JOULE'S Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RHUMKORFF'S coil: Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of COULOMB, AMPERE, VOLT, FARAD, OHM, WATT and JOULE.

The *Practical* examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK and SHAW'S *Practical Physics*:—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13. 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted:—

MAXWELL: *Matter and Motion*.

DANIELL: *Principles of Physics*.

DESCHANEL: *Natural Philosophy*.

GANOT : Natural Philosophy.
MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.
PRESTON : Theory of Heat.
DRAPER : Heat.
GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.
EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.
BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.
EMTAGE : Light.
GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.
PRESTON : Theory of Light.
S. P. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.
FOSTER and ATKINSON : Electricity and Magnetism.
J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory
of Electricity and Magnetism.
GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.
EDSER : Heat (Macmillan).

Chemistry.

The examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, law of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outline of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, etc., Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of

formulae, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon : also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, etc., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

B.—Practical work.

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids, and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals :—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted :—

NEWTH : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

WURTZ : Chemical Theory.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

CHAPMAN JONES : Practical Inorganic Chemistry for advanced Students.

Muir College Tables for Qualitative Analysis.

ROSCOE and HARDEN : Inorganic Chemistry for advanced Students.

PATTISON MUIR and SLATER : Elementary Chemistry.

WHITLEY : Chemical Calculations.

SHENSTONE : Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY : Modern Chemistry, Parts I and II (Temple Cyclopædia series.)

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1905.

Mathematics.

The subjects of examination are :—

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested :—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions of FROST'S Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

EDWARD'S Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.

The examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.
2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of examination are :—

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

TAIT : Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

GANOT : Physics (part relating to Sound) ;

or

DESCHANEL : Physics (do. do.).

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

KELVIN : Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.

FOURIER : Theory of Heat.

STONE : On Sound.

DONKIN : Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ : Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the *Transactions of the Royal Society*.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the examination as in—

STEWART and GEE : Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. I.

SHAW : Practical Work at the Cavendish Laboratory ; Heat.

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

PICKERING : Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

LONDON and MCLENNAN : Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

OSTWALD : Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLRAUSCH : Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Chemistry.

The subjects of examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY : A System of Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

REMSSEN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in—

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ : Atomic Theory ; History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted :—

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1905.

Mathematics.

The subjects of examination are :—

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in CHRYSTAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S *Statics* or MINCHIN'S *Statics* is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S *Dynamics of a Particle* or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S *Dynamics* may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH's Rigid Dynamics. MACH's Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equations.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry.

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous examinations will now be required.

The examination will consist of five papers as follows :—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry, with Elements of Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of examination are :—

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

PRESTON: Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON: Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism ;

J. J. THOMSON: Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism ;

or,

the corresponding parts of GRAY's Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON: Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON: Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ: Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the examination, as in—

GLAZEBROOK: Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics,
Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted:—

HENDERSON: Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT: Electricity and Magnetism,
Vol. II.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of examination are:—

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:—

BERNTSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:—

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST: Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER: History of Chemistry.

TILDEN: A Short History of the Progress of Scientific
Chemistry.

LADENBURG: History of Chemistry. (Translated by
Dobbin.)

LEHFELDT : Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.

WALKER : Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER : Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

WATT'S Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III.—Organic Chemistry.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted :—

LASSAR COHN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTSEN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

GEORGE : Practical Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis

COHEN : Practical Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* or the *Transactions of the Royal Society* will also be required.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1905.

Mathematics.

The examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects :—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism, FOURIER'S Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

Physics.

The examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

Chemistry.

The examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the examination.

*The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

The subjects of examination are :—

- I.—Languages. Any one of the following, *viz.*,
English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin,
Greek, Hebrew.
- II.—Mental and Moral Science.
- III.—Mathematics.
- IV.—Physics.
- V.—Chemistry.
- VI.—History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

English.

There will be *eight* papers set, *viz.*, seven papers on the prescribed course, and the *eighth*, an *Essay*.

N.B.—Candidates must take up Groups, I, II, III, IV, VII, and either Va and VIa, or Vb and VIb.

I.—General Section : Poetry (Chaucer to the death of Wordsworth) :—

CHAUCER : Prologue.

SPENSER : Faerie Queene, Book I.

Dr. DRYDEN : Absalom and Achitophel, 2 parts.

POPE : Essay on Man.

WORDSWORTH : Selection in Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.

II.—General Section : Prose (Tudor to Early Victorian) :—

Mr. MORE : Utopia.

Mr. BACON : Essays.

* ADDISON : Spectator Papers (Selection, *Clarendon Press*).

* SHERIDAN : Rivals.

* LAMB : Essays of Elia (Selection, *Macmillan & Co.*).

III.—*General Section: Shakespeare and Milton :—*

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra,
As You Like It.

MILTON : Samson Agonistes, Comus, and Sonnets.

IV.—*Special Subject : Tennyson :—*

* The Princess, In Memoriam, Idylls of the King, and
* Selection in Vol. IV of Ward's English Poets.

Memoir of Alfred Lord Tennyson, by his Son.

STOPFORD BROOKE : Tennyson.

BRADLEY : In Memoriam.

Va.—(To be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV) : *Nineteenth Century Prose :—*

* CARLYLE : Heroes.

* THACKERAY : Vanity Fair.

RUSKIN : Sesame and Lilies.

* MATTHEW ARNOLD : Literature and Dogma.

Or Vb.—*Historical Grammar of the English Language.*

N.B.—Candidates offering Vb must also offer Vlb.

Vla.—(To be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV) : *Nineteenth Century Poetry :—*

* WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, T. Hood, Eliz. Barrett Browning, R. Browning, Matthew Arnold, Tennyson).

Or Vlb.—*Anglo-Saxon.*

N.B.—Candidates offering Vlb must also offer Vb.

VII.—History.

GREEN : History of the English People, Vols. II, III, IV.

OMAN : England in the Nineteenth Century.

N.B.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered above, both in the General and in the Special Sections. The following works are recommended as indicating the standard of knowledge required :—

TAINE : History of English Literature (*Introduction only*).

HAMILTON THOMPSON : History of English Literature (*Chapter II only : Chaucer*).

SAINTSBURY : Elizabethan Literature.

GOSSE : Eighteenth Century Literature.

SAINTSBURY : Nineteenth Century Literature.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Katha Upanishad with Sankaracharya's Bhashya.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive, and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA : Padarthadharmasamgraha, commonly known as Vaiseshibhashya Mūla only.

VACHASPATI MISRA : Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA : Canto 17.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader, or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi and the Padarthadharmasamgraha, candidates may offer CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only.)

Arabic.

Maqámáte Harírí.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamsús.

Divane Hamása.

Divane Mutanabbi.

Sabae Muallaqát.

Qasidæ Banate Suad.

Kafia and Shafia.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maání.

Muhit-ud Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of India and the Emperor Akbar's Precepts.	آئين اكبرى—بيان هندوستان و دلاویز گفتار شهنشاهى *
Vaqāya Nemat Khan Ali.	و قائع نعمت خان على *
Akhlāqe Nāseri.	اخلاق ناصري *
Seh Nasre Zuhuri.	سه نشر ظهوري *
Abul Fazal.	ابوالفضل *
Shahnamae Firdausi.	شاه نامه فردوسي *
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi	قصائد ظهير قاريابي *
Divane Hafiz.	ديوان حافظ *
Qasaed Khaqani.	قصائد خاقاني *
Hadaequl Balaghat.	حدائق البلاغت *
Meyarul Ashāar.	معيار الاشعار *

Intermediate and B.A. Arabic Courses.

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.

CATULLUS.

LUCRETIVS: De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL: Satires.

SALLUST: Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO: The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore; The Orations against Verrès.

TACITUS : The Annals.

QUINTILIAN : Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN : Roman History, translated by W.P. DICKSON.

Greek.

HOMER : Iliad, Books I—VI. ; Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR : The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS : Prometheus Vincetus ; Agamemnon ; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES : Œdipus Tyrannus ; Electra ; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES : Medea ; Hecuba ; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES : Clouds ; Frogs ; Birds.

THEOCRITUS : Idyls.

HERODOTUS : Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES : Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES : Philippic Orations ; Orations against Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO : Gorgias ; Protagoras ; Symposium ; Republic, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE : Ethics.

History.

CURTIUS : History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Judges.

Nehemiah.

Ezra.

Esther.

Ecclesiastes.

Job.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

Jeremiah.

Ezekiel.

Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH : Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD : History and Antiquities of Israel.

Philosophy.

There will be *five* papers set, *viz.*, *four* on the prescribed course, and the *fifth*, an *Essay* on some philosophical question.

Mental and Moral Science.

PLATO : Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE : Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT : Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY : Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH : Scottish Philosophy.

WARD : Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology" from *Encyc. Brit.*)

SIGWART : Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.). Parts prescribed, are—

Vol. I.—Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II.—Introduction and pages 181—418.

WERER : History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

History.

There will be six papers set.

I. *Political Philosophy*—

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

HOBBS'S Leviathan.

LOCKE'S Essays on Civil Government.

J. S. MILL'S Liberty.

II. *Political Economy and Economic History*—

MILL'S Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Economics (Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive; Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 inclusive).

THOROLD ROGERS' Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

III. *English Constitutional History*—

TASWELL-LANGMEAD'S Constitutional History.

IV. *Either A.*—Greek History to 146 B.C.;

or *B.*—Mediæval European History (from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.);

or *C.*—Indian History: The Moghul Period.

V. *Either A.*—Roman History up to 476 A.D.;

or *B.*—Modern European History from 1453 A.D.;

or *C.*—Indian History: The Mahratta Period.

VI. *Either A.*—One of the following Special Subjects:—

(i) The Roman Provinces.

(ii) The Renaissance. 2

(iii) The French Revolution.

(iv) The Economic History of the N.-W. P. in the 19th Century.

Or *B.*—An original Thesis.

N.B.—The following books are recommended for papers IV, V and VI:—

IV A.—*Greek History to 146 B.C.*

OMAN : History of Greece.

BURY : History of Greece to the death of Alexander.

GREENIDGE : Greek Constitutional History.

The following also may be consulted :—

GROTE : History of Greece.

HERODOTUS : Books V—IX (Bohn's edition).

THUCYDIDES (translated by JOWETT).

MAHAFFY : Survey of Greek Civilisation.

WARDE FOWLER : City State of the Greeks and Romans.

BECKER : Charicles.

GOW : Companion to School Classics.

IV B.—*Mediceval History, 476—1453.*

GIBBON : Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

BRYCE : Holy Roman Empire.

THATCHER and SCHWILL : Europe in the Middle Ages.

MAITLAND : Dark Ages.

J. COTTER MORISON : Life of St. Bernard.

The following also may be consulted :—

MILMAN : Latin Christianity.

HALLAM : Middle Ages.

CHURCH : Beginning of the Middle Ages.

IV C.—*Indian History, Moghul Period.*

ELPHINSTONE : History of India (Books VI—XI).

LANE POOLE : Aurungzebe (Rulers of India).

The following also may be consulted :—

ELLIOT: *Historians*, Vol. IV, pp. 218—287.

Vol. V, pp. 177—476,

Vol. VII.

FERISHTAH (translated by BRIGGS), Vol. I, p. 189 to end.
AIN-I-AKBARI.

VA.—*Roman History to 476 A.D.*

MERIVALE: *General History of Rome*.

IHNE: *Early Rome*.

BARING-GOULD: *Tragedy of the Cæsars*.

The following also may be consulted :—

GIBBON: *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
(ed. BURY.)

BURY: *Later Roman Empire*.

TACITUS: *Annals and Histories* (translated by CHURCH
and BRODRIBB).

WARDE FOWLER: *City-State*.

BECKER: *Gallus*.

GOW: *Companion to School Classics*.

VB.—*Modern European History, from 1453.*

LODGE: *Modern Europe*.

SEEBOHM: *Protestant Revolution*.

BRYCE: *Holy Roman Empire*.

SEELEY: *Growth of British Policy*.

The following also may be consulted :—

J. H. ROSE: *Life of Napoleon I.*

GARDINER: *Thirty Years' War*.

FYFFE: *Modern Europe*.

VC.—*History of India, Mahratta Period.*

GRANT-DUFF : History of the Mahrattas.

KEENE : Fall of the Moghul Empire.

KEENE : Madhava Rao Sindhia.

The following also may be consulted :—

OWEN : Wellesley and Wellington's Indian Despatches.

The Cornwallis Correspondence.

WILKS : Mysore.

MALLESON : French in India.

VIA(i). *The Roman Provinces.*

MOMMSEN : The Roman Provinces.

ARNOLD : Government of the Roman Provinces.

CICERO : Verrine Orations (translation in BOEN'S Library).

BRYCE : Studies in History and Jurisprudence, Vol. I, Essays I and II.

(ii) *The Renaissance.*

RANKE : Latin and Teutonic Nations.

BURCKHARDT : The Renaissance (Parts I to V inclusive).

SISMONDI : The Italian Republics (Chapters XI to XV inclusive).

MACHIAVELLI : The Prince (BURD'S edition).

SYMONDS : Age of the Despots.

JOHNSON : Europe in the Sixteenth Century (the portion covering the same period as Ranke).

The following also may be consulted:—

DRAPER : Intellectual Development of Europe, Vol. II
(Chapters dealing with change of beliefs owing to
geographical and astronomical discoveries, etc.).

VILLARI : Machiavelli, etc.

MACAULAY : Essay on Machiavelli.

MORLEY : Romanes Lecture.

ROBERTSON : History of Charles V (introductory
survey, etc., 3rd sect.)

CREIGHTON : History of the Papacy.

SYMONDS : Revival of Learning, Chapter I.

(iii) *The French Revolution.*

DE TOCQUEVILLE : L' Ancien Regime.

TAINE : L' Ancien Regime.

A. YOUNG : Travels in France.

MORSE-STEPHENS : History of the French Revolution.

J. MORLEY : Essays on Turgot and Robespierre.

BURKE : Reflections on the French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : Revolutionary Europe (to 1795).

The following also may be consulted :—

J. J. ROUSSEAU : Social Contract.

J. MORLEY : Rousseau, Diderot and the Encyclopæ-
dists, Voltaire.

MIGNET : The Revolution.

TAINE : French Revolution.

CARLYLE : The French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : The Orators of the French Revolu-
tion (Robespierre and Girondists). •

(iv) *Economic History of the N.-W.-P. in the 19th Century.*

Prices and Wages in British India (Issue of the current year), *Government Printing Office, Calcutta.*
The Census Report (N.-W. P. and Oudh only).

Statistical Abstract relating to British India (Issue of the current year), *Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.*

Report on the Famine of 1860-61 in the N.-W.P., by Colonel Baird Smith.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1880.

Report on the Famine of 1896-97, *published in N.-W.P. Government Gazette, November 27th, 1897.*

Report of the Indian Law Commissioners relating to Slavery, 1841.

Land Revenue in British India, by B. H. Baden-Powell, *Clarendon Press, Oxford.*

Also, Settlement Reports (especially those published between 1860 and 1880) should be consulted. Also, Memoirs on special districts, *e.g.*, Statistical Report of the District of Budaun (1852). Also, the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

The examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. are the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

REGULATIONS IN LAW, 1904-1905.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date to be fixed by the Faculty.

2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British-Colonial or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send in his application with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to

any subsequent examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5. The examination shall be both *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- (1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence.
(b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.
- (2) The Law of Evidence } (Civil and Criminal.)
and pleading }
- (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
- (4) The Law relating to Contract; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property; to Registration; to Succession; to Torts.
- (5) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages, and Specific Relief.
- (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
- (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the Text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed, shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent.*, and for the second class 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent.* of the marks allotted to each paper.

N.B.—No exception whatever is made to the above regulations, which require two academical years' study in a School of Law affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

No guarantee will be given to candidates as to the order in which the several Question-papers in the Examination will be issued to them.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

The following Text-Books, Acts and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Law under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6 :—

Text-Books.

- (1) HOLLAND'S Elements of Jurisprudence.
- (2) COWELL'S Tagore Lectures.
- (3) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (4) The Introduction to FIELD'S Law of Evidence in British India.
- (5) The rules and forms relating to pleadings, appeals and applications contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (6) The Mitâkshara, Chapters I and II.
- (7) A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage by J. D. MAYNE.
- (8) Tagore Lectures for 1873 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR), omitting Lectures IV and XVII.
- (9) Tagore Lectures for 1874 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR).
- (10) The Indian Contract Act.
- (11) The Negotiable Instruments Act.

- (12) The Transfer of Property Act.
- (13) The Indian Easements Act.
- (14) INNIS'S Digest of the Law of Easements.
- (15) The Indian Registration Act.
- (16) The Indian Succession Act.
- (17) UNDERHILL on Torts.
- (18) STORY'S Equity (edited by GRIGSBY), the Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.
- (19) The Law of Specific Relief in India, by CHARLES COLLETT.
- (20) The Indian Trusts Act.
- (21) The Code of Civil Procedure.
- (22) The Indian Penal Code.

Note.—Candidates will not be required to have a knowledge of the amount of punishment which can be inflicted for any offence.

- (23) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

Note.—Except Schedules Nos. I and II.

- (24) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in para. 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulations in Law.

NOTE.—*Every Act mentioned in the above list should be understood to mean the Act with all subsequent amendments thereof.*

(*N.B.*—The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive.)

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION, 1904-1905.

No text-books are prescribed, but the examination will be in the following subjects :—

- (1) Jurisprudence.
 - (2) Evidence, Limitation and Prescription.
 - (3) Hindu Law (as at present administered by the Courts in British India).
 - (4) Muhammadan Law (ditto ditto).
 - (5) The Law of Contract in all its branches.
 - (6) Law of Torts and Easements.
 - (7) Principles of Equity and their application.
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X.

ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{75E}{III-155-8}$ of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs.1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishun Lal Pandya, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under the following conditions:—

- (1) That the sum of the Endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government.
- (2) That from the interest of the Endowment two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal," be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the Province of Agra who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

- (3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the Province of Agra by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that Local Government for the purpose specified above.
- (4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

RULES.

For the B.A. (and B.Sc.) Medal.

1. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student on the A side, and in the next year to the most successful candidate on the B side, and so on in future every year.

The B side shall include all students who go up either for the Degree of Bachelor of Science or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken up two of the subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

The A side shall include all the rest of the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For the M.A. Medal.

2. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student in one of the following subjects :—

1. English,
2. Philosophy,
3. History and Political Economy,

4. Sanskrit, and
5. Arabic,

and in the next year to the candidate most successful in the M.A. or D.Sc. Examination in one of the following subjects :—

1. Mathematics,
2. Physics,
3. Chemistry,
4. Or such other subject or subjects as may be hereafter prescribed for the Degree of D.Sc.

3. Provided no medal shall be awarded to a student who does not take a first class, and that beginning from the second year in which these rules will be in force the medals shall be awarded to the student who is the most successful among the students of that year and the preceding year.

4. In the event of the University prescribing new rules or subjects for the Degree of M.A., D.Sc., B.A. or B.Sc., the Syndicate shall have full power to direct how the medals shall be awarded.

5. In the event of there being in any year no candidate entitled to the medal under the above rules the Syndicate may award the medal in such manner as they may think fit.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1890.—Brijnandan Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Muir Central College ; and Ganga Nath Jha, B.A., Queen's College.

Medallists, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhyaya, M.A., Agra College; and Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., Canning College.

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M.A., Teacher; and Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Canning College; and Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidyant, M.A., Muir Central College; and Ghasi Ram, B.A., Agra College.

Medallists, 1895.—Syyad Muhammad Khalil, M.A., Queen's College; and Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallists, 1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M.A., Agra College; and Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1897.—Maheshwar Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1898.—Ram Prasad Balmakund Dube, M.A., Muir Central College; and Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1899.—Muhammad Usman, M.A., Muir Central College; and Abhaya Charan Mukerji, B.A., Canning College.

Medallists, 1900.—Atul Chandra Chatterji, M.A., Muir Central College; and Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1901.—Abhaya Charan Mukerji, M.A., Canning College; and Abu Mohammad Zia-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

Medallists, 1902.—Bhoora Lal Hiran, M.A., and Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syyad Ikbāl Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs.1,500 to be invested in 4 *per cent.* (now reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions :—

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbāl Medal.

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the B.A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said Examination, the medal to be awarded to the student

who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1891.—Syyad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.

Medallist, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1894.—Qamar Ali, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1895.—Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Abul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1897.—Sayyad Muhammad Raza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College; and Sayyad Mufawaz Husain, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1898.—Muhammad Ali, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1899.—Maqsud Ali Khan, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1900.—Siraj-ud-din, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1901.—Abu Mohammad Zia-ul-Husain, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1902.—Aulad Husain, B.A., Muir Central College.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs.6,000 in the Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs.500 each, bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* (may be reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad, to be tenable for one year, in the Muir Central College, by a student of the Muir Central College who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science or B.Sc. degree and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subject. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

- Scholar*, 1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B.A., Canning College.
Scholar, 1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhyaya, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1892.—Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1894.—Lal Gopal Mukerji, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1895.—Ganesh Prashad Varma, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1896.—Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1897.—Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1898.—Birj Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1899.—Bhoora Lal Hiran, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1900.—Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Nigam, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1902.—Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down.

The "Griffith Memorial Fund" shall consist of the sum of Rs.6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R.T.H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E., together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purpose.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes:—

The fund shall be invested in Government promissory notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner:—

(a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs.5 *per mensem* each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows:—

(a) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University;

(b) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh;

(c) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares;

(d) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh;

(c) A competent person* to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the annual examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares :

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend, any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, who, during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs.7,000, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner:—

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of

* Under Syndicate Resolution No. 19, dated August 3rd, 1901, Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. A. Bhattacharya was appointed in the place of late Babu Pramoda Das Mittra.

the value of Rs. 10 (now reduced to Rs. 8-4 *per cent.* as Government Promissory Notes are reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

(b) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 10 (now Rs. 8 only) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(c) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs.60, called the "Lumsden Medal," to the student

who stands highest in the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(d) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year, who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (a) and (b) above.

2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.

3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the scholarships, of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1893.—Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College.

Medallist, 1893.—Haribans Sahai, B.A., Muir Central College.

Arabic Scholar, 1894.—Syyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1894.—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1895.—Hari Krishna Tailang, Lashkar College.

Medallist, 1895.—Ganga Sahai, Meerut College.

Arabic Scholar, 1896.—Fida Ali Khan, M. A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Jotindra Mohan Chattarji, Canning College.

Medallist, 1897.—Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1897.—Mulchand Tiwari, Jabalpur College.

Persian Scholar, 1898.—Syyad Hakim Ahmed, Lashka College.

Medallist, 1898.—Noraton Mall, Muir Central College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1899.—Jagannath Misra, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1899.—Brij Narain Saksena, Christ Church College.

Medallist, 1900.—Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A., Jabalpur College.

Arabic Scholar, 1900.—Mazhar-ul Hasan, M. A.-O. College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1901.—Nilambar Pant, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1901.—Girdhar, Lal, Meerut College.

Arabic Scholar, 1902.—Syed Muhammad Isa, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1902.—Jitendra Nath Roy, Canning College.

SWARNAMAYI-UMA CHARAN PRIZE.

Dr. Avinas Chandra Banerji, in April 1900, placed rupees one thousand by Government Promissory Note, bearing interest at three-and-a-half *per cent.*, as an endowment for a Prize of Rs.35 (*minus* Bank and other attendant charges) to be awarded annually to the most successful candidate at the examination held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University, and for a parchment certificate to be also granted to the winner of the Prize.

Prize-holder, 1901.—Annoda Prasad Sircar, B.A., B. Sc., Muir Central College.

Prize-holder, 1902.—Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

LALA SANWAL DASS STIPENDS.

Musammat Bhagwan Dai, widow of the late Lala Sanwal Dass, banker of Lucknow, made over a Government Promissory Note of the value of Rs.20,000, to found four stipends of the aggregate value of Rs. 50 *per mensem*, in commemoration of the memory of her deceased husband, for the support of poor students of

the *Khatttri*, and, in their absence, of the *Saraswat* Brahman castes. These stipends, which are styled 'Lala Sanwal Dass Stipends,' are awarded in accordance with the following terms :—

1. Four stipends shall be awarded every year, viz :—

(a) Two, tenable for two years, of the value of rupees five (5) *per mensem* in the first year, and of rupees six (6), *per mensem* in the second year.

(b) Two, tenable for two years, of the value of rupees seven (7) *per mensem* in both years.

2. The two stipends first mentioned shall be awarded every year to the most successful candidates of the *Khatttri*, and, in their absence, of the *Saraswat* Brahman castes, at the Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the University, and the remaining two (of Rs. 7 *per mensem*), to the two most successful candidates of the same castes, in the same order, at the Intermediate Examination of the University, from among the successful candidates of the said castes, who may require the stipends to enable them to prosecute their studies further.

3. The applicants for these stipends shall, along with their application for the same, forward certificates signed by at least two respectable members of the *Khatttri* or *Saraswat* communities, showing the pecuniary position in life of the applicant or his guardian. Such certificates must be signed only by persons who can certify from their personal knowledge, and must

also be countersigned by the Head Master of the School, or the Principal of the College from which the candidate appeared.

4. The holders of these stipends shall prosecute their studies for the next higher University Examination at a College affiliated to the University, and shall hold their stipends only so long as they prosecute their studies diligently. The Syndicate may, at its discretion, stop the stipend of a student who has not shown due diligence in the prosecution of his studies and may award it to another qualified student.

5. In the event of any change hereafter in the University Regulations as to the period of previous study necessary to qualify for admission to the Intermediate or the Degree Examinations, of the University, the Syndicate shall make such changes in the number, value or tenure of the stipends as may be required: provided always that the stipends shall be held only by poor students of the aforesaid two castes, on terms as near as may be to those set forth above.

6. In the event of any stipend remaining unawarded in any year or falling vacant for any reason, the Syndicate may at its discretion award it to any candidate qualified under Rule 3, and it may in its discretion increase the number of stipends allotted to candidates of each class under Rule 2 for such period and on such terms as it may consider necessary.

Stipend-holder, 1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Kapur, Second Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow.

Stipend-holders, 1902.—Har Dayal, Khattri, and Ram Sarup, Third Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow.
Nit Kishore Mehra, Third Year Class, St. John's College, Agra.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT OXFORD
OR CAMBRIDGE BY NATIVES OF INDIA.*

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June, 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships, tenable in England by Natives of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which, it is hoped, will have the effect of

* These scholarships were instituted by Home Department Resolutions No. $\frac{1}{45-51}$, dated the 12th February, 1886, No. $\frac{9}{269-81}$, dated the 23rd August, 1886, and No. $\frac{3}{38-49}$, dated 30th January, 1885.

offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2. Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established, tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation,* one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

* Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888, consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University, the Government of India has decided "that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the scholarships in the following sequence":—

Allahabad	}	1894.	Calcutta	}	1898.	Madras	}	1902.
Madras	}		Bombay	}		Punjab	}	
Punjab	}	1895.	Allahabad	}	1899.	Calcutta	}	1903.
Calcutta	}		Madras	}		Bombay	}	
Bombay	}	1896.	Punjab	}	1900.	Allahabad	}	1904.
Allahabad	}		Calcutta.	}		Madras	}	
Madras	}	1897.	Bombay	}	1901.	Punjab	}	1905.
Punjab	}		Allahabad	}		Calcutta	}	

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance, not exceeding £200 *per annum*, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for *three* years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection, and to reside there for a period of *three* years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100* for passage-money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of *three* years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may, from time to time, be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at

* By resolution of Government of India, dated 2nd February, 1895, it is notified that, in future, Second Class accommodation only by Railway in India, and on the Sea-voyage to London, will be allowed to persons selected to hold State Scholarships tenable in England.

the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum drawn by him as passage-money.

7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES
FOR THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE
IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State Scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the examination in such year for the Degree of B A. have been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times as occasion may arise, select for the scholarship a person who is qualified in the manner specified by Rule 2.

2. A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is (a) a Native of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3; (b) under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; (c) has qualified for the Degree of B.A. of the University of Allahabad; (d) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character, by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a

Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate; (e) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he has a competent knowledge of the English language; (f) has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, to the Syndicate, a certificate signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and (g) is willing, with the consent of his family, to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect, stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.

4. After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected a copy of the Regulations of the Secretary of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS
IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at University, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for *three* years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the

scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of *three* years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

SCHOLARS.

- 1889.—Mohammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.
- 1891.—G.E. Foy, B.A., Muir Central College.
- 1894.—Abdul Karim Khan, M.A., Muir Central College.
- 1896.—Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Teacher, Bareilly College.
- 1899.—Ganesh Prasad, D.Sc., Muir Central College.
- 1901.—Zia-Uddin Ahmad, D.Sc., Professor, M. A.-O. College.

Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford
and Cambridge Universities.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE:

Broad Street, Oxford, December 1st, 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November the 20th, 1894, the following form of Decree was approved unanimously :

"That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of Statt. Tit. II. Section VII. on Colonial and Indian Universities."

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. TURNER,

Registrar of the University of Oxford.

C. DODD, Esq.,

Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

REGULATIONS.

Prescribed by the Delegates of Local Examinations.

The following Regulations have been framed by the Delegates of Local Examinations under the powers conferred upon them by Stat. Tit. II., Sect. VII. (See pp. 2, 3, 4, 5.)

1. The Delegates do not enter for examination the names of any candidates under this Statute (see clause II). Any application to the Delegates for a Certificate that a candidate has satisfied the provisions of clause 4 (a) must be made to the Secretary to the Delegates by the Head or Tutor of a College or Hall or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students; the documents from the Colonial or Indian University presented in support of such application must be left three clear days for examination, and a fee of two shillings must be paid to the Delegacy.

The Head or Tutor or the Censor, as the case may be, will forward a written statement from the candidates that he is not a matriculated member of the University, and that he *bonâ fide* intends to be matriculated as a member of the College or Hall, or as a Non-Collegiate Student.

2. Application for Certificates of status (under the provisions of clause 12) must be made on a Form (No. 254), which may be obtained at the Office of the Delegacy, Merton Street.

HENRY T. GERRANS,

Secretary to the Delegacy.

November, 1900.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

STAT. TIT. II, SECT. VII.

October 1902.

SECTIO VII.—ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions, other than the United Kingdom, may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

3. The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it thinks fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes. A University admitted to the privileges conferred by this Section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges: and this University may at any time by a vote of Convocation withdraw the same from any University.

4. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two years, and who shall have

passed all the examinations incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Junior Colonial or Indian Student.

5. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued a course of study prescribed by it and extending over three full years, and who shall have taken Honours in the final examination incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Senior Colonial or Indian Student.*

6. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up and submit to Convocation a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University so admitted shall be deemed to have taken Honours as aforesaid. Every such statement, if approved by Convocation, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

7. The status and privileges of a Junior Student shall be as follows :—

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) A Junior Student shall not be required to pass Responsions, or to pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

* Any member of the University of Allahabad who shall have been placed in the First Division in the Examination of that University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall have obtained Honours in one or more subjects at that Examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Stat. Tit. II. Sec. VII., cl. 5."

(c) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

(d) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, but has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

8. The status and privileges of a Senior Student shall be as follows :—

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) A Senior Student shall not be required to pass any part of Responsions or of the First Public Examination or any Preliminary Examination of the Second Public Examination.

(c) A Senior Student who has obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as

he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

9. Every person who, having been matriculated, desires to claim the status of a Junior or Senior Student, shall make his application through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest through the Secretary, the sum of one pound or of two pounds, according as he is admitted as a Junior or a Senior Student. If he makes his application later than a week from matriculation, he shall pay an additional fee of one pound.

10. Any person qualified to become a Junior Student on matriculation, may be admitted to any part of Responsions, any part of the First Public Examination, and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

11. Every person who, being qualified to become a Junior or Senior Student on matriculation, desires to have his name entered for an examination before he has been matriculated, shall make his application to the Secretary through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, who shall send the name to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for entering names for the Examination in question, together with

(a) The statutable fee and in addition thereto the sum of one pound or of two pounds according as the

Candidate claims to be qualified to become a Junior or a Senior Student ;

(b) A declaration that the Candidate in his opinion *bonâ fide* desires admission to his College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student, as the case may be, and

(c) Evidence showing that the Candidate is qualified as aforesaid.

Any Candidate whose name has been entered for an examination as aforesaid shall, so soon as he has been matriculated, become a Junior or a Senior Student, as the case may be.

12. A Colonial Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language if he has passed *either* (a) one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule A ;

or (b) such examination or examinations of his University as shall satisfy the conditions laid down under the provisions of the next following clause. Provided that evidence of his having satisfied these conditions shall have been produced to the Secretary within one week from his matriculation, and that a registration fee of five shillings shall have been paid through the Secretary to the University Chest.

13. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this Statute shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language in

the examinations of his University. Every such statement shall be submitted to Convocation, and, if approved, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

14. The Secretary shall have power to make and vary from time to time regulations for the admission of qualified persons to the status of a Junior or Senior Student, and for enabling Junior or Senior Students, or persons qualified to become Junior or Senior Students, to offer themselves for examination under the provisions of this section, provided that all such regulations and any variation in them shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for approval.

15. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a sufficient record of the members of the University who have the status and privileges of a Junior or Senior Student respectively, and of the persons not yet matriculated whose names have been entered for an examination under the provisions of this section, and to see that no Candidate is admitted to examination or to any of the privileges of a Junior or Senior Student who has not satisfied the conditions of this section.

SCHEDULE A.

1. The Examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions, or any examination which under Tit. VI., Sect. I., § 2 exempts a Candidate from Responsions.

2. The Examination in Additional Subjects in Responsions, the subject offered being a Greek book, or any examination including Greek which is accepted by the University as equivalent to this Examination.

3. The Examination of Candidates in the Greek language only at Responsions.

4. The Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.

5. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.

6. The Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, provided that the Candidate satisfies the Examiner in a Greek book in that Examination.

7. Groups A. 1 and D of the Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination.

8 and 9. The Honour Schools of Literæ Humaniores and of Theology in the same Examination.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Report of the Council of the Senate on the Affiliation of University of Allahabad; confirmed by the Senate on 21st November, 1895, as per letter, dated Cambridge, 29th June, 1896.

21st October, 1895.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the SENATE as follows :—

In course of last year the Vice-Chancellor received from the Registrar of the University of Allahabad an

application for the affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have found that the constitution and scheme of examinations of the University of Allahabad closely resemble those of the University of Calcutta, and that the two Universities recognise each other on equal terms, the Examinations and degrees of the one being accepted as equivalent by the other. The Council therefore decided that they would be prepared to recommend to the Senate that the application for affiliation be granted on terms similar to those approved by Grace I of 5th March, 1895, for the University of Calcutta; and they communicated with the authorities of the University of Allahabad to this effect. They have now received an acceptance on the part of that University of the terms proposed.

The Council accordingly recommend :—

1. That the University of Allahabad be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.
2. That any matriculated student of the University of Allahabad be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation who has (1) in accordance with the regulations of that University studied for not less than two years at one or more Institutions for the education of adult students affiliated in Arts up to the B.A. standard: (2) passed the Entrance Examination, and also passed in the First Division in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in the First or Second Division in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts

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of that University: provided that in one of these Examinations or in some other Examination held by that University he has satisfied the Examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.

CHARLES SMITH, *Vice-Chancellor*.

C. TAYLOR.

JOHN PEILE.

A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

A. F. KIRKPATRICK.

F. W. MAITLAND.

ALEX. MACALISTER.

H. SIDGWICK.

DONALD MACALISTER.

HENRY JACKSON.

A. R. FORSYTH.

J. N. KEYNES.

F. WHITTING.

RICHD. T. WRIGHT.

W. L. MOLLISON.

XI.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I) IN ARTS.

A.—(Up to the M.A. Standard.)

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (2) Queen's College, Benares.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
- (8) Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

B.—(Up to the B.A. Standard.)

- (1) Government College, Ajmer.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) (Reid) Christian College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Madhava College, Ujjain.
- (6) Lashkar (Victoria) College, Gwalior.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Woman's (Isabella Thoburn) College, Lucknow.
- (9) Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

C.—(Up to the Intermediate Examination.)

- (1) High School, Fyzabad.
- (2) Ramsay College, Almora.
- (3) St. George's College, Mussoorie.
- (4) St. Peter's College, Agra.
- (5) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.
- (6) European Girls' High School, Allahabad.
- (7) Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
- (8) European Boys' High School, Allahabad.
- (9) Church Mission (St. Anderw's) College, Gorakhpur.
- (10) St. Joseph's Institute, Naini Tal.
- (11) Central Hindu College, Benares.
- (12) Boys' Diocesan School, Naini Tal.
- (13) Woodstock Girls' School, Landour, Mussoorie.
- (14) Christian College, Allahabad.

(II) IN SCIENCE.*A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)*

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Agra College, Agra.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Victoria College, Lashkar (Gwalior).

(III) IN LAW.*A.—(Up to all Standards.)*

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

- (1) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (4) Agra College, Agra.

- (5) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

(IV) IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the Highest Standard.)

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

(A.—Up to the M.A. Standard.)

I

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896 AND
1897; IN LAW, 1888.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally-expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the Province of Agra and the territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the Seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation-stone of the Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts, Science, and Law. The Course of instruction embraces the University requirements for

degrees in those branches. The tuition fee is Rs. 8 *per mensem* in the first and second year classes; Rs.10 in the B.A. and Rs.12 in the M.A. classes; and Rs.5 in the Preliminary Law class, and Rs.8 in the Final Law class.

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* notes, the endowments of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Panna, Chirkhari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts. There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C. S. I., of Rampur, by a *waqf-nama*, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs.50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic.

There are also the two following Gold medals: The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science; and Nil Kamal Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit; one awarded in every alternate year. Also a prize of Rs.40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class: and Chaudhri Dhyani Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	...	...	G. Thibaut, Ph.D.
Professor of English Literature	...	J. G. Jennings, M.A.	

Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature	...	Abhay Charan Mukerji, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	H. Cox, M.A.
Asst. Profr. do.	...	Umes Chandra Ghosh, M.A., F.R.A.S.
Professor of Physics	...	J. Patterson, M.A.
Profr. of Chemistry	...	E. G. Hill, B.A.
Do. of Arabic and Persian	...	Shams-ul-Ulama M. Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A.
Asst. Professor do.	...	Maulvi Mohd. Muhi-ud-din.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Ganga Nath Jha, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law	...	R. K. Sorabji, Bar.-at-Law.
Law Reader	...	M. L. Agarwala, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.
Do.	...	Pundit Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A., LL.D.

II

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888 ; IN SCIENCE, 1896 ; IN
LAW, 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the supervision of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M.A. Standard, and also affiliated in Science and in Law, has a School Department attached to it. The tuition fees vary from Rs.10 to Rs.8 *per mensem* in the College and from Rs.3 to 4 annas in the School Department. Each

class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs.2 and Re.1-8 respectively. Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local scholarships, amounting to about Rs.150 *per mensem*, in the College Department.

Connected with this College is a Boarding-House for district students. The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English College Department.

Principal	...	A. Venis, M.A.
Professor of Eng. Lit. & Logic	...	W. K. Johnson, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
Do. of Philosophy	...	C. M. Mulvany, M.A., B.Litt.
Do. of Physical Science	...	A. C. Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.
Asst. Profr.	do.	...
Professor of Mathematics	...	Saroda Charan Chakravarti, B.A.
	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudha-kar Dwivedi.
Do. of Arabic	...	Shams-ul-Ulma Muhammad Abdul Jalil.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Pt. Kesava Sastri.
Head Master	...	M. N. Dutt, M.A.

Besides twenty English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits, two Maulvis, one Drawing Master and one Science Master.

III

CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1888.

This College, founded by the Taluqdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st

of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Taluqdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a *Sanad* duly executed, the Taluqdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees *per annum*, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College. The total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, invested funds and fees aggregates eighty-one thousand rupees *per annum*.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law and in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Taluqdars. The fee for the College classes is—Rs.6 for the Intermediate class, Rs. 7-8 for the B.A. class and Rs.9 for the M.A. class. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the

free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee. The fee for the Law classes is for Arts students Rs.4 for the first year and Rs.6 for the second year, and for outsiders Rs.5 for the first year and Rs.8 for the second year.

The admission fee is Rs.3 for all classes.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs.170 *per mensem*.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	A. H. Pirie.
Prof. of Science & Mathematics,			A. W. Ward, M. A.
Do. of Eng. Lit. & Philosophy,			M. B. Cameron, M.A., B.Sc.
Do. of Eng. Lit. & History	...		E. A. Richardson, B.A.
Do. of Law	...	...	C. H. Cordeux, Bar-at-Law.
Do. of Mathematics	...		S. C. Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Do. of Science	...	...	Kula Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A.
Do. of Persian	...	...	Munshi Ramkishan.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	D. N. Chakravarti, M.A.

Oriental Department.

Sanskrit Teacher	...	...	Pt. Ram Krishna Sastri.
1st Arabic do.	...	...	Maulvi Ali Asghar.
2nd do. do.	...	...	Maulvi Abdul Majid.

IV.

THE MUHAMMADAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN LAW, 1889.

This institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D. The objects in view are to place the benefits of liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan

community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions ; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a school in June, 1875, and in January, 1878, it was converted into a College, and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B.A. Standard from the 1st of January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B.L. Standard from the 1st January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, i.e., *Sunnis* according to the *Sunni* sect, and *Shias* according to the *Shia* sect.

The College is governed by Trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th, 1889.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Theodore Morison, M.A.
Professor of English Literature,			L. Tipping, B.A.
Profr. of Eng. Lit. & Pol. Science			J. H. Towle, B.A.
Offg. Profr. of Science	...		M. Abul Hai, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...		J. C. Chakravarti, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...		M. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., D.Sc. (on leave).
Offg. do.	do.	...	M. Abul Hasan, B.A.
Professor of History and Political Science			G. Gardner Brown, B.A.
Asst. Profr. of History & Logic			Abdul Kadir Khan, M.A.
Professor of Persian & Arabic...			Maulvi Abbas Husain.
Do.	do.	...	M. Khalil Ahmad.
Do. of Sanskrit	...		P. Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
Head Master	...	...	J. R. Cornah, M.A.

and twelve Masters of the School.

V

AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1889 ; IN SCIENCE, 1896 ;
IN LAW, 1889.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will, Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs.22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs.12,000 from Government and Rs.2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the Province of Agra and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the

Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs.25,000 to Rs.45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 schoolboys and students enrolled: of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Prin. & Profr. of Mental Science ...	T. C. Jones, B.A.
Senior Profr. of Lit. and History ...	H. C. Smith, M.A.
Junior do. do. ...	W. G. T. Mulligan, M.A.
Professor of Physics and Chemistry	Nagendra Chandra Nag, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics ...	Surya K. Karforma, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Krishn Lal Misra, M.A.
Do. of Arabic & Persian ...	Syed Mohd. Ibn Ibrahim, M.A.
Do. of Law ...	Nilmani Dhar, B.A., B.L.
Head Master ...	Chas. A. Dobson, B.A.

With eighteen Assistant Masters.

VI

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1890, 1893;

IN LAW, 1891.

This College was established in 1850, and its foundation was chiefly due to the efforts of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers, who were at

that time members of the Local Committee of the Church Missionary Society; the Hon'ble J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W.P., being the Patron, and Sir William Muir, the President.

Their desire was to found a College for the education of the higher classes of Indian youths upon strictly Christian principles, as they felt that such an institution was greatly needed in order to create a higher moral and spiritual tone among those classes.

In more recent years, owing to the rapid growth of the Indian Christian community, the object of the institution has become somewhat changed. Whilst welcoming, as before, all Hindus and Muhammadans desirous of receiving a liberal education under Christian influences, the College has become recognised more especially as an institution where the education of Indian Christian youth is made a matter of primary importance. The following High Schools of the Church Missionary Society are affiliated to St. John's College, *viz* :—

1. Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
2. St. John's Collegiate School, Agra.
3. Church Mission High School, Azamgarh.
4. " " " " Basti.
5. " " " " Jaunpur.
6. " " " " Jabalpur.
7. " " " " Lucknow.
8. " " " " Meerut.
9. Jai Narain's College, Benares.

The Christian students of these schools are eligible for various scholarships and other concessions, according to merit and circumstances.

The buildings and conveniences have been considerably increased in recent years. They consist of the College; the School; Hostels for Christians and Hindus; a College-chapel; a swimming bath, etc. The college consists of three sections, *viz* :—

I.—An unaided College Department, with classes in Arts, Science, and Law.

FEES.			Rs. As.	
M.A. Class	...	...	6	0
B.A. "	...	...	5	0
F.A. "	...	...	4	0
Law Class	{ own students	...	4	0
	{ others	...	5	0
Admission Fee to all Courses			2	8

per month.

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II.—A School Department, including a School Final Class, which receives a Grant-in-Aid of Rs.400 per month from Government.

The fees are according to the scale of the Education Department, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for Aided Schools.

III.—A Business Department, with Classes in Shorthand, Type-writing, Drawing, Book-keeping, Précis, Composition, Drafting, Methods of Official Procedure, etc., with a view to practical training for Government and the Public Services.

VISITOR.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, D.D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy and Pol. Science...	Rev. J.P.Haythornthwaite, M.A.
Vice-Principal and Superintendent of Christian Hostel and Asst. Prof. of Eng. Lit. ...	Rev. H. W. V. Birney, B. A.
Prof. of English Literature and Pol. Economy ...	Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A.

Prof. of Chemistry and Asst.	
Prof. of Eng. Lit.	... Rev. W. Huntly, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of Eng. Lit.	... W. K. Bonnaud.
Professor of Mathematics	... B. M. Sarkar, M.A.
Do. of History	... Vacant.
Do. of Physics and Chy.	... M. N. Ghosh, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of Maths. and do.	... J. I. Cornelius, B.A.
Professor of Logic	... B. K. Dutt, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	... Pandit Ghanashyam Sharma.
Do. of Persian & Arabic	... Maulvi Abdul Mabud.
Asst. Prof. of History & Anglo-	
Vernacular Translator	... Sardar Singh.
Head Master	... Samuel G. Thomas.

With twenty Assistant Masters.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	„ H. W. Shackell, M.A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	„ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	„ J. A. Loyd, M.A.
1883.	„ G. E. A. Pargieter, M.A.
1890.	„ J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.

VII

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPORE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1896; IN LAW, 1898.

The Christ-Church High School, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, was, on the request of the Board of Missions, Allahabad, affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in 1892. A First Year Class was opened from the middle of July.

A Hostel for non-Christian students was opened in 1896 and placed under the control of the Vice-Principal. In 1897 a separate building was erected for the College, and in the same year a second Hostel opened for Christian students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal (also Profr. of English and Philosophy) ...	Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A.
Vice-Principal (and Profr. of English and Mathematics) ...	Rev. A. Crosthwaite, B.A.
Professor of English & Maths....	Rev. T. R. Underwood, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics ...	G. L. Moitra, B.A.
Do. of Law ...	Rae Debi Pershad, B.A., B.L.
Do. of Science ...	H. C. Chatterji, B.A.
Do. of Persian ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mirza Jan.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Madho Ram.
Do. of History & Logic ...	Debi Pershad Sukla, B.A.
Reader in Law ...	M. Jwala Prasad, B.A., LL. B.

VIII

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JAIPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888 AND 1900.

The College, founded in 1844 and maintained entirely by the Durbar, is a free institution, no fees of any kind being charged to the pupils. It now comprises the usual five Arts Classes teaching up to the M.A. Standard, and nine classes in the School Department. Attached to it are a Gymnasium, a Library and a Laboratory.

All students of the College on passing a University Examination are awarded scholarships, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 a month, according to qualification, and tenable for two years.

A Silver Medal, founded by Lord Northbrook in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jaipur in 1876, is annually awarded to the candidate who stands first among the successful candidates from the College at the highest University Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Director of Public Instruction and Principal	...	Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Meghnath Bhattacharya, B.A.
Do. of English Literature	...	Navakrishna Roy, B.A.
Do. of English & History	...	Surya Narain Sharma, M.A.
Do. of Science	...	Ram Chandra Mukerji, B. A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Vireshwar Shastri.
Do. of Persian	...	Abdur Rahman.

And twelve Assistant Masters, three Pandits and two Maulvis
in the School Department.

Principals.

- 1844. Pandit Shio Din.
- 1855. Munshi Kishen Sarup.
- 1865. Kanti Chander Mukerji.
- 1876. Krishna Vihari Sen, M.A.
- 1877. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A. (Offg.)
- 1879. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.
- 1880. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A.
- 1886. Haridas Shastri, M.A.
- 1893. Kalipada Banerji (Offg.)
- 1894. Dorabji Hirjibhai Vachha, M.A.
- 1895. Kalipada Banerji.
- 1900. Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A.

B.—(*Up to the B.A. Standard.*)

I

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMER.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, and after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

Until the 15th July, 1896, instruction up to the F.A. and Intermediate Standards was imparted, but from that date an increased staff has been entertained and now students are prepared for the B.A. degree.

Attached to the College are a well-supported Library, commodious Boarding Houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools, and well-furnished Science Rooms for instruction in Physics and Chemistry.

Donations from Local Bodies amounting to Rs.255 a month, contribute towards the maintenance of the B.A. Classes; and Rs.244 *per mensem*, including an annual donation of Rs.500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, is distributed into School and College Scholarships.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	...	F. L. Reid.
Vice-Principal ...	...	...	E. F. Harris, B.A.
Professor of Phil. and History ...	...	...	Balwant Rai K. Thakur, B.A.
Professor of Maths. and Science...	...	...	Krishna Rao L. Ponaskar, M.A. (on deputation).
Offg. do. do. do. do.	...	...	Bhoora Lal Hiran, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	...	Binodi Lal Mukerji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	...	Jagdindra Chandra Sen, B.A.
Do. of English	...	...	M. Ganeshi Lal, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	...	Pandit Damodar Dass.
Do. of Arabic and Persian...	...	...	M. Tahsin Ali.
And six English and four Oriental Teachers.			

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmer now called Lower College, opened on the 1st of May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	...	...	Pandit Nursingh Dass.
And twenty-one English and Vernacular Teachers.			

II

BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN LAW, 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz* :—

1. The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.
2. The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B.A. Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	G. S. Carey, M.A.
Professor of English...	...	F. W. Sudmersen, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	Syama Charan De, M.A.
Do. of History & Philosophy	...	P. Ikbal Kishen, B.A.
Do. of Science...	...	Atul Chandra Chatterji, M.A.
Do. of Arabic ...	...	M. Mahmud Hosein.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	P. Ram Dutt.
Do. of Law ...	...	Ram Sarup, B.A., LL.B.

III

(REID) CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1889.

This institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School, which was opened on the 1st February, 1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School: in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts, and in 1889 up to the B.A. Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution. The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892.

A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Muhammadans, and specially for Native Christians. For the latter class a Boarding-house is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders. The number of students on the roll is about three hundred.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of English, Logic and History ..	Rev. J. N. West, M.A., B.D.
Professor of Philosophy, English Literature and Pol. Ecy. ...	Rev. B.T. Badley, M.A.
Do. of Science ...	(To be selected).
Do. of Mathematics ...	Raja Ram, B.A., B.Sc.
Do. of Persian and Arabic ...	Mirza Mohammed Hadi, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Narain Datt Shastri.
Business Department ...	Rev. J. N. West, M.A., B.D.

IV

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JABALPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1889.

This institution is the gradual outgrowth of the Saugor High School, founded in 1836, to which College Classes were first added in 1860. It was removed to Jabalpur in 1873. Above the Intermediate Standard the College is specially intended for the teaching of Science, and is supplied with Science Lecture-rooms

and Laboratories, and a complete set of English Scientific apparatus. There is a commodious Boarding-house on the premises, where free accommodation is provided for students. There is likewise an extensive Library. A Law Class and an Engineering Class are attached to the College. During the past year (1897-98) scholarships were awarded in the College to the following amounts:—From private funds, Rs.531; from Government funds, Rs.1,037. Two prizes of Rs.14 and Rs.10 respectively are likewise annually awarded by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee.

There are also two medals to be annually awarded,—one, the Devanath Datta Medal, to the best successful candidate for the B.Sc. Examination from this College; and the other, the Chandra Kumar Chatterji medal to the intellectually and morally best student of the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of English & Pol. Science	...	Colin H. Browning, M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.
Professor of Physics	...	Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A., L.C.E.
Do. of Mathematics	...	A. C. Datta, B.A. (Cantab.) F.R. Met. S.
Do. of Chemistry	...	T.K. Bakshi, M.A.
Do. of English and Mathematics	...	K. K. Bernard, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Sadasheo Jairam Dehadrai, M.A.
Do. of Persian & History	...	Dwarka Prasad, B.A.
Do. of Logic	...	A. N. Shroute, B.A.
Law Lecturer	...	Purushottum Lal, B A., LL. B.

V

MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893.

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School, founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888. The results shown by the School at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890 encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890, and it is now (1893) recognized by it for the purpose of the B.A. Examination. Subsequently, on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present Ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this institution came to be called the Madhava College.

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs.200 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Maths. ... Bapu N. Dhekne, M.A.
 Profr. of History and Economics, R. K. Kulkarni, M.A., LL.B.
 Do. of English and Sanskrit, P. N. Patankar, M.A.
 Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit ... Kashi Nath Shastri Acharya.
 Professor of Arabic and Persian, Maulvi Sd. Mahmud.
 Do. of Logic & Philosophy Moro Kesheo Damle, M.A.
 Asst. Profr. of Maths. ... G. V. Amberdekar, B.A.
 And ten Assistant Teachers.

VI

LASHKAR (VICTORIA) COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893, AND
 IN SCIENCE, 1902.

This Institution is under the control and supervision of the Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, and consists of two departments, English and Oriental. The English Department prepares students up to the B.A. Standard, the School Department is recognised for the School Final-Examination. Drawing and Surveying Classes are attached to the English Department. The Oriental Department, consisting of Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Urdu Sections, prepares students for the Punjab University and Benares Sanskrit College Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Pran Nath. (On deputation.)
Offg Principal & Professor of		
Science...	...	Janaki Nath Dutta, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	—	Gyan Dass, M.A.
Do. of Eng. & Philosophy...		Manna Lal, M.A.
Junior Profr. of English & Logic		Upendra Nath Mukerji, B.A.
Asst. Profr. of Science & Maths.		G. S. Apte, B.A., B.Sc.
Professor of Persian & Arabic	...	Turab Ali.
Do. of Sanskrit...	—	Somnath Shastri.

VII

MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895; IN LAW, 1893.

This Institution owes its origin to the liberality of the nobility and gentry of the Meerut Division, who created an Endowment Fund for the encouragement of Higher Education within the Division.

The College, which is aided by Government, consists of two departments, the College Proper, teaching up to the B.A., LL.B. Standard, and a School Department, consisting of two High School Classes, which prepares students for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

The institution was founded in 1892, and is governed by a Board of Management, but the immediate control of the College is in the hands of an Executive Committee, three members of which are *ex officio* and the rest elected by the Board of Management.

The College receives an annual grant of Rs.1,200 from the Meerut Municipality.

Connected with the College is a Boarding Establishment for the accommodation of district students.

The "Harington," the "Ganga Saran," and eight other scholarships granted by the Committee are competed for every half-year by the students of the College Department; and the "Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand" Scholarship is granted to the best Sanskrit student belonging to the Vaish community.

The "Wyer Gold Medal" is awarded annually to the best student in the Fourth Year B.A. Class, and the "Ganga Saran Silver Medal" to the best student in the Second Year Intermediate Class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	W. G. V. Cole, M.A.
Profr. of Philosophy, Pol. Science, Economics & History,			W. K. Duthie, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...		Nogendro Nath Sarnakar, M.A.
Do. of Physical Science	...		Jeoti Prasada Bejal, M.A.
Do. of English, Logic & History,			Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.
Do. of Persian	...	...	Yaqub Ali, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	Ashutosh Banerji, B.A.
Senior English Teacher	...		Baij Nath, B.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...		Pratap Chandra Borat, B.A.
Do. of English	...		Vacant.
Do. of Persian	...		Alim-ud-din.
Do. of Sanskrit	...		Sukhbuns Lal.
Drawing Teacher	...		Faiz Mohammed.
Profr. of Law	...		Gurcharan Das, B.A., LL.B.

VIII

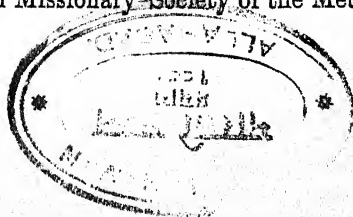
WOMAN'S (ISABELLA THOBURN) COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895.

The School was opened in 1870. A High School Department was added in 1882; and the first candidate for the Entrance Examination sent up in 1884.

It was affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F.A. Standard in 1886, and in 1892 to the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

The institution is under the patronage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist



Episcopal Church. This Society has endowed six scholarships for collegiate students.

One hundred and seventy pupils are enrolled. Of these 105 are boarders, the rates for whom vary, according to accommodation, from Rs.5 to Rs.16.

There is a Training Class for Teachers connected with the School; and special facilities are offered to any who wish to prepare for Medical Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal...	...	Miss F. L. Nichols, M.A. (on leave).
Offg. Principal	...	Miss E. Hoge.
Asst. Prin. & Profr. of English & Philosophy	...	Miss L. Singh, M.A.
Profr. of History	...	Miss I. Blackstock.
Do. of Latin & French	...	Miss R. E. Robinson.
Do. of Science & English	...	Miss M. P. Stearns, Ph. B.
Do. of Mathematics & Logic	...	Miss L. Sirkar.
Do. of Persian	...	M. N. Aziz, M.A.
Normal & Kindergarten Training Dept.	...	Miss L. Brouse.

High School Department with ten Assistant Teachers.

IX

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR.

Principal & Profr. of Science	...	Pandit Suraj Prakash, M.A.
Profr. of Eng. Lit. & History	...	K. Rambhatji, B.A.
Do. of Philosophy	...	Jadu Gopal Banerji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature	...	K. Munjnath Bhatji, B.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	Ajudhiya Prasad, B.A.
Profr. of Sanskrit	...	Parsotam Dave, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	M. Muzaffer Ali Shah.

C.—(Up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts.)

I

HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students.

There is a Boarding-House attached to the School under the supervision of a Resident Master.

The Bishen Prakash Scholarships and a few Municipal and other local scholarships are available for students in the College Department. A special prize of Rs.20, called the Nesfield Prize, is annually awarded to the best student in the College Department from the interest of a sum of money subscribed by Rai Kakku Mal Bahadur and some other leading citizens of Fyzabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Principal	...	W. A. Hardie, M.A.
Second Master	...	Pt. Ramnath Jha, B. A.
Third do.	...	Pyare Lal, B.A., S.C.
Fourth do.	...	Nand Lal Chandra, B.A.
Fifth do.	...	Rameshwar Rai, B.A.
Persian Teacher	...	Mohd. Raza.
Sanskrit do.	...	Ram Dutt Acharya.

II

RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872 ; and in 1885, owing to the strong desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College Classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., a warm supporter of the School from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for Entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Eng. Lit.,	...	
History & Logic ...	...	Rev. E. S. Oakley, M.A.
Profr. of Maths. & Science ...	...	Suraj Bali Rai, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	...	Debi Datt Pandey.
Do. of Persian ...	...	Ghulam Hazrat Khan.
Head Master ...	...	Uttam S. Rawat.

And sixteen other Teachers in the School Department.

III

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853, and is under the control of the Archbishop of Agra. The institution, though under Catholic management, is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

The course of studies embraces the subjects for both departments of the Roorkee Engineering College, the Survey Department, the Government Education Department, High Standard, the University of Allahabad and other public Examinations.

The College can accommodate 200 Boarders, and further extensive additions are being made to the present buildings.

The institution is under the control of the Local Government Education Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master	...	Rev. I. P. Price.
Professor...	...	Rev. Haventy.
Do. ...	...	Rev. Mulcahy.
Do. ...	...	D. P. Lundy, B.A.
Do. ...	...	S. R. Kirkpatrick, B.A.

With six Assistant Masters, one Urdu and one Persian Master.

IV

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

St. Peter's College, founded in 1842, and conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, is under the patronage of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Agra. It prepares students for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University, for Roorkee, the Accounts Department, and the Subordinate Medical Department. Parlour boarders are admitted at Rs.27 and ordinary at Rs.20 each; the fee for day scholars is Rs.4 each *per mensem*. To the College is attached the Orphanage of St. Paul, for poorer children, who cannot afford the higher fees. Both institutions undergo the same course of instruction.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector ...	...	...	Rev. Fr. Raphael.
Prefect of Studies and Professor	...	...	Rev. Fr. H. Norman.
Professor ...	...	...	Rev. Fr. W. Smith.
Do.	...	...	B. Paul.

And seven Assistant Masters.

V

PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Principal	...	...	Rev. F. S. Ditto, M.A., S.T.B.
Head Master	...	...	R. C. Busher, M.A.
Prof. of Mathematics	—	—	Capt. H. J. Fraser-Harris (late R.A.).
1st Assistant Master ...	...	...	G. Moore.

And seven Assistant Teachers.

VI

EUROPEAN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Principal... Miss Bailey.

College Department.

Miss R. Howe, B.A. ... Tutor in History & Political Economy.

Miss A. Stevens ... Do. in English Language & Literature.

S. B. Chatterji, M.A. ... Do. in Mathematics.

School Department.

Miss Blanchett ... First Assistant Mistress.

With eleven Assistant Teachers & two Urdu Teachers.

Founded in 1861 (affiliated in Arts up to the First Arts Standard of the Calcutta University in 1883) under the patronage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow. Special training for Teachers. Scholarships tenable by pupils of the School only. The School is managed and controlled by a Committee of Residents of Allahabad. Special provision is made and special advantages offered to students for the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad. B.A. classes also have been opened.

VII

KAYASTHA PATHSHALA, ALLAHABAD

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1895.

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1872 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad, of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English Standard, and in

1883 to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University. In 1894 it was included by the Allahabad University in the list of schools recognized for the purpose of the School Final-Examination. In 1895 it was affiliated to the same University up to the Intermediate Examination Standard. The first year class was opened in July, 1895, and the second year in July, 1896.

The institution was registered on August 2nd, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860, the chief controlling authority being the President for the time being, assisted by a Committee of Management. Its income is derived from an endowment of property made mainly by the late Munshi Kali Prasad and partly by others, which was estimated to be worth Rs.5,10,583-6-11 on the 30th of June, 1894.

The institution is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge and the latter under the superintendence of the Principal.

In the College Department the scale of fees charged ordinarily is Rs.3 *per mensem*, payable during ten months in the session. There are 20 free scholarships, ten in the first year and ten in the second year class, for poor students who have passed the Entrance or the School Final-Examination in the First Division. In the School Department the scale of fees is proportionate to the income of the guardians of boys, *Chitragupta Vanshi* Kayasthas paying lower fees than students belonging to other castes. There is a large number of free scholars in both the College and School Depart-

ments, belonging mainly to the Kayastha community. Kayastha students, moreover, receive monthly scholarships and aid, the total amount spent yearly for this purpose exceeding Rs. 2,500. There is a Boarding-House for Kayastha students, where the monthly fee charged is Rs.7 per head.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of English and Logic	...	...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.
Profr. of Maths. and Science	...	...	Dhanesh Parshad, M.A.
Do. of Maths. and History	...	...	Surendra Nath Deva, M.A.
Do. of Logic	...	...	Maheshwar Prasad, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	...	Sitla Sahai.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	P. Balkrishna Bhatta.
Head Master	...	...	Jwala Prasad, B.A.

Besides sixteen other Teachers and a Drawing Master.

VIII

EUROPEAN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1897.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	C. H. Dixon, M.A.
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IX

CHURCH MISSION ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, GORAKHPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

Principal & Profr. of English...	Rev. R. J. Kennedy, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	... Shashadhar Banerji, M.A.
Do. of Science	... Manoranjan Gupta, B.A.
Do. of History & Logic	... Braja Gopal Nandi, B.A.
Do. of Persian	... Maulvi Mohammad Abbas Ali.
Do. of Sanskrit	... Pandit Bansi Dhar Sharma.

X

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, NAINI TAL.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. Br. D. B. Holland.

,, ,, T. F. Kenneally.

,, ,, J. C. Dohoney.

,, ,, J. F. Lyons.

,, ,, J. B. Culhane.

,, ,, G. A. Cooney.

,, ,, J. B. Connolly.

,, ,, J. N. Lynch.

,, ,, D. P. O. Doherty.

,, ,, S. C. Carrall.

,, ,, T. D. Nugent.

With three Assistant Masters and a Munshi.

XI

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

The object of this institution is to impart religious teaching in Hinduism in conjunction with secular education. It was opened in July, 1898, and is under the control of a Managing Committee. At present the College teaches up to the F.A. Examination. In the Collegiate School attached, classes are opened for the Middle and Entrance Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Science ...	A. Richardson, Ph.D., F. C. S. (on leave).
Acting Prin. & Profr. of English	M. Collins, B.A.
Profr. of Mental Sc. & English...	G. Arundale, M.A., LL.B.
Do. of History, Pol. Economy and Logic ...	Bireshwar Banerji, M.A.
Senior Professor of Mathematics	Kristna Chandra De, M.A.
Professor of Physics & Maths....	M. U. Moore, M.A.
Ast. Profr. of Physics & Maths.	Hari Das Mukerji, B.A.
Acting Professor of Chemistry...	Mata Prasad, M.A.
Laboratory Demonstrator ...	Uday Narayan Sinha.
Supdt. of Sanskrit Studies and Senior Profr. of Sanskrit ...	Hari Krishna Paranjpe, B.A.
Ast. Profr. of Sanskrit & Logic	Ramautar Pande, M.A., Kavya- tarka.
Head Master ...	Harry Banbery.

And 12 Assistant Masters.

XII

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, NAINI TAL.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1900.

Principal ...	W. A. Pemberton,
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XIII

WOODSTOCK LANDOUR GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1901.

XIV

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1903.

Principal and Prof. of English & Logic ...	Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, M.A., Ph.D
Professor of Physical Science ...	Preston H. Edwards, M.A.
Do. History...	Rev. A. B. Allison, M.A.
Do. Mathematics ...	Prabhu Das, B.A.
Do. Arabic & Persian ...	S. Rajazel Hasanain, B.A.
Do. Sanskrit ...	Pt. Ganapati Sastri.

II

IN SCIENCE.

A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Agra College, Agra.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Victoria College, Lashkar (Gwalior).

III

IN LAW.

A.—(Up to all Standards.)

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

- (1) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (4) Agra College, Agra.
- (5) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

IV

IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

- (1) Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED 1894.

The Thomason Civil Engineering College was founded in 1847 by H. H. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, for the purpose of giving theoretical and practical instruction in Civil Engineering to Europeans and Natives with a view to their employment on the Public Works of India according to the requirements of the service and the qualifications of the candidates.

The College Sessions commence on the 1st November and last for nine months, the remaining three months of the year forming the annual vacation.

The following are the classes in the College :—

1. Engineer and Telegraph classes.
2. Upper Subordinate classes.
3. Lower Subordinate classes, including Draftsman and Computer's classes.
4. Mechanical Apprentice classes.
5. Industrial classes.
6. British Military Survey class.
7. Native Military Survey class.

ENGINEERING AND TELEGRAPH CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes up to the number 20 are made through an annual Entrance Examination held in the following subjects :—

1. English Essay and Hindustani.
2. Physics, Chemistry and Physical Geography.

3. History of England and India.
4. *Mathematics* :—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.
5. Drawing.
6. *One of the Languages* :—Latin, French, German, Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic, or a further Course in Physics and Chemistry.

The Entrance Examination is open only to Statutory Natives of India other than pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct, and admitted candidates pay a fee of Rs.12 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates are admitted without an Entrance Examination under certain conditions as to health, education and moral conduct. They pay a fee of Rs.40 a month during the College Sessions. If they are Statutory Natives of India and are within the prescribed limits of age, they may compete for second and third year scholarships : and further, if not pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, they may compete for the guaranteed appointments.

The College Course extends over three years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College. The curriculum of study for the Engineer and Telegraph classes is the same for the first year.

There are ten scholarships, three of Rs.40 and seven of Rs.30 a month, tenable during the College Sessions

and awarded on the result of the entrance and first and second year's examinations.

One cash prize of Rs.1,000 ; three of Rs.30 each ; two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals open to all students, and one cash prize of Rs.250 and one Gold Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Ten qualified Engineering students, in order of standing in the Final Examination list, are appointed as Apprentices in the Public Works Department for one year, subject to extension to two years more if necessary, on a salary of Rs.100 in case of Europeans and Eurasians and Rs.50 in case of Natives. On expiry of their practical training five students are selected, according to certain prescribed rules, for appointment as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

One or two appointments as Apprentices in the Telegraph Department are awarded to Telegraph students in order of standing on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course on a salary of Rs.100 a month. They are appointed as Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, on Rs.225 a month, on proving their thorough fitness within three years.

UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

The Upper Subordinate classes consist of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades, intended for British Non-Commis-

sioned Officers, European Civilians and Natives respectively. Admissions to the number of 12, 9 and 6 respectively are made on the results of an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects :—

English Dictation.

Arithmetic.

Euclid.

Elementary Mensuration.

Hindustani.

Drawing.

The Entrance Examination of the 2nd and 3rd grades are open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. Pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are excluded.

Should an insufficient number pass the Entrance Examination in any of the grades, the full number of vacancies (27) is made up by admission in the other grades. Students of the 2nd and 3rd grades pay a fee of Rs. 3 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates of the 2nd and 3rd grades who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs. 20 a month during the College Sessions if accommodation is available. These students may also compete for 2nd year scholarships and guaranteed appointments. The College Course extends over two years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes :—

First Grade... Scholarships of Rs.11 a month to each student.

Second ,, ... Twelve scholarships of Rs.25 a month during the College Sessions, six for the 1st year and six for the 2nd year class.

Third ,, ... Six scholarships of Rs.10 a month, tenable during the College Sessions, three for the 1st year and three for the 2nd year class.

Five Silver Medals, two cash prizes of Rs.40 each, four of Rs.30 each, and one of Rs.20 open to all students, and a Silver Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Seventeen appointments as Overseers in the Public Works Department are guaranteed to successful candidates, the preference being given to the first seven military men on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course, the remaining appointments being awarded indiscriminately to all three grades in order of standing on the list.

The students who have gained guaranteed appointments spend their third year in practical training on

suitable works in India as Apprentices on the following salaries :—

First Grade... Pay brought up to Rs.80 a month.

Second ,, ... Pay of Rs.60 a month.

Third ,, ... Pay of Rs.40 a month.

On proving their fitness during their apprenticeship they are appointed to the Public Works Department permanently as overseers, 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to the grades of the class to which they belong.

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes to the number 40 are made through an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects :—

Arithmetic.

Printing as for Plans.

Euclid.

Mensuration of Plans.

History of India.

Elementary Geography.

English Dictation.

Colloquial English.

The Entrance Examination is open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. The College fee is Rs.2 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of

Rs.10 a month during the College Sessions, if accommodation is available. These students are not eligible for scholarships.

. Five students from the most promising at Drawing in this class are selected at the end of the 1st year's Course for the Draftsman and Computer's class.

The Course extends over two years for the Lower Subordinate class and from two years and a half to three years for the Draftsman and Computer's class, and certificates are granted to successful students by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes :—

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

The first five ...	...	Rs. 6 a month.
The next ten ...	...	„ 5 „
The next ten ...	...	„ 4 „

DRAFTSMAN AND COMPUTER'S CLASS.

Second year not exceeding Rs. 6 each.

Third „ „ „ 10 „

Five Silver Medals, one cash prize of Rs.30, four of Rs.10 each, are awarded on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

There are no guaranteed appointments for these classes, but there is a great demand for passed students for appointments as Sub-Overseers.

MECHANICAL APPRENTICE CLASS.

Nine admissions of Natives only are made to this class annually through the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

The Course extends over three years in the College, and certificates are granted to the successful students by the College. At the end of that time Government will consider what arrangements can be made to apprentice the best boys out for a further term of practical instruction, but no undertaking or promise is made in this respect.

There are no fees, and each student receives a scholarship of Rs.8 a month during the College Sessions, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only, and a free grant of books and instruments, up to a maximum cost of Rs.72, is made at the discretion of the College.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

About 18 admissions of Natives only are made to these classes annually under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

There are three distinct sections of these classes :—

- (1) The Printing Trade generally.
- (2) Photography and Photo-mechanical work.
- (3) Art Handiwork.

The Course for an ordinary certificate lasts two years, and for a higher certificate three years, and is subject to extension at the discretion of Government. The Course is thoroughly practical, with the view of turning out Press Foremen qualified for the superintendence of all kinds of work, efficient Photo-mechanical operators and high class art handcraftsmen. The certificates will be granted by the College to students whose progress has been satisfactory.

There are no fees, and a scholarship of Rs.4 a month is given to each student, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only.

Tools and materials are supplied free to students.

BRITISH MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

Eight Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army in the Bengal Presidency are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India. Members of the class receive a College allowance of Rs.7-8 a month. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

NATIVE MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

About ten Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or men of the Bengal Native Army are admitted annually, on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India, for instruction in Surveying and road reconnaissance. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

Besides the Entrance and Class Examinations the College holds the following examinations and grants certificates in case of Nos. (1), (2) and (5) to successful candidates :—

- (1) For promotion of Overseers of the Public Works Department to the grade of Sub-Engineer.
- (2) For appointment of outsider candidates to the grade of Overseer in the Public Works Department.
- (3) For competitive appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.
- (4) For competitive appointment to the Superior Traffic Branch of State Railways.
- (5) For appointment to the 4th grade of Accountants of the Public Works Department.
- (6) Part I of examination for promotion of Accountants of the Public Works Department to the 2nd grade.

The following are the Subsidiary Departments of the College :—

1. A free public Library containing 17,140 volumes.
2. A Press which executes printing, lithography, photo-zincography, wood-cuts and binding for the College and the general public.
3. A Book Depôt for sale of College publications, text-books, drawing instruments and materials.
4. A Photographic Depôt for sale of Works of Art.

Circulars of the different classes are issued free on application, and the College Calendar published annually is on sale in the College Book Depôt.

A register is kept up in the College of the names of Civil Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen and Mistries who are out of employ, and nominations are made by the College as applications for hands are received.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chief Engineer to Govt., U. P. of Agra and Oudh, P. W. D.— Buildings and Roads Branch.	}	President.
Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh.		
Manager, O. & R. Railway.	}	Members.
G. Winnil, Esq., Loco. Supdt., O. & R. Ry. (on furlough).		
Principal, Thomason College		Member and Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Capt. E.H. de V. Atkinson, R.E.
Military Assistant Principal	...	...	Capt. H. B. D. Campbell, R.E.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics	...	...	E. F. Tipple, B.A.
Professor of Natural Science and Electrical Engineering	...	...	F. W. Sedgwick, B.A., A. M. Inst. E.E.
Instructor in Applied Science	...	...	Hony. Lieut. J. O'Neill.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class, s.p.t.	...	...	Sub-Conductor C. Bolton.
1st Asst. Master, U.S. Class,	...	{	Sergeant F.A. Brining (on fur- lough).
			Sergeant J. V. Francies.
2nd do.	do.	...	F. J. Smith.
3rd do.	do.	...	F. C. Glass.
4th do.	do.	...	Vacant.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Sub. Classes, s.p.t.	...	...	Sergeant F.W. Hart.

Laboratory Demonstrator ... B.M. Mukerjee, B.A.

Head Master, Lower Subordinate
Class, s.p.t. ... Shankar Lal.

Five Native Assistant Masters.

Technical Instructor ... W.D. McLaren.

Instructor, British Military Sur-
vey Class ... Qr. Master Sergeant J. Ken-
drick.

Assistant Instructor, Native Mili-
tary Survey Class ... Duffadar Fattah Khan.

Do. do. do. ... Naik Jhanda Singh.

Do. do. in accounts ... H. J. L. Grogan.

Do. Industrial Class, Sec.
III. ... Ganda Singh.

Do. do. do. ... Behu Mal.

Foreman Carpenter ... Sadhu Singh.

„ Moulder ... Ghasitoo.

„ Mechanic ... Ghulam Nabi.

„ Blacksmith ... Harkesh

XII.

QUESTION PAPERS.

L.L.B. EXAMINATION, 1902.

THE PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE AND HISTORY
AND CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE
AUTHORITIES AND COURTS OF LAW
IN BRITISH INDIA.

1. 'Jurisprudence is the formal science of positive law.'

Explain and discuss the above statement, defining precisely each term employed therein.

2. 'Right and duty are correlative terms.' Explain and illustrate.

Define 'person,' and distinguish between 'the person of inherence' and 'the person of incidence.'

3. Write a short historical note on the rise and growth of the power of testamentary disposition.

4. 'International law is private law writ large.' Develop in detail the analogy suggested.

5. What are the principles by which the *forum* may be regulated in criminal matters? If a British Indian subject commits a crime at Mecca, by which law and where is he to be tried?

6. Give some account of the institutions out of which the present High Courts in India have sprung. Compare and contrast the jurisdiction possessed and exercised by the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad respectively.

7. Sketch the history of the Privy Council, and define its powers as at present enjoyed.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND THE LAW OF
LIMITATION.

(Candidates are requested to give reasons for their answers wherever possible.)

1. State the principal rules laid down in the Code which attempt to prevent multiplicity of suits in respect of the same cause of action.

2. Define 'Foreign Court.' In what manner is a 'foreign judgment' to be proved, if it is relied upon to operate as a bar to a suit in British India? What is to be shown if it is pleaded that the said judgment does not so operate?

3. On the death of his father, *A* became entitled to two villages called Ramgarh and Shankargarh, which happen to be in possession of *B*, who claims under a gift from the last owner. *A* transfers Ramgarh to *C* and brings a suit for possession of Shankargarh against *B* and gets a decree. Thereafter *C* brings a suit for possession of Ramgarh against *B*. Does the former judgment between *A* and *B* operate as *res judicata*?

4. Explain the term 'mesne profits' as used in Section 211 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Is a decree-holder entitled to interest on mesne profits when the decree is silent about it? Under what circumstances may a Court allow a trespasser, in possession of immovable property, the collection expenses incurred by him during the period of his possession?

5. What are the remedies of a judgment-debtor who has sustained an injury by reason of an irregularity in the sale of his movable property?

6. On what grounds can a Court reject an application for permission to sue as a pauper?

7. Are the following orders appealable?—

- (1) an order appointing a receiver;
- (2) an order rejecting an application for the appointment of a receiver;

- (3) an order returning a plaint for amendment ;
- (4) an order allowing an amendment of the plaint after the settlement of issues ;
- (5) an order allowing an application under Section 103 of the Code of Civil Procedure for setting aside the dismissal of a suit ;
- (6) an order allowing the plaintiff to withdraw from the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit.

8. On what grounds can an award of arbitrators be set aside ? Give some instances in which an appeal would lie from a decree passed in accordance with the award.

9. Define 'Plaintiff,' 'Defendant' and 'Good faith,' according to the Indian Limitation Act.

10. (a) Is the Law of Limitation construed liberally or strictly ? Is a Court bound to dismiss a suit barred by time, even if the defendant waives the plea of limitation ?

(b) Give an instance of a continuing breach of contract and an instance of continuing wrong independent of contract, in which according to the Limitation Act, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

11. (a) From what time does the period of limitation begin to run in a suit for the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties ? Explain what you understand by 'a mutual, open and current account,' etc.

(b) What is the legal effect on the operation of limitation of the following notes given by a debtor on 1st July, 1901, to his creditor on an adjustment of accounts running from 1st May 1897 to 31st May 1898.

(1) I acknowledge that a sum of Rs.500 has been found due to Sham Lal on an adjustment of accounts.

(2) I promise to pay Rs.500 to Sham Lal which on an adjustment of accounts has been found due to him.

THE PENAL CODE AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE.

1. Define 'complaint,' 'dishonesty' and 'document.'
2. State *in your own words* the difference between 'theft,' 'mischief,' 'criminal misappropriation' and 'criminal breach of trust.'
3. The Magistrate of a district obtains information that two local zemindars have a dispute about their boundaries. Can he interfere? If so, describe the procedure he should adopt and state what order he should pass. Is the order subject to appeal or revision?
4. Under what circumstances can a Magistrate require a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour? Describe the procedure he should adopt. Is his order subject to appeal or revision?
5. When a complaint is filed before a Magistrate, what procedure should he adopt? When can he order the complainant to pay compensation to the accused? Is his order in the latter case subject to appeal or revision?
6. State *in your own words* what facts must be proved to establish the offences—
 - (1) of murder ; and
 - (2) of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
7. Under what circumstances is—
 - (1) a police officer ; and
 - (2) a private individual entitled to arrest a person.
Describe what procedure they should respectively adopt on making an arrest.
8. Describe the proceedings in a trial by jury before the Court of Sessions from commencement to close.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

1. What are the conditions necessary to give a custom the force of law? What should be the nature of the evidence required to establish it?

2. Define *Gotra* and *Sapinda*. State the degrees of relationship within which marriage is prohibited among Hindus.

3. Under what circumstances can a Hindu widow adopt a son, according to the Benares, Bengal, and Bombay Schools? State briefly the law regarding adoptions by Jain widows.

4. Define obstructed and unobstructed inheritance. Can a Hindu co-parcener sell, incumber or otherwise alienate his own share in undivided family property for valuable consideration? State the views of the various High Courts on this subject.

5. What are the limitations placed upon a Hindu widow's estate as regards the power of alienation? and what are her rights as regards the income of the estate.

Does the estate which a daughter inherits from her father differ any where in any respect from that held by a widow?

6. (a) A Rajput lady received taluqa A from the British Government in recognition of her services during the Mutiny;

(b) she received taluqa B from her brother who left it to her by a will;

(c) her sister has come into possession of a large *zamin-dari* and two lakhs in currency notes as the heir of her only son.

Is any of the property held by the ladies in any of these cases the *stridhana* according to the Benares School of Hindu law?

7. Define 'sharers,' 'residuaries' 'distant kindred.' A Muhammadan lady dies leaving her surviving a husband, a son, a predeceased son's son, and a daughter. How would her property be divided

- (a) according to Sunni law,
- (b) according to Shia law.

8. Define *Muajjal* and *Mowujjal* dower and *Mahr-Misl*.

A dower of 5 lakhs was settled between a Nawab and his wife. The husband wished the wife to go to his house to live with him, but she refused to go until her dower was paid. Shortly after the wife died, her father has now sued the Nawab for the dower. How would you decide the case?

9. Define *Iddat*, *Khoola*, and *Wakf*. What is necessary to constitute a valid *Wakf*?

10. What persons according to Sunni law are entitled to claim pre-emption? Wherein does the Shia law differ from the Sunni law in this respect?

EQUITY (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LAW OF TRUSTS, MORTGAGES AND SPECIFIC RELIEF).

1. What is the difference between express and implied Trusts? Define and give two or three instances of the latter.

2. A bequest is made to A which on the face of it is a beneficial bequest. A had undertaken verbally in the testator's lifetime, to hold the property upon trusts to be communicated by letter. No such communication was made in the testator's lifetime but unattested letters simply signed by the testator, containing his directions, were found amongst his papers after his death. Are the trusts declared in these letters enforceable against A? and, if so, on what ground? and, if not, why not?

3. Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until *A* attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. *A* on attaining majority requests the trustees to transfer the gross amount to him immediately. Can he succeed in his demand? Give reasons for your answer.

4. What is the difference between a legal and an equitable mortgage? How is the latter created, and what are the equitable remedies of an equitable mortgagee under his security?

5. Explain the principle "*Qui prior est tempore potior est jure*" (He who is first in time is better in law). In what cases is a prior mortgagee postponed to a subsequent mortgagee?

6. State generally in what classes of cases equity will interfere to compel the specific performance of a contract and in what cases equity will not so interfere. In what class of quasi-contracts has the Court jurisdiction to compel specific performance?

7. Under what circumstances can a person interested in a contract in writing successfully sue to have it rescinded?

8. What are the usual valid defences to a suit for specific performance of a contract—

(a) with respect to the contract; and

(b) with respect to the parties to it?

In a suit for the specific performance of a contract for the sale and purchase of a house, the party in default pleads that a clause in the contract fixed a sum to be paid in the case of breach of the contract by the party in default. He further pleads that he had tendered the sum so fixed and is still willing to pay the same. The facts thus stated in the written statement are true.

Does this plea constitute a valid defence to the suit for specific performance? Give reasons for your answer.

RENT AND REVENUE LAW.

1. Define the terms—

- (a) Lambardar (in the United Provinces).
- (b) Under-proprietor (in Oudh).
- (c) Survey number (in the Central Provinces). How do you distinguish between a 'zamindari,' a 'pattidari,' and a 'bhayachara' mahal?

2. What is a 'Record Officer'? What are his duties? What powers are given to him by Act III of 1901 in connection with boundary marks? Is an entry in a 'record of rights' conclusive proof of the amount of rent payable by a tenant?

3. *A*, *B* and *C* are co-sharers in a mahál in the United Provinces. *A* applies for perfect partition. *A* has 50 bighas of *sir*, *B* has 10 bighas of *sir*, *C* has no *sir*. In making the partition, the Collector finds that it is necessary, in order to make the maháls compact, to include 10 bighas of *A's sir* in *B's* portion in exchange for *B's* 10 bighas of *sir*, and also to include 10 bighas of *A's sir* in *C's* mahál. Is he entitled to do this, and if so, what would be the effect of his procedure on the status of each of the co-sharers in respect of the 10 bighas plots?

State the difference, if any, between the law in Ajmere, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces, as regards the minimum size of a share after perfect partition.

4. What is a 'Complex Mahál' in the Province of Agra?

What provision is made in Act III of 1901 with a view to mitigating the inconvenience arising from 'Complex Maháls'?

When, in the distribution of revenue after perfect partition, one of the maháls is, by mistake, over-assessed, what remedy has the over-assessed proprietor?

5. *A* has proprietary rights in 50 bighas of land in the Province of Agra and has been in cultivating occupancy for

over 12 years. He sells his rights to a Municipality and, of the 50 bighas, 10 are used for the erection of a Town Hall. What is *A*'s status in the 50 bighas?

What are the three main points of difference between ex-proprietary tenants in Ajmere and Agra?

6. Can a fixed rate tenant's rent be enhanced or abated? If so, on what grounds?

A and *B* are landholder and occupancy tenant respectively in the Province of Agra. *A* sues for enhancement of *B*'s rent on the ground that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food crops since the rent was determined. He gets a decree. Five years later he again sues for enhancement on the ground that the rate of rent paid by *B* is below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy tenants in the neighbourhood for land of similar quality with similar advantages.

Is the second suit maintainable? Is the enhancement of an occupancy tenant's rent easier under the present law than under Act XII of 1881? Discuss the point.

7. What restrictions are there in Oudh to the right of a tenant for compensation for 'improvements' on ejectment from his holding?

What is the law regarding the right of tenants to make improvements in the Central Provinces?

8. What procedure is laid down by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act for appraisalment of crops by a Commissioner? The rent of a certain field payable by *A* to *B* is in arrears. *B* issues a notice to *A* prohibiting the removal of the produce of the field, but finds that the produce is already under attachment by order of a Civil Court. What remedy has *B*?

9. Enumerate, avoiding detail, the main points of difference between the status of an absolute occupancy tenant and that of an occupancy tenant in the Central Provinces.

10. What is the law relating to the alienation of and the succession to *istimvari* estates in British Rajputana?

What special privileges have '*istimvardars*' in Revenue proceedings?

N.B.—Regard will be paid to brevity and neatness.

LAW OF CONTRACTS, ETC.

1. Define 'consent.' How is a contract affected by mistake?
2. Define 'undue influence' and enumerate the persons who are deemed to have such influence over others.
3. What is 'consideration' and what are the exceptions to the rule that an agreement without consideration is void?
4. State the modes of creating and terminating an agency.
5. State the rule against perpetuity as laid down in the Transfer of Property Act (Act No. IV of 1882) giving reasons for the rule and comparing it with that rule in English Law.
6. Distinguish a *vested* from a *contingent* interest and state which of them is not transferable, and why not.
7. What is meant by redemption of a mortgage? Who can redeem?
8. Define and illustrate—
 - (a) Marshalling;
 - (b) Contribution.
9. State the rights and liabilities of a lessor.
10. What documents must be registered in order to affect immovable property comprised therein? State the date from which such documents operate.
11. Define will, codicil, probate, executor, administrator and domicile, and state the formalities requisite for the execution of an unprivileged will.

12. Explain the maxim that 'a man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his acts' giving examples of—

- (a) Consequences which have been held to be natural.
- (b) Consequences which have been held to be too remote.

13. How far is a master answerable for wrongs committed by his servant, and what is the basis of the liability?

EVIDENCE, ETC.

1. Explain the following terms :—

'Fact,' 'Res gestae,' 'Secondary evidence,' 'Presumption,' 'Multifariousness.'

2. In the following cases state whether the facts or documents sought to be given in evidence are admissible or not, and why :—

- (a) *B* in the course of a correspondence with *A* upon a certain subject libels *A*. *A* sues *B* for damages on account of the libel and tenders in evidence letters and copies of letters which passed between him and *B* relative to the same subject other than the letter containing the alleged libel.
- (b) On the trial of *A* for passing a forged currency note at a shop evidence is called to prove that *C* identified *A* to the shop-keeper as *B* and that *A* endorsed the name of *B* on the note.
- (c) In case (b) evidence is further tendered to show that *C* was a man of doubtful character and a dealer in stolen property.
- (d) *A* is charged that he being the paid secretary of a certain firm did on three separate specified occasions get goods made for his own use in the work-shops of the firm and charged himself in the books of the firm with only half the value of such goods instead of with their full value. Evidence is

tendered to prove that *A* did the same thing on several occasions other than those specified in the charge.

- (e) *A*, a Muhammadan preacher is charged with participation in a riot, in the course of which a Hindu temple was destroyed. Evidence is tendered to show that on the night preceding the riot *A* preached a sermon in which he advocated the destruction of Hindu temples as a work of religious merit.

3. State in your own terms the meaning of the general rule that 'hearsay is not evidence.' What are the chief real or apparent exceptions to this rule?

4. As a matter of practice how would you prove in Court :—

- (a) The distance between Allahabad and Cawnpore.
(b) How long it would take to get from Allahabad to Calcutta by train.
(c) That *A* sent a certain telegram from Calcutta which was received by *B* at Benares on the 3rd August, 1902.
(d) That a disputed will was really executed by the person by whom it purported to have been executed.
(e) That *A*, who is being tried for theft at Allahabad and who denies that he has ever been previously convicted, was convicted of theft at Agra in 1890 and of robbery at Benares in 1895.

5. What general rules are provided by the Indian Evidence Act for the guidance of Courts in the construction of documents?

6. Point out how the Legislature, by its rules relating to the examination of witnesses, has endeavoured to encourage the production of free and independent testimony.

7. How far can a plea of *res judicata* be raised in an appeal from an original or appellate decree when such plea has not been taken before the court of first instance?

8. Draft plaints in the following actions :—

(a) *P* is being carried down a steep hill at Mussoorie in his rickshaw. At the foot of the hill the coolies find themselves unable to control the vehicle, which dashes into the railings at the edge of the road. The railings being rotten break, and the rickshaw is thrown over the khud and broken to pieces, and *P* is seriously injured. *P* sues the Municipal Board for damages on account of injury to person and property.

(b) *P* lends Rs.1,000 to *D* on a mortgage of a certain village, dated the 1st June, 1890, the term being three years and the interest 12 per. cent. On the 1st June, 1891, *D* borrows Rs 500 more on the same security from *X*, the term of the mortgage being five years. On the 1st May, 1893, *P* discovers that *D* had on the 1st June, 1888, borrowed Rs.1,000 from *Y* on the same security, the term of this mortgage being 10 years. *P* accordingly on the 1st July, 1893, files a suit for sale on his mortgage.

(c) *D*, the son of a wealthy rāis of Benares, buys an expensive suit of clothes from *P*, a merchant in the city, telling *P* that he wants it to attend the wedding of the son of a well-known and influential citizen of Benares. *D* at the time of the purchase was known to *P* to be a minor. *D* refuses to pay, and *P* sues for the price of the clothes.

9. A dacoity is committed at Sultanpur. One of the dacoits is caught on the spot and is put on his trial. Some of the witnesses profess to have recognised two of the dacoits who

were known to them, but these two men have disappeared leaving no trace. The witnesses also say that there were 8 or 10 more men concerned in the dacoity, some at least of whom they could recognise if they saw them; but these men too have disappeared and cannot be found. Under such circumstances how is the Court to proceed?

10. (a) *A*, a European British subject, is sent for trial before the District Magistrate on a charge of assault. At the commencement of the proceedings *A* is asked by the Magistrate whether he wishes to be tried as a European British subject, and *A* replies that he does not. When the evidence for the prosecution has been taken *A* changes his mind and puts in a petition asking that he may be tried as a European British subject. Should such petition be granted or not, and why?

(b) *A*, on his trial for the offence of rioting, pleads an *alibi*. This defence is discredited and *A* is convicted. *A* appeals, and in appeal argues that, from the evidence of certain witnesses examined by the Court of Session as well for the prosecution as for the defence, it is clear that he and his party were acting in the exercise of their right of private defence. Is such an argument admissible under the circumstances or not, and why?

LL. B. EXAMINATION, 1903.

JURISPRUDENCE, Etc.

1. Analyse the idea of 'Sovereignty,' and show in what relation it stands to a true conception of positive law.

2. How would you divide the realm of Law? Upon what grounds does Professor Holland object to the division of Law into the 'law of persons' and the 'law of things'? What is your view of the matter?

3. Write a note on Possession, distinguishing it carefully from Ownership, and noticing briefly the Roman and the Teutonic theories on the subject.

4. Explain and develop the ideas suggested by the following passages :—

(a) " The primary function of Constitutional law is to ascertain the political centre of gravity of any given State."

(b) " Actual war is the litigation of nations."

5. " The year 1781 marks the most important era " in the constitutional history of India. Explain fully.

6. Write a short note on the Superior Courts in India.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LAW OF LIMITATION.

1. Distinguish a ' decree ' from an ' order.'

(a) A Court rejects a plaint because a plaintiff has failed to amend it as directed by the Court.

(b) A Court returns a plaint for presentation to the proper Court.

(c) A suit is dismissed on the date fixed for hearing as neither party was present.

(d) A judgment-debtor whose property has been sold by auction applies to have the sale set aside on the ground of fraud. The Court rejects his application.

Is the order of the Court in each of the above cases a ' decree ' or an ' order ' ? Give reasons for your answer.

Are the above orders appealable ? If so, under what provisions of the Code does an appeal lie ?

2. (1) What procedure has to be adopted to give effect to an agreement to refer to arbitration—

- (i) A dispute in regard to which a suit is pending ; and
- (ii) A dispute in regard to which no suit is pending ?

(2) On what grounds can an arbitration award be set aside ?

(3) Is an order setting aside an award appealable ?

(4) In what cases, if any, may an Appellate Court entertain an appeal from a decree which purports to have been made in accordance with an award ?

3. How must a party proceed who wishes to enforce a decree obtained by him—

(a) In a Court established by the Government of India in a Native State ;

(b) In the French Court at Pondicherry ; and

(c) In the High Court of Justice in England.

4. (1) Can a plaintiff who has sued for possession of land and obtained a decree for possession subsequently bring a separate suit for mesne profits of that land for the period covered by that suit, or can he obtain mesne profits from the Court executing the decree ?

(2) What procedure must be adopted to obtain mesne profits for the period from date of decree to date of delivery of possession ?

5. (1) On what grounds can a sale in execution of a decree be set aside ?

(2) Is the order of a Court setting aside a sale under S. 310-A appealable ?

6. (1) How does mistake operate to extend the period of Limitation ?

(2) If owing to a mistake as to the valuation of an appeal, a memorandum of appeal be returned to the appellant on the

ground that the Court to which the appeal was presented had no jurisdiction to hear it, will Limitation be held not to run for the period during which such appeal was pending in that Court?

7. What is the Limitation for a suit for the recovery of land, which necessitates a declaration that a deed which is set up by the defendant as a bar to such recovery, is a forgery? Give reasons for your answer.

8. How does an acknowledgment of a debt affect Limitation? What must be the form of such acknowledgment? To whom must the acknowledgment be made?

9. A man dies on the last day of Limitation for instituting a suit on a hundi. His only son attains majority five years later. Can the son sue on the hundi when he attains majority? If he can sue, up to when does his right remain alive?

THE PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. How far is 'mistake,' 'consent' and 'infancy' respectively a valid excuse for the commission of an offence under the Penal Code? Give an illustration in each case.

2. What is meant by 'the right of private defence'? Are there any restrictions to the exercise of this right?

3. What is the definition in the Penal Code of 'giving false evidence'? How does this offence differ from 'fabricating false evidence'? Is it necessary that sanction should have been obtained before a person can be legally convicted of either offence? If so, who can give such sanction?

4. Describe the procedure a Police Officer should adopt in making an investigation into a cognizable offence when examining witnesses supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case. If he records the statements of such witnesses can such statements be used at a subsequent trial?

5. What does the term 'unlawful assembly' include ? Describe the procedure a Magistrate may adopt in order to disperse an 'unlawful assembly.'

6. What are the jurisdiction and powers of—

- (1) a District Magistrate as a criminal appellate court ;
- (2) of a Sessions Court as a Court of Criminal Revision ; and
- (3) of the High Court to review an order of a Bench of the High Court dismissing a criminal appeal ?

7. What procedure should a Magistrate adopt when it appears to him that the accused before the Court

- (1) is a deaf mute ;
- (2) is insane at the time of trial though sane when the alleged offence was committed ; and
- (3) was insane when the offence was committed but sane at the time of trial.

8. In the following instances what offence (if any) has *X* committed ? State your reasons.

(1) *X* hearing that the Police are about to surround *A*'s house, *A* being a proclaimed dacoit for whose arrest a reward has been publicly offered, warns *A*, with the result that *A* escapes capture.

(2) *X*, a goldsmith, counterfeited Murshidabadi rupees (which were current but have long ago been re-called from circulation) and Akbar's gold mohurs, with the intention of selling them as ornaments. In this case is *X*'s intention material.

(3) *X* points a pistol which he has loaded with ball at *A* and pulls the trigger. As he had forgotten to affix a cap, no harm is done.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

1. (a) What are the different Schools of Hindu Law ?

(b) State as briefly as you can the vital points of difference between the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga as regards the law of inheritance.

2. (a) Explain the doctrine of *factum valet* as applied to adoption, and the extent of its operation.

(b) Can a sister's son be validly adopted amongst the twiceborn classes ? Refer to any decided cases if you can in support of your answer.

3. What are the rights of a son born after partition under the Mitakshara ? Is the mother entitled to a share on partition ? If so, what is the extent of her share and how does such share devolve upon her death ?

4. Can an alienation made by a Hindu widow of the separate estate of her deceased husband, with the consent of the next reversioner, be impugned by a remoter reversioner ? If so, under what circumstances ? Give reasons for your answer.

5. State briefly the law with regard to the liability of a son to pay his father's debts under the Benares School of Hindu Law.

6. Give the order of succession in which *brother, nephew, daughter's son, mother, and daughter* succeeded to the property of a separated Hindu, and what is the nature of the estate devolving by succession upon such persons respectively.

7. What is the doctrine of acknowledgment with regard to sonship under the Muhammadan Law ? Could an admittedly illegitimate son be legitimatized by acknowledgment.

8. (a) What is 'dower' ? Explain the different kinds of 'dower' with their peculiar incidents.

(b) Can a Muhammadan widow having a claim for dower follow the estate of her deceased husband in the hands of a purchaser for value from an heir-at-law?

9. How is 'wakf' constituted? Can a person make a valid 'wakf' in favour of his children? If so, when and under what circumstances?

10. What persons are entitled to claim pre-emption under the Sunni School of Muhammadan Law?

A house is owned by three Muhammadans of the Shiah Sect. One of these persons sells his share to a stranger. One of his co-sharers and a Shiah neighbour claim pre-emption. Would you allow the claim of either or which of them?

EQUITY (TRUSTS, MORTGAGES AND SPECIFIC RELIEF).

1. Give an example of—

- (1) an Executed Trust;
- (2) an Executory Trust; and
- (3) an Implied or Constructive Trust.

Is there any, and if any, what difference in the principle upon which such Trusts respectively are construed?

2. One of three Trustees is sued for a breach of trust, and makes good the claim, with costs. Under what circumstances (if any) has he a right to call upon his co-trustees for contribution? and how can he enforce such right?

3. Whilst trying to find a suitable mortgage security, trustees deposit in a bank in their joint names, and leave there for some time, the proceeds of sale of some trust property recently sold by them. The Bank fails. What is the liability of the trustees to their beneficiaries in respect of such deposit?

4. What are the characteristics of a mortgage? Explain the terms 'Simple mortgage,' 'Mortgage by conditional sale,' 'Usufructuary mortgage,' and 'English mortgage.'

5. When is a person said to have a charge on immovable property? Give an example of a 'charge.' How is a charge enforced, and when is a charge extinguished?

6. State fully what decree the Court must pass in a foreclosure suit, if the plaintiff is successful.

7. *A* agrees to grant a lease of a plot of land to *B* upon his building thereon a house of a certain value to be insured in their joint names in a particular office; but on any default by *B* the agreement is to be void and *A* has a right to re-enter. There is a further stipulation that *B* is to have the option of purchasing the land within two years. *B* builds the house, but insures it in the wrong office and in his own name only. He then sues to enforce his right to purchase. Is he entitled to any, and if so, to what relief? Give reasons for your answer.

8. Under what circumstances is a vendor or lessor of immovable property debarred from having the contract specifically enforced in his favour.

9. Under what circumstances, when the defendant invades or threatens to invade the plaintiff's right to or enjoyment of property is the plaintiff entitled to a *perpetual* injunction?

RENT AND REVENUE.

1. With whom will the assessment of revenue at a settlement usually be made; and what may be the consequences of refusal to accept the assessment made by the settlement officer and sanctioned by the Board?

2. Under what circumstances may a perfect partition be obtained? Give a brief sketch of the procedure by which such a partition is effected.

3. What powers has the Board of Revenue under Local Act No III of 1901 by way of revision and review? In the latter case is there any, and if so, what distinction between judicial and non-judicial orders?

4. What different classes of tenants are defined by Local Act No. II of 1901, and what are their respective rights?

5. What special powers are given under Local Act No. II of 1901 to enable the Revenue Authorities to relieve tenants who, owing to drought or other calamities beyond their control, are unable to pay their rent?

6. What are the main provisions of Local Act No. II of 1901 by which it is sought to adjust questions arising as to the respective jurisdiction of Civil and Revenue Courts?

7. What are 'improvements' within the meaning of the Oudh Rent Act 1886, and under what circumstances is a tenant entitled to obtain compensation for improvements made by him on his holding?

8. Under what circumstances, and under what restrictions, is the right of distraint exerciseable by a land-holder in Oudh?

9. Explain the meaning of the terms and the incidents of the tenures of an 'absolute occupancy tenant' and a 'village service tenant' in the Central Provinces.

10. How is the rent payable by an 'ordinary tenant' in the Central Provinces determined, and under what circumstances and by what procedure may such rent be enhanced?

CONTRACTS, ETC.

1. What is a seller's *lien* and what is necessary for its existence?

2. Enumerate exceptions to the rule that no one can transfer to another greater rights than he himself possesses.

3. Define warranty and distinguish it from representation.

4. Discuss and illustrate the rule that 'No transfer can be made in so far as it is opposed to the nature of the interest affected thereby.'

5. Can the owner of a village create therein a life interest for the benefit of an unborn person? Give reasons for your answer.

6. (a) State the remedies given by law to a simple mortgagee for the recovery of his debt.

(b) A, who has mortgaged the same property to B, under three separate deeds of mortgage, brings a suit to redeem one of those mortgages. Is the suit maintainable? Give reasons for your answer.

7. Is one of several joint tortfeasors entitled to contribution from the other tortfeasors; and, if so, in what cases?

8. What has a plaintiff to prove in a suit for malicious prosecution?

9. What is the remedy of a person claiming under a document when a Sub-Registrar refuses to register it on the ground that the person by whom it purports to be executed denies its execution?

10. How does the doctrine of notice affect the priority of a registered mortgage deed over an unregistered one?

11. Define a 'lease.' In what respects does a *zaripeshgi* lease differ from an ordinary lease?

12. A, to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies, dies intestate leaving a widow, a sister and a grand-daughter. On whom and in what shares does his estate devolve? How would you apportion the shares if the grand-daughter had predeceased A?

EVIDENCE AND PLEADING.

1. What is a relevant fact? Give examples.

2. Can statements of persons who cannot be called as witnesses, be used as evidence? If so, what statements, and how can they be used?

3. If an account book, the property of the defendant, is summoned to be produced in evidence by the plaintiff, and is produced, how much of the account book can be seen or be referred to by the plaintiff?

4. Define a private document.

5. How can the following be proved? :-

- (1) Acts of the Executive Government.
- (2) Proceedings of the Legislatures.
- (3) Proclamations issued by His Majesty.
- (4) The Acts of the Executive of a foreign country.
- (5) The proceedings of a municipal body.

6. In what cases is a judgment of a Court of Justice admissible in evidence?

7. State the methods in which handwriting can be proved.

8. Can Counsel or a Vakil ask an indecent or scandalous question? Is a witness bound to answer self-criminating questions?

9. What is secondary evidence?

If a person learns by heart a document and from memory dictates it to another, who takes it down in writing, can such writing be produced as secondary evidence or as evidence at all in a suit brought on the document?

10. Draft concisely the plaint and written statement in a suit for defamation under the following circumstances :-

A, a legal practitioner, wishes to bring a suit for defamation against B in that B defamed him, by stating that he (A) was a legal practitioner who was ignorant of law, and employed touts to procure legal business for him.

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
1903.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

Section A.

1. 'Was there no poetry in these Puritans'? How does Kingsley answer this question in his description of a Puritan soldier? What further answer might be found in these Prose Readings?

2. (a) Explain the expressions in thick type :—

- (i) **He ran his finger down the edge**, saying to himself, 'This is sharp medicine but it is a **sound cure for all diseases.**'
- (ii) Roland who felt how much success depended on his own address and boldness, **summoned together his whole presence of mind** and if he felt his spirits flag for a moment, cast his eyes upon Catherine.
- (iii) Under the archway **the long column began slowly to defile.**
- (iv) The boat lies beneath the wall, too close **under the islet** to be seen by the warder, but I fear she will hardly escape his notice **in putting off again.**
- (v) It was perhaps at a later hour that he wrote **on the fly leaf of his Bible those touching lines** in which the higher part of his nature alone is visible.
- (vi) No thought of mercy was in the mind of the man bold in civil war, whose **maiden sword had been fleshed** at Barnet.
- (vii) Vane **adjured the House to dispense with the usual formalities** which should precede the adoption of the bill.

- (viii) It was a time when even the speech of common talk was in a state of rapid flux.
- (b) Illustrate by short sentences the various other meanings these words from the above extracts, may have :—sound, flag, defile, putting off, dispense.

Section B.

3. What difficulties had to be overcome before Queen Mary could escape from Lochleven Castle. Show how, one by one, they were successfully met.

4. Give the substance of the comparison used in the Lay to describe—

- (i) The death of Astur.
- (ii) The shrinking of the Tuscans from further conflict with the dauntless three.
- (iii) The approach of the Tuscan army—
 - (a) when seen far off ;
 - (b) when seen nearer ;

and in the Deserted Village to describe—

- (iv) the position of the Village Preacher amongst his people ;
- (v) the preacher's method of guiding his people ;
- (vi) the insecurity of an empire based upon trade.

Section C.

5. Explain the following lines and shew briefly their connection with the course of the poems :—

- (i) Out spake the Consul roundly
‘This bridge it must go down.’
- (ii) To husband out life's taper at the close
And keep the flame from wasting by repose.

- (iii) Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the Tribunes beard the high,
And the Fathers grind the low.
- (iv) Never I ween did swimmer
In such an evil case,
Struggle through such a raging flood
Safe to the landing place.
- (v) But times are altered—Trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land and dispossess the swain.
- (vi) Careless their merits or their faults to scan
His pity gave ere charity began.

6. (a) The student at Trinity College who went up to his professor to take leave of him because he had "finished his education" was wisely rebuked by the professor's reply "Indeed! I am only beginning mine." The superficial person who has obtained a smattering of many things but knows nothing well, may pride himself upon his gifts; but the sage humbly confesses that, "all that he knows is, that he knows nothing," or, like Newton, that he has been only engaged in picking shells by the sea-shore while the great ocean of truth lies all unexplored before him.

- (i) Why did the professor rebuke the student?
 - (ii) State in simple language without the use of figures, the substance of the passage after the word 'Newton.'
 - (iii) What is meant by a superficial person—a sage—a smattering of many things—his gifts.
- (b) Explain the expressions in thick type in the following extract:—

Here ensued a **very dark period** in Goldsmith's life. He was alone in London, without friends, without money, without introductions; his appearance was the reverse of prepossessing; and even despite his medical degree he had

practically nothing of any value to offer for sale in the great labour-market of the world. How he managed to live at all is a mystery; it is certain that he must have endured a great deal of want; and one may well sympathise with so gentle and sensitive a creature reduced to such straits without inquiring too curiously into the causes of his misfortunes.

SECOND PAPER.

D.

1. What parts of a Verb must be known in order to conjugate it? How are verbs classified with regard to the mode of forming their past tenses? Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs :—

To begin, to flee, to glow, to lose, to mistake, to spread, to understand.

2. What is voice? Transform the verbs in the following sentences from the Active to the Passive Voice.

(a) It is now necessary to consult the doctor.

(b) The judge suspected that some one had bribed the witness.

(c) Hew down the bridge, Sir Consul, with all the speed ye may.

Transform the verbs in the following sentences into the Active Voice :—

(a) Nothing is difficult to a man who is fired by ambition.

(b) I have been much distressed at your failure.

3. Combine the following detached sentences into a connected narrative :—

The messenger brought me the telegram. It was late. I rose hastily from my chair. I put on my overcoat. I descended the stairs. I opened the front door. The night was

bitterly cold. A sharp wind was blowing. I buttoned my coat closely. I began to walk briskly in the direction of the railway station. I arrived there. The last train had gone a minute before. I did not know what to do.

4. How do you distinguish between the Participle and the Verbal Substantive in *ing* ?

Illustrate your answer by the following examples :—

I am going a-hunting.

I saw a boy throwing a stone.

Day dawning, we started.

Riding is healthy.

Explain the "a" in the first of these.

E.

1. Analyse :—

(a)

In *arguing too* the parson own'd his skill,
For e'en though vanquished he could argue still,
While words of learned length and thundering sound,
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged *around*.

(b)

Of man's first disobedience, and the *fruit*
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat
Sing, heavenly Muse.

2. Parse carefully the words italicised in the following passage :—

" *It seems* very strange to me *that* men *can be found* senseless *enough* to suppose that the character of an orator can be supported by *any one who* is unacquainted with *philosophy*.

F.

1. Write sentences illustrating the same word used as different parts of speech—

- (a) Open and above board
- (b) Over head and ears
- (c) Well and good.
- (d) By leaps and bounds.

Introduce the above expressions in sentences of your own in order to make their meaning clear.

2. Convert the following into Indirect Narration :—

- (a) "I do remember, that in my youth, when I was wandering, upon such a night, I stood within the Coliseum's wall, midst the mighty relics of almighty Rome."

3. Convert the following sentences into Direct Narration :—

- (a) The governor of the town then called out with a loud voice and ordered Androcles to explain to them how a savage and hungry lion could thus in a moment have forgotten its innate disposition, and be converted all of a sudden into a harmless animal.
- (b) Prospero told Ariel that he was quite satisfied with his work and that his own charms had acted well seeing that all his enemies were now defeated.

URDU.

THIRD PAPER.

G.

ایکبار ایک کسان کا بکرا اپنے مالک کے روکنے پر بھی شام کے وقت کسی جنگل میں چلا گیا۔ جنگل میں اوسکو ایک شیر نے دیکھا اور اوسکا پیچھا کیا اور اوس سے پوچھا کہ تو رات کو جنگل

میں کیوں گھومتا ہے - اسپر بکرے نے کہا کہ میں نے بہت ہاتھیوں کو جان سے مار ڈالا ہے اور اب میں کسی شیر کی تلاش میں ہوں کہ اوسکو بھی مار ڈالوں - اسپر تو باگھہ ڈر گیا - ایک سیار نے اس گفتگو کو سنا اور شیر کے پاس جا کر کہا کہ اے شیر تمہارے لئے شرم کی بات ہے کہ تم ایک بکرے سے ڈر گئے - چلئے ہملوگ اوس بکرے کو مار ڈالیں - اسپر شیر بولا ارے سیار تو بڑا فہیدیا جانور ہے اور اسی وجہ سے بھروسے کے قابل نہیں ہے - یہ بکرا ایک ایسا بہادر ہے کہ اسنے بہتیرے ہاتھیوں کو مار ڈالا ہے اسکے جواب میں سیار نے کہا کہ اگر آپ مجھپر بھروسا نہیں کرتے تو چلئے ہملوگ اپنے اپنے دونوں ایک دوسرے سے باندھیں تاکہ بوقت ضرورت ایک دوسرے کی مدد کریں اور اس بکرے کو مار ڈالیں جو کہ ہمدونوں کے لئے ایک عزیزدار لقمہ ہے - اسکے بعد وہ دونوں اوس بکرے کے مارنے کے لئے چلے - جیوں ہی اس بکرے نے ان دونوں ڈارائرنے جانوروں کو آتے دیکھا وہ بول اوتھا واہ! اے میرے پیارے سیار تم نے خوب کیا کہ اس باگھہ کو میرے پاس لے آئے کیونکہ میں اسی کی کھوج میں یہاں آیا ہوں *

H.

ایک آدمی ایک دانشمند کے پاس گیا اور کہا کے جناب میں میں تو اس کمبخت بدن میں بندھے رہنیکو برداشت نہیں کرسکتا کہ اسکو کھانا اور پانی دیتا رہوں اور اسے آرام دیا کروں اور اسکی صفائی کیا کروں اور اسکے لئے ادھر ادھر دورتا پھروں - کیا یہ چیزیں ہمارے لئے بیکار اور بیفائدہ نہیں ہیں؟ اور چونکہ موت کوئی بری چیز نہیں ہے اور چونکہ ہملوگ کسیقدر خدا کے ناتے والے ہیں اور اوسے کے پاس سے آئے ہیں اسلئے ہملوگوں کو وہیں

واپس جانا چاہئے جہاں سے ہملوگ آئے ہیں - ہملوگوں کو اون زمینوں سے جڑے ہم بندھے ہوئے ہیں آزاد ہونا چاہئے - اس زمین میں سوائے ڈاکوؤں اور چوروں اور عدالتوں اور ظالموں کے اور کچھ نہیں ہے جو صرف بوجہ اس کمبخت بدن اور اسکی ملکیتوں کے اپنے تصور میں ہملوگوں پر زور رکھتے ہیں - ہمکو چاہئے کہ اونکو دکھا دیں کہ اونکو کسی چبڑ پر بھی زور نہیں ہے - اسکے جواب میں اسی دانشمند نے یہہ کہا کہ بھلے آدمی ! خدا کی راہ دیکھو جب وہ تمکو اشارہ کرے اور اس نوکری سے چھٹکارا دے تب تم رہا ہو کر اوسکے پاس جاؤ - مگر بالفعل یہیں رہنے پر صابر رہو جہاں اوسنے تمکو رکھا ہے - تمہارے پردیس میں رہنیکے دن تہوڑی ہی تو ہیں اوسکو برداشت کرنا بھی آسان ہے - تمہارے رہو اور بے سمجھے بوجھے یہاں سے کوچ نہ کرو *

THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :—

G.

एक समय एक किसान का बकरा अपने मालिक के मना करने पर भी संध्या के समय जङ्गल में चला गया। जङ्गल में उसकी एक बाघने दिखा और उसका पीछा किया और उस से पूछा कि तू क्यों रात को जङ्गल में घूमता है। इस पर बकरे ने कहा कि मैंने बहुत हाथियों की जान से मार डाला है अब मैं किसी बाघ के खोज में हूँ कि उसकी भी मार डालूँ।

इस पर तो बाघ डर गया। एक सियार ने इस बात चीत को सुन लिया और बाघ के पास जा कर कहा कि ए बाघ यह लाज कौ बात है कि तुम एक बकरे से डर गये। चलिए हम लोग उस बकरे की मार डालें। इस पर बाघ बोला। अरे सियार तू बड़ा धूर्त जानवर है इस कारण तू विश्वास के योग्य नहीं है। यह बकरा तो ऐसा मूर्ख है कि इसने बहुतरे हाथियों की

मार डाला है। इस पर सियार बोला यदि आप मेरा विश्वास नहीं करने तो चलिगे हम लंग अपना अपनी दुमों एक साथ बांधें और काम पड़े तो परस्पर सहायता करें। और उस बकरे को मार डालें और उसके ब्लाटु मांस की चखें। तब वे दोनों उस बकरे के मारने के लिये चले। ज्यों ही इस बकरे ने इन दो भयंकर जानवरों की देखा कि वह बोल उठा। बाह प्यारे सियार तुमने खूब किया कि इस बाघ को मेरे पास पहुंचाये क्योंकि मैं इसी के खोज में यहां आया हूँ ॥

H.

एक मनुष्य एक जानी के पास गया और कहा कि महाशय सुभ से अब सहा नहीं जाता कि मैं इस दुभाग्य देह में बंधा रहूँ इस का खान पान भरा करूं इसे आराम दिया करूं और इसकी सफाई किया करूं और इसके लिये इधर उधर दौड़ता फिरूं। क्या ये चीजें मेरे लिये बेकाम और बेमतलब की नहीं हैं। और जब कि मौत तो कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है और जब ईश्वर से तो हमारा एक प्रकार का नाता है और हम उन्हीं के पास से तो आये हैं तो क्यों न हम वहाँ लौट जाय जहाँ से हम आये हैं। हम इस जंजीर से कूट जावे जिस से कि हम बंधे हैं।

इस दुनिया में 'सिवा चोरो' और डाकुओं के और अदालतों और जालिमों के और कुछ भी नहीं है। जो केवल हमारे शरीर और मिलकीयत ही के कारण ये लोग समझते हैं कि हम पर उनका जोर चलता है। सो हम उनको दिखा दें कि जो चीज पर उनका जोर कुछ भी नहीं है।

इस पर जानीजी बोले कि भले आदमी भगवान की राह निहारो जब ईश्वर इशारा करेंगे तब तुम यहां से कूट कर उनके पास जाना। अभी तो यहीं सन्तोष कर बने रहो जहां उन्हीं ने तुम्हें रक्खा है। तुम्हारे परदेश से रहने के दिन थोड़े ही तो हैं और उनका निवाहना सहज हो है। सो ठहरो वे समझे दूँगे यहां से कूच न करो।

THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :—

G

কোন কৃষকের ছাগল নিজ স্বামীর আগতি দৃষ্টেও এক দিন সন্ধ্যাকালে বনের মধ্যে গমন করিল। বনেতে এক ব্যাঘ্র তাহাকে দেখিতে পাইয়া তাহার পশ্চাৎবর্তী হইল ও জিজ্ঞাসা করিল, কেন তুমি রাত্রিকালে এ অরণ্যে ভ্রমণ করিতেছ? ছাগল কহিল আমি অনেক হস্তীর প্রাণ সংহার করিয়াছি, এখন একটা ব্যাঘ্রের অনুসন্ধানে আছি যাতে তাহাকে বধ করি। ইহাতে ব্যাঘ্র ভীত হইল। এই কথোপকথন শ্রবণ করিয়া এক শূগল সেই ব্যাঘ্রের নিকট গমন করিয়া বলিল, ওহে বাঘ, এটা বড় লজ্জার কথা যে তুমি একটা ছাগল হইতে ভয় পাইলে। চল আমরা উভয়ে উহাকে মারিয়া ফেলি। ব্যাঘ্র কহিল, অরে শূগল তুই বড় ধূর্ভজন্তু; সেই কারণে বিশ্বাসের অযোগ্য। সে ছাগল এত বড় বীর যে কত হাতীকে প্রাণে মারিয়াছে, শূগল উত্তর করিল, আমার প্রতি যদি তোমার বিশ্বাস না হয়, আইস আমারদিগের পুচ্ছ একত্র বন্ধন করি, প্রয়োজন হইলে পরস্পর সাহায্য করিব এবং ছাগলটাকে মারিয়া উভয়ে তাহার নৃশাঙ্গ মাংস ভক্ষণ করিব। পরে উহারা ছাগল মারিতে চলিল। যেমনি ছাগল এই দুই ভয়ঙ্কর পশুকে আসিতে দেখিল, সে বলিয়া উঠিল বেশ, প্রিয় শূগল বেশ করিয়াছ বাঘটাকে আমার কাছে আনিয়াছ। আমি ইহারই অনুসন্ধানে এখানে আসিয়াছি।

H

এক ব্যক্তি কোন জ্ঞানী লোকের সমীপে গিয়া কহিল, মহাশয়, আমি আর এই কদম্ব দেখে বন্ধ হইয়া থাকা অসহ্য বোধ করিতেছি। ইহাকে আহাৰ ও পান যোগাইতে হয় বিশ্রাম করাইতে হয় ও পরিষ্কার রাখিতে হয়, আর ইহার জনোই ইতস্ততঃ দৌড়াদৌড়ী করিতে হয়। এ সকল বিষয় কি আমারদিগের পক্ষে নিরর্থক ও অকিঞ্চিৎকর নহে। মৃত্যু যখন কোন অনিষ্টের বিষয় নহে এবং যখন ঈশ্বরের সহিত আমারদিগের এক প্রকার সম্বন্ধ আছে এবং যখন আমরা তাহা হইতেই আসিয়াছি তখন সেইখানেই যাওয়া হউক যেখানে হইতে আসিয়াছি। যে শূঙ্খলে বন্ধ আছি, তাহা হইতে উন্মুক্ত হই। এই পৃথিবীতে কেবল চোর, ডাকাইত, আদালত ও উৎপীড়ক লোক ছাড়া আর কিছুই নাই। ইহারা ভাবিয়া থাকে যে এই কদম্ব

সেইও ইহার অর্থ সম্পত্তির কারণেই আমারদিগের উপর ইহার বনপ্রয়োগ করিতে পারে। এখন আমরা দেখাইয়া দিতে পারি যে আমারদিগের উপর ইহারদিগের কোন জোর নাই। এতদুত্তরে জানী কহিলেন, ভদ্র, ভগবানের আদেশ প্রতীক্ষা করিয়া থাক। যখন তিনি ইঙ্গিত করিবেন, তখন তুমি অবসর লইয়া তাঁহার নিকট যাইবে। সম্প্রতি যেখানে তোমাকে তিনি রাখিয়াছেন, সেইখানেই অবস্থিতি কর। তোমার প্রবাসের কাল অনতিদীর্ঘ। এবং অনায়াসে তাহা যাপন করিতে পার। অতএব এখানেই অবস্থান কর, না বৃষ্টিয়া প্রস্থান করিও না।

Translate into English :—

(G) একে সময়ে এক বোকড আপলা ধনী, শ্রিতকরী, যাচী কানডঘডণী ন লুমানতাঁ সঁখাকালী রানাঁত গীলা। তো রানাঁত অসতাঁ ল্যাস একা বাঘানে পাহিলে আণি ল্যাখানাগেঁ জাজন ল্যালা বিচারিলে “তুঁ রাচীচা রানাঁত কাঁ মটকতীস ?” ল্যাস বোকড ল্হালা “মী পুফল হতী মারিলে আহিত ব এক বাঘচী মারাবা ল্হালা মী ল্যাখা শোধাঁত আহেঁ.” ল্যাবরীবর বাঘাচী পাঁচাবর ধারণ বসলী। হেঁ সমাষণ একা কীল্হানেঁ ঐকুন তো বাঘাচা মাগেঁ গীলা আণি ল্হালা “বাঘাবা, তুম্হেঁ ধিক্ জিযেঁ কীঁ তুম্হী বোকডানেঁ গালণ করাবী। চল আপণ জাজন ল্যা বোকডালা ঠার মারুঁ.” ল্যাস বাঘানেঁ প্রতুপ্তর দিলে “কীল্হেঁ দাদা, তুঁ ঠক প্রাণী আহিস ল্হালা বিশ্বাস ঠেবখালায়ক নাহীস; বোকড অসা শুর আহেঁ কীঁ ত্যানে পুফল হতীচা সপা চডবিলা আহেঁ.” ল্যাস কীল্হা উত্তর দেতী “তুম্হা মজবর বিশ্বাস নসলা তর আপণ আপল্যা শেপখ্যা একে ঠিকারী বাঁধুঁ যা ল্হালা জরুরীচা বেলীঁ আপণাস একমকাঁস মদত করিতাঁ ঘেজন বোকডাস ঠার মারতাঁ য়েঁল। তো তর আমচা দীঘাঁচা দী বচিকর যাস আহেঁ.” নন্তর তে বোকডাচা জীব ল্যাখালা নিঘালি। হীঁ ক্রুঁ জনাবরেঁ আপল্যা জবল যেতাহিত অসেঁ বোকডানেঁ পাহতাঁচ তো ল্হালা “ব: বা কীল্হা, তুঁ বাঘালা মজবল ঘেজন আলাস হেঁ চাগলি কীল্হেঁ কারণ মী ল্যাখাচ শোধাঁত য়েঁ আহীঁ আহেঁ.”

(H) एक मनुष्य एका साधूजबल जाऊन त्यास ह्मणाला “महाराज, ह्या दरिद्री देहास जखडून असणें, त्यास अन्नोदक पुरविणें, वित्रांतो देणें, वसाफल्फ देवणे तसेंच त्याचयाकरितां ह्याचयामागें लागण्यांत त्याच्यामागे लागण्यात लडा-लडो करणें हें या पुढें माझ्यानें सहन होणार नाहीं. अशा गोष्टींशीं आमचा संबंध नसून ह्या आत्मांस अप्रीयक नव्हत काय ? व ज्या अर्थीं मरण हें अरिष्ट नाहीं आणि आपण एका रीतीनें ईश्वराचे नातलग असून त्याचयाकडून आलों आहो त्याअर्थीं जेथून आलों तेथें परत जाऊं या. व ज्या शृंखलांनीं बाधले गेलों आहों त्यांपासून मुक्त होऊं या. पृथ्वीवर चोर व लुटारू आणि कायद्याचों कीटें व जुलूमकरणारे याशिवाय कांहोंच नाहीं. हीं फक्त ह्या दरिद्री देहाकरितां व त्याचया वित्ताकरितां आमच्यावर आपला कांहों अधिकार आहे असें मानितात. तर त्यांची कशावरही सत्ता नाहीं असें त्यांस दाखवूं या.” हें ऐकून साधू ह्मणाला “बाबा ईश्वराची वाट पाहत रहा; ती जिहां तुला इशारत देईल व ह्या बंधांतून सोडवील तेकांच तुला मुक्त होऊन त्याजबल जात येईल. सध्यां तर जेथें तुम्ही नेमणूक भाली आहे तेथेंच राहण्यांत आनंद मान. येथें तुम्हें वास्तव्य खरीखर धोडाच काल आहे आणि ती तुला सुखाने काढतां येईल. तर खीर रहा आणि अविचाराने निघून जाऊं नको.”

Translate into English :—

(G) पोताता माळेक जेइतनी शिआमणु उपर लक्ष न आपीने ऐक वेणाये ऐक अकरो सध्याकणे ऐक वनमां गयो. ते वनमां तेने ऐक बाघे हीडा तेथी तेले तेनी पाळण जई पूछयुं “रात्रीनी वेणाये आ वनमां तुं राा माटे रजणेछे ?” आ प्रश्नो अकराये उत्तर वाणेथी “मे धणु हाथीआने डार कर्था छे अने अने ऐक बाघनी शोधमां छुं, डारणु के तेने पणु छुं डार करवा छिछा रोयुं छुं.” आ उत्तर सांभणी ते

વાધના પેટમાં ફાળ પડી. આ વાત એક શિયાળે સાંભળી અને તે વાધની પાછળ જઈ બોલ્યું “એક વાધ થઈ તમે બકરાથી બીહોછે? ઘણી શરમની વાત છે; ચાલો આપણે જઈને બકરાને ઠાર કરીએ.” તે વાલે જવાબ દીધો “શિયાળ, હું હુચ્ચું પ્રાણી છે અને તેથી હું ભરોસાને પાત્ર નથી. તે બકરો એટલો શૂરવીર છે કે તેણે ઘણા હાથી એને ઠાર કર્યા છે.” આ ઉપરથી તે શિયાળે પ્રત્યુત્તર વાળ્યો “જો તમને મારો વિશ્વાસ ન હોય તો આપણે આપણી એક બીજની પૂછડીઓ સાથે બાંધીએ, જેથી જરૂરની વેળાએ આપણે એક બીજને સહાય કરી બકરાનો અંત લાવીએ, કારણ કે તે આપણુ બન્નેને એક સ્વાદિષ્ટ લક્ષ્ય યઈ પડશે.” આ પ્રમાણે નિશ્ચય કરી તેઓ બન્ને તે બકરાને ઠાર કરવા નીકળ્યાં, અને જેવાં આ વિકાળ પ્રાણીઓ બકરા સમક્ષ ગયાં કે તરતજ તેણે કહ્યું “આવ, મહારાં ઠહાલાં શિયાળ, વાધને મહારી પાસે લાવી તે બહુ સારું કંઈ છે, કારણ કે હું અત્રે તેની શોધમાંજ હતો.

(H) એક માણસ એક સાધુ પાસે જઈ બોલ્યો “માહારજી, આ ફરિદ્દી દેહના બંધનમાં રહેવાનું દુઃખ હું હવે વધુ વાર સહન કરી રાકતો નથી, કારણ કે તેનું પોષણ કરવાને મારે તેને અત્ર તથા પાણી આપવું પડે છે અને તેને સ્વચ્છ રાખવું પડે છે; વળી તેને માટે અનેક વસ્તુની શોધમાં આમ તેમ રજાગવું પડે છે. શું આ વસ્તુઓ આપણને અર્થ વિનાની તથા અગત્યતા વિનાની નથી? અને મૃત્યુ કાંઈ દુષ્ટ નથી તથા આપણે ઈશ્વરના સ્નેહ બંધુઓ છીએ, તથા તેમણેજ આપણને અત્રે મોકલ્યા છે, માટે ચાલો આપણે જ્યાંથી આવ્યા ત્યાં પાછા જઈ-

એ અને જે સાંકળના બંધનમાં આપણે બંધાયેલા છીએ તેમાંથી ચાલો આપણે છૂટા થઈએ. આ પૃથ્વી ઉપર લૂંટારા અને ચોરો, ત્યાગસભા અને જીવભગારો શિવાય બીજું કંઈ નથી અને તેઓ આ દરિદ્રી દેહ અને તેને તાબેતા અવયવોને લીધે એવા ખ્યાલ કરેછે કે તેઓની આપણા ઉપર સત્તા છે; આપણે તેઓને દેખાડવું જોઈ એ કે તેઓની કોઈપણ વસ્તુ ઉપર સત્તા નથી.” તે સાધુએ આ ઉપરથી તેને ઉત્તર વાળ્યો, “ભાઈ સાહેબ, પરમેશ્વરની આજ્ઞા માટે રાહ જુઓ, અને જ્યારે તે તમને નિશાની કરી બતાવે કે તમે આ નોકરીમાંથી હવે મુક્ત છો, ત્યારે આ દેહ છોડી તમે મુક્ત થઈ તેની પાસે જાઓ, માટે હાલમાં જ્યાં તેણે તમને વાસો આપ્યો છે ત્યાં રહી સંતોષ પામો; આ પૃથ્વી ઉપરનો તમારો પ્રવાસ ખચ્ચિત બહુ ટુંકો છે અને તે તમે સહોલઈથી સહન કરી શકશો; એટલા માટે આ સંસારમાં સંતોષથી સ્થાન કરો અને અવિવેકથી આ સ્થાનનો ત્યાગ કરશો નહિ.”

THIRD PAPER.

Essay.

G.

Describe the approach of the cold season—whether in the plains or hills—and the effects it has on our health, tone of mind, style of life and occupations.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) How many lengths of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches each can be cut from a rod $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, and what will be the length of the portion left?

(b) Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs. 4. 7a. 3p. to the fraction of $\frac{3}{4}$ of Rs. 7 14a. 8p.

2. (a) Divide .016085 by 3.125; and express $1.458\bar{3} \div 1.5$ as a decimal.

(b) Simplify

$$\frac{5.5}{.63} \times \frac{.081}{4.2} \times \frac{4.9}{.33}$$

3. A and B can do a piece of work in 12 days; after working 2 days they are assisted by C, who works at the same rate as A, and the work is finished in $6\frac{1}{2}$ days more: in how many days would B alone do the work?

4. The 4 p.m. passenger train from Delhi to Tundla stops first at Ghaziabad, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, at 4.30 p.m.; the whole journey is $127\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 20 per cent. of the time is expended in stoppages: at what time is the train due at Tundla?

5. At what rate per cent. simple interest will Rs. 833. 5a. 4p. amount to Rs. 952. 1a. 4p. in 3 years and 2 months?

6. (a) Find the value of

$$x^3 + y^3 + 3xy - 1, \text{ when } x + y = 1.$$

(b) Find the L.C.M. of

$$2x^4 + 3x^3 + x^2, 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x, \text{ and } x^2 - x - 2.$$

7. Simplify

$$(i) \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}.$$

$$(ii) \frac{a+1}{a(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b+1}{b(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{c+1}{c(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

8. Solve the equations :—

$$(i) \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} = \frac{3}{x-3}.$$

$$(ii) \left. \begin{aligned} 2x - \frac{3}{y} &= 3, \\ 8x + \frac{15}{y} + 6 &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

9. A has 6 more rupees than B , but if A give to B half his money, and then B give back to A one quarter of his increased sum, they will each have the same sum ; find what each had at first.

10. If $x-4y : y-3x = 3 : 2$, find the value of the ratio

$$x^2 - xy + y^2 : x^2 + xy + y^2.$$

SECOND PAPER.

N.B.—The usual signs and abbreviations are allowed.

1. (a) Define a rhombus and prove that the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.

(b) The straight lines drawn from the middle points of the sides of a triangle at right angles to them are concurrent.

2. (a) In every triangle, if a side be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the sum of the two interior opposite angles ; and the three interior angles are together equal to two right angles.

(b) The interior angles of any polygon are together less by four right angles than twice as many right angles as the polygon has sides.

3. (a) In a straight line PR find a point K so that the rectangle PR, RK may be equal to the square on PK .

(b) D is the middle point of the base BC of a triangle ABC , and E the foot of the perpendicular from A on BC . Prove that the difference of the squares on AB and AC is equal to twice the rectangle BC, DE .

4. (a) From a given point draw a tangent to a given circle.

(b) The angle in a semicircle is a right angle : the angle in any other segment of a circle is acute or obtuse according as the segment is greater or less than a semicircle.

5. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle.

6. The side of a rhombus is 50 ft. and one diagonal is 60 ft. Find the other diagonal and the area of the rhombus.

7. The sides of a parallelogram are 9 yds. and 13 yds. and one diagonal is 10 yds. Find the other diagonal and the area of the parallelogram, and the perpendicular distance between each pair of parallel sides.

8. The sides of a triangle are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 3 ft., $3\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Find in inches the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

9. A circle, area 314.16 sq. in. is divided into four equal areas by concentric circles. Find their diameters. ($\pi=3.1416$).

10. From the following notes draw a plan of the field and find its area :—

Links.		
	to A	
	950	
80	550	
20	150	
From	C	
<hr/>		
	to C	
	570	
50	200	
From	B	turn to the left.
<hr/>		
	to B	
	760	
	400	100
From	A	go east.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

A.

كان رجل يلثغ براء لكن افترط معرفته بلغات العرب النزم على نفسه ان لا يتكلم الا بكلمة خلت عن الرء و لاجل ذالك قلما يطع على لغة الناس - فاتفق ان حضر يوما مجلس الحاكم و اخبروه عن حاله - فاراد الحاكم اختباره - و قال اصعد المنبر و قل للناس امر الامير ان يحفر البير في الطريق ليروى منه الوارد و الصادر - فلم يلبث و صعد المنبر - و قال بديهة - حكم الحاكم ان يعمل القليب في السبيل لينتفع منه البادي و الصادي - فتعجب الحاكم و الحاضرون من كمال قدرته على وضع لفظ مكان لفظ مناسب له .

B.

لما سلم نجاح بن سلمته الى موسى بن عبدالله الاصمفهانى ليساذي ما عليه من الاموال عاقبته - فتالف في مطالبة - فاجتمع بعض الرؤساء بابي العيناء - فقال له ما عندك من خبر نجاح فقال ابو العيناء فوكزة موسى فقصى عليه - فبلغت كلمته موسى ثم لقي ابا العيناء في الطريق فهدده فقال له ابو العيناء تريد ان تقتلني كما قتلت نفسا بالامس *

2. (a) Give the root meaning of منبر as well as the derive meaning.

(b) Explain the allusion in passage (b) in question 1.

3. Translate the following into English :—

A.

الناس من جهة التمثال اكفاء
ابوهم ادم و الأم حواء
وانما امهات الناس اوعية
مستودعات و للاحساب ابناء
فان يكن لهم في اصلهم شرف
يفخرون به فالطين و الماء
و ان اذيت بفخر من ذوي نسب
فان نسبنا جود و علياء
لا فضل الا لاهل العلم انهم
على الهدى لمن استهدى ادلاء
و قيمة المرء ما قد كان يحسنه
و الجاهلون لاهل العلم اعداء
فقم بعلم و لا تدغي له بدلا
قالناس موتى و اهل العلم احياء

B.

لا تظلمن اذا ما كنت مقتدرا
فالظلم مرتعة يقضي الى الندم
فاحذر بني من المظلوم دعوته
كيلا يصيب سهام الليل في الظلم
تنام عينك و المظلوم منتبه
يدعو عليك و عين الله لم تنم

C.

بين الذين بنوا لذاك وشيدوا
غرفا به لم يحكها بنيان
جمعوا العساكو والجديوش مخافة
من ذل تقدير الاله فهانوا
اين الا كاسرة المناع حصونهم
تركوا البلاد كانهم ما كانوا

4. Write out the poetical passages (b) and (c) with diacritical marks very carefully.

5. Write out the root of the following, and mention the ابواب to which they belong :—

ادخروا — مستودعات — استهدى — منبذة — شيدوا
مخافة — لم يتجهم •

6. Analyse the following :—

• اقريد ان تقتلني كما قتلت نفسا بالامس •

7. Distinguish between مبني and مغرب ; نكرة and معرفة ; and explain them by examples.

ARABIC.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

بكرة نسافر الى بلدنا ان شاء الله تعالى - قدم الحاج من مكة
المشرفة يوم الخميس - مياه الآبار خير من مياه البحار - جاء ابا هم
عشاء يبكون - سبحان الملك الحي الذي لا ينام ولا يموت - للصائم
فرحان فرحة عند الافطار و فرحة عند لقاء ربه - يريد الله بكم اليسر

ولا يريد بكم العسر - اذا سألك عبادي عني فاني قريب - بارى الله
لنا ولكم فى القرآن العظيم - ثم اتموا الصيام الى الليل - سلام
على ابراهيم كذا لك نجوى المؤمنين - انه من عبادنا المخلصين
يا ابت افعل ما تؤمر ستجدني ان شاء الله من الصابرين - رب
هبلني من الصالحين - من اطاع الله ورسوله فقد رشد و من
عصى الله ورسوله فقد غوى - الا ان حزب الله هم المفلحون
عليك باكتساب العلم - ان الله يراق من يشاء بغير حساب - خير
الزاد التقوى - ان اصدق الحديث كذاب الله *

حضر اعرابي على مائدة الكعاج وكان عليها حلوى فاكل لقمة
فقال الكعاج من اكل من هذا شيئاً ضربت عنقه فامتنع الناس
وبقي الاعرابي ينظر الى الحلوى مرة و الى الكعاج مرة اخرى ثم
قال ايها الامير اصيك باهلي خيراً ثم اندفع يا كل فضحك الكعاج
وامر له بصله *

2. Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks :—

There is no deity but God. Take your books and go to school. Read your lessons and play not with fools. How fair that man is. A boy and a girl came. I have a red dress. The Koran teaches us to obey our parents and to be kind to orphans. Give alms of such things as you have. How many dirhams have you? I have 25 dirhams and Yusuf has nine. Ahmad has four brothers and three sisters. I received a letter from Sulaiman. Speech is silver, silence is gold. An old woman lost the use of her eyes. Live not to eat but eat to live. Lead us to the right path. A wise foe is better than a foolish friend. Proud men have no real friends. We thank Thee for our daily food. The happiness of heaven lasts for ever.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

A.

و گاهی برای اعتماد تردد و دشواری و آگاهی از احوال ملک و افعال رعایا - به نخچیر میپردازد و در خور و خواب که ناگزیر زندگی و پایداریست نهایت اعتدال رعایت میفرمایند - و اصلاً بسان فرمار وایان متغلب که غرض از پایه گرا نمایه سلطنت جز اندوختن مال و مزال که سرمایه وزر و وبال ست امر دیگر ندانند و همگی زندگانی گرامی را به مستلذات جسمانی و مغتنمات نفسانی که پیرایه اثم و نکال است صرف نمایند لکن به غفلت و بطالت بسر نمیروند *

B.

و در آنجا دختر نیک روے از شاهزادگان که آئین عیسی داشت بونی گرفت و پسرے آورد نوش زاده نام نهاد - پسر به کیش مادر گروید هر چند نوشیروان درخواست کرد که ازان کیش باز گردد پسر نپذیرفت او را در کاخ کرد - راه آمد و شد بر او بست پس از چندے روے به هام آوردان نهاد و در آنجا رنجور شد پسر گمان برد که روزگار پدر بسر آمده ازان کاخ بیرون شده - گروه انبوه بوبره ترسایان را گرد آورد وزر بسیاری بخش کرد فرمان فرمایان خوزستان و پارس را گذاشت و زندانیان را آزادی بخشید *

2. Explain clearly the following passages in English :—

- (1) زمین را از آسمان نثار است و آسمان را از زمین غبار *
- (2) زراز معدن بکن کندن بدر آید و از دست بخیل بچان کندن *
- (3) مقام را سه شش می باید لیکن سه یک بر می آید *

3. Translate into English :—

جدا از پے خسرو نیک بخت
 بساط زر افکنده بالائے تخت
 نهاده یکم خوان خورشید ناب
 برو چار کاسه ز بلور ناب
 یکم از زر و دیگر از لعل پُر
 سوم پُر ز یاقوت و چارم ز در
 ولے بود سرپوش بالائے شان
 که تا سر نوشابه ماند نهان
 سکندر چو سرپوش شان کرد باز
 ببیند که سنگیست در خوان قراز
 چو بر مائده دستم—ا شد دراز
 دهان بر خورش را بکشاد باز
 به شر گفت نوشابه بکشائے دست
 بخور این خورشها که در پیش هست
 به نوشابه شاه گفت کاه ساد دل
 نوا کج مزن تا نمائی خجل
 درین صحن یاقوت و خوان زرم
 همه سنگ شد سنگ را چون خورم

4. Write out in Persian what you know about Iskandar.

5. Translate the following couplets into English :—

بر سر تربت ما چون گذری همت خوا
 که زیارتگاه زندان جهان خواهد بود

بر زمینے کہ نشان کف پای تو بود
 سالها مسجدی صاحب نظران خواهد بود
 برو اے زاهد خود بین که ز چشم من و تو
 راز این پرده نهانست و نهان خواهد بود
 عیب مستان مکن ایخواجہ کزین گنہ رابط
 کس ندانست که رحلت بچہ سان خواهد بود

6. Translate into English the following quatrains from Umar Khayyam:—

ساقی قہج کہ کار عالم نفس ست
 گر شادی از یک نفس آن نیز بس ست
 خوش باش ز هرچه پیشت آید ز جهان
 هر گز نہ شود چنانکہ داخواہ کس ست
 قومی ز گزاف در غرور افتادند
 قومی ز پے حور و قصور افتادند
 معلوم شوند چو پودھا بردارند
 کز کوئے تو دور دور افتادند

7. Explain in English or Persian the meanings of the following couplet:—

چون حرف آخر است ز اینچہ گہ سخن
 در راستی چو حرف نخستین اینچہ است

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English:—

A.

فتحعلیشاہ در خدمت عم اعظم سالها بتجارب روزگار آموخته آمد
 سخنی ها دید و رازها فہمید تا در سنہ ۱۲۱۲ ہجری بمکم وراثت

و مصابت از ملک جم خروج و در مرز رے بر تخت عم عروج فرمود
 قریب بچهل سال بقلع و قمع اعدا و تربیت احبّا پرداخت - نخست
 صادق خاں را بکیفر رسانید و قتلہ خاقان اکبر را قصاص در آورد
 و بقایای ملوک زندیہ را پاداش داد و بقیہ اولاد نادرشاه را قلع و قمع
 کرد و سرکشان را باطاعت در آورد و سلسلہ علیہ قاچارہ را بمواحدت
 و مواسلت اتحاد بخشید و هر کس را بمنصبی در خور خوشنود
 بداشت و حکومت سرحدات ایران را بشاهزادگان بی نظیر و وزرای
 با تدبیر مکرول و موکل فرمود ملک ایران را کہ روے بخرابی نہادہ
 بود صورت آبادی داد و خلایق در عہد دولتش در مہد امن و امان
 غنودہ شدند و از تکالیف شاقہ آسودہ ماندند بعد از فراغ از امور
 ملک داری بعیش و شادکامی و تفرج باغ و بہار و تفنّن راغ و شکار
 مشغول بود و شبہا در سراہای چون بہشت پر حور و محفلہای
 چون خورشید پر نور بعیش و عشرت میگزاشت ملکہ از ملوک را
 شمائلہ بدان خوب و فضائلہ بدان مرغوبی کم روے دادہ بود و اینقدر
 عیش و تجمّل و فرزندان متعدد شائستہ ہیچ سلطانے را حاصل نگشتہ
 آمرای بزرگی و وزرای دانا داشت و خود در ہر صفتی و ہر ہنرے
 دانا و از ہمہ اعلیٰ بود *

2. Translate into Persian :—

B.

God has bestowed upon us certain powers and gifts which no one is at liberty to take from us or to interfere with. All attempts to deprive us of them is theft. Under the same head may be placed all purposes to deprive us of the right to earn property or to use it as we see fit. Honesty has ever been esteemed by people generally as one of the greatest of all virtues. The laws protecting it have been one of the

greatest boons that can be conferred on man. Under the same head may be placed our character and influence. They are property, and we have a right to retain them and make a good use of them for our own good and that of others.

C.

Servants have to give such service as was understood at their engagement—this to be determined by custom or the law of the country. Masters and mistresses should have respect both to the best interests and feelings of their dependents. We all know how masters and especially mistresses, are apt to complain of their servants. But the fault may lie in the caprice of those who are in authority. They should realize that the poor and dependent have also rights which are to be rigidly attended to. They should have liberty of thought and of religious worship. The good masters or mistresses commonly get in the end good servants, who, as a rule, are apt to remain with those who are considerate and kind to them.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. अस्ति कस्मिंश्चित् कूपे गङ्गादत्तो नाम मण्डूकराजः प्रतिवसति स्म । स कदाचिद्दायादैरुद्वेजितोऽरघट्टघाटौ समारुह्य निष्क्रान्तः । अयं तेन चिन्तितम् । यत् कथं तेषां दायादानां मया प्रत्यपकारः कर्तव्यः । एवं चिन्तयन् विले प्रविशन् कृष्णसर्पमपश्यत् । तं दृष्ट्वा भ्रूयोऽप्यचिन्तयत् । यदेनं तच्च कूपे नीत्वा सकषदायादानामुच्छेदं करोमि । उक्तं च—

शत्रुमुन्मूलयेत् प्राञ्चसीच्छं तीक्ष्णेन शत्रुणा ।

व्याकारं सुखार्थाय कण्टकेनैव कण्टकम् ॥

(a) Parse the underlined words.

(b) State the चातु and प्रत्यय in समारुह्य and निष्क्रान्तः .

(c) Change the voices of the following :—

- (1) एवं चिन्तयन् विले प्रविशन्तं कृष्णसपमदश्रुत्
- (2) कथं मया प्रतापकारः कर्तव्यः ।
- (3) शत्रुमुन्मूलयेन्नास्तीक्ष्णं तीक्ष्णं न शत्रुणा ।

(d) What is the significance of अस्ति, नाम and च in the above extract ?

(e) Translate the sloka at the end of the above extract into English or Hindi.

2. Give the substance of the following verses in your own Sanskrit :—

शैले शैले न सायिकं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे ।
 साधवो न हि सर्वत्र चन्दनं न बने बने ॥
 इला स्यात् कार्यनाशाय ब्रह्मनाशाय निर्धनम् ।
 याचना माननाशाय कुलनाशाय भोजनम् ॥
 नैतानतिशयेज्ज्ञातु नाताश्रयाग्न दूषयेत् ।
 नित्यं परिचरंश्च तद्दे सुकृतसुखम् ॥
 परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रताप्ते प्रियवादिनम् ।
 वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् ॥

(a) Conjugate the roots of स्थात्, उपजायते and अश्रियात् in the first preterite.

(b) Is the form अस्तिः correct ?

3. Expound and name the Samāsas :—

उद्यानसवर्षापेताम् । दीर्घदर्शी । दीर्घायुषः । महाराष्ट्र-
 विवर्धतः । अङ्गुलीभरणः ।

(a) State the धातु and प्रत्यय in उपेत and दर्शी.

(b) Justify the य in the word आसवण.

4. Translate into English :—

वायीकूपतडागानां देवालयकुजन्मनाम् ।
 उत्सर्गात्परतः स्वास्यमपि कर्तुं न शक्यते ॥
 यस्यास्ति सर्वत्र गतिः स कश्चा-
 त्स्वदेशरागेण हि याति नाशम् ।
 तातस्य कूपीयमिति ब्रुवाणाः
 चारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबन्ति ॥

5. Reproduce in Sanskrit Prose :—

प्राणा यथात्मनोभौष्टा भूतानामपि ते तथा ।
 आत्मौपस्येन सूतेषु दयौ कुर्वन्ति साधवः ॥
 भूतो ब्रह्मो यो न विभर्ति पुत्रः
 स्वयोजिजः पितरं मातरं च ।
 तद्वै पापं भूषहताविशिष्टं
 तस्मान्नायः पापकृदस्ति लोके ॥

(a) How is the word औपस्य formed ?

(b) Give the root in विभर्ति.

6. Write down the meanings of the following in English or Hindi :—

कदर्यं, भूषहता, डिण्डिम, विमान, निष्क, अहन्, वदान्य, तोरण,
 नागदन्त, विश्वम् ।

SANSKRIT.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate any six of the following Extracts into English :—

(a) किम्भूषणाद् भूषणमस्ति शीलम्
 तोयंस्पर्द्धिम् स्वमनो विग्रहम् ।

किमत्र हेयम् परनिन्दनादि
सेव्यं सदा किम् गुरुवेदवाक्यम् ॥

(b) विहितस्याननुष्ठानान्निन्दितस्य च सेवनात् ।
अनियद्वाङ्मेन्द्रियाणां नरः पतनं नृच्छति ॥

(c) निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपुणा यदि वा स्तुवन्तु
लक्ष्मीः समाविशन्तु गच्छन्तु वा यथेष्टम् ।
अथैव वा भरणमन्तु युगान्तरे वा
न्याय्यात् पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः ॥

(d) यद्ददासि विशिष्टभ्यो यच्चान्नासि दिने दिने ।
तत्ते वित्तमहं मन्ये शेषं कस्यापि रक्षसि ॥

(e) ननु प्रभाता रजनौ । तच्छीघ्रं शयनम्परित्यजामि । ज्ञानादिशरीर-
शुद्धिं निर्वर्तयं गुरुदेवपूजनादिभिर्यथाशक्तिमनःशुद्धिञ्च सम्पादयामि ।

(f) उपरते भर्तारि यत् प्राप्ताः परिगृह्यन्ते तन्मौख्यम् । उत्तरा
विराटदुहित्वा बालिका विनयवति धीमति विक्रान्ते च पञ्चत्वमभिमन्यावुपगतेऽपि
प्राणान्नजहौ । अन्त्या अपि सहस्रशः कन्यका अभरत्तमरये जाताः सत्यो
भौवितानि न तत्त्यजुरिति श्रूयते ।

(g) देवि किमत्र क्रियताम् । अलं रुदिनेन । जन्मान्तरे न कृतमवदातकृप्यो
जन्मान्तरविहितमेव कर्मफलमुपनयति पुरुषस्तेह जन्मनि । अतोऽद्यापि जन्मनि
कर्तव्यकाङ्क्षुरुभक्षिम् । द्विगुणामुपपाद्य देवतासु पूजाम् । ऋषिजनपरित्यागं
दर्शितादरा भव । अव्यर्थफला हि महासुनिवेवा ॥

2. Translate into Sanskrit any six of the following sentences :—

- (a) Can a lamp be of any use to a blind man ?
(b) Let him come to see me to-morrow morning.
(c) Poverty is the best of friends.

(d) Speak the truth, dear child: it is better to suffer punishment than to deceive.

(e) If you wish to achieve much, you must attempt much.

(f) If you had done what you were told to do, this trouble could not have arisen.

(g) While still a mere boy, and without a friend in all the world, he journeyed to Benares on foot, there to seek for a Guru who should teach him all he wished to learn.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate :—

Cæsar paucos dies in eorum finibus moratus, omnibus vicis ædificiisque incensis, frumentisque succisis, se in fines Ubiorum recepit, atque his auxilium suum pollicitus, si ab Suevis premerentur, hæc ab iis *cognovit*: Suevos, posteaquam per exploratores pontem fieri comperissent, more suo consilio habito nuntios in omnes partes dimisisse, uti de oppidis demigrarent, liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas deponerent, atque omnes qui arma ferre possent, unum in locum *convenirent*: hunc esse delectum medium fere regionum earum quas Suevi obtinerent: hic Romanorum adventum expectare, atque ibi decertare constituisset. Quod ubi Cæsar comperit, omnibus rebus his *confectis*, quarum rerum causa traducere exercitum constituerat, ut Germanis metum injiceret, ut Sugambros ulcisceretur, ut Ubios obsidione liberaret, diebus omnino decem et octo trans Rhenum consumptis, satis et ad laudem et ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, se in Galliam recepit, pontemque *rescidit*.

Give the principal parts of the verbs in italics.

2. Translate :—

Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium quod esse ad mare supra demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quattuor reges præerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax, nuntios mittit, atque his imperat, uti coactis omnibus copiis castra navalia de improvise adoriantur atque oppugnent. Ii cum ad castra venissent, nostri eruptione facta, multis eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes reduxerunt. Casivellaunus, hoc prælio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maxime etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos per Atrebatem Commium de deditioe ad Cæsarem mittit. Cæsar cum constituisset hiemare in continenti propter repentinos Galliæ motus, neque multum æstatis superesset, atque id facile extrahi posse intelligeret, obsides imperat, et, quid in annos singulos vectigalis populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit; interdicat atque imperat Casivellauno, ne Mandubratio neu Trinovantibus noceat.

What do you know about Casivellaunus and Commius?

3. Give some account of the rising in Gaul described in Book V of the *De Bello Gallico*.

4. Ille Patris magni parere parabat imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nectit aurea, quæ sublimem alis sive æquora supra seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant. Tum virgam capit; hac animas ille evocat Orco pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit, dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat. Illa fretus agit ventos et turbida tranat nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit Atlantis duri, cælum qui vertice fulcit, Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, nix umeros infusa tegit, tum flumina mento

præcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
constitit.

Translate the above passage, explaining briefly the allusions occurring therein.

5. Translate :—

Una omnes fecere pedem pariterque sinistros
nunc dextros solvere sinus, una ardua torquent
cornua detorquentque, ferunt sua flamina classem.
Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
agmen ; ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.
Jamque fere mediam cæli nox umida metam
contigerat, placida laxabant membra quiete
sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautæ ;
cum levis ætheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
aera dimovit tenebrosam et dispulit umbras,
te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
insonti.

What is your idea of what the ship of those days was supposed to be like ?

6. Decline the following words :—

Bos ; Iter ; Lampas ; Domus.

7. Distinguish between ludus and ludi, clava and clavus
lævis and lēvis, lābor and lābor, castrum and castra, occīdo and
occīdo.

8. What is the meaning of the following words :—

Ephippium ; esseda ; fistuca ; sublica ; supplicatio ;
vitrum ?

9. What are "frequentatives," "desideratives" and "diminutives" ? Give some examples of how they are made.

LATIN.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate :—

(a) Icarus flies too near the sun. The wax melts from his wings and he falls into the sea.

Puer, incautis nimium temerarius annis,
 Altius egit iter, deseruitque patrem.
 Vincula labant,* et cera deot proprio liqueſcit,
 Nec tenues ventos brachia mota tenent.
 Territus a ſummo deſpexit in æquora cœlo :
 Nox oculis pavido venit oborta metu.
 Tabuerant ceræ, nudos quatit ille lacertos,
 Et trepidat, nec, quo ſuſtineatur, habet.
 Decidit, atque cadens, "pater, O pater, auferor" † inquit,
 Clauserunt virides ora loquentis aquæ.
 At pater infelix, nec jam pater, "Icarè" † clamat,
 "Icarè," clamat, "ubi es, quove ſub axe volas?"
 "Icarè" † clamabat, pinnas aſpexit in undis.
 Oſſa tegit tellus ; æquora nomē habent.

(b) The ſupplication of the Vanquiſhed.

Ubi hoſtes ad legatos exercitumque pervenerunt, univerſi ad pedes projiciunt ; orant ut adventus Cæſaris expectetur ; captam ſuam urbem videri, opera perfecta, turrem ſubrutam ; itaque a deſenſione deſiſtere, nullam exoriri moram poſſe quominus, quum veniſſet, ſi imperata non facerent, ad nutum e veſtigio deriperentur. Docent, ſi omnino turris concidiſſet, non poſſe milites contineri quin ſpe prædæ in urbem irrumperent urbemque delerent. Hæc atque ejusdem generis complura, ut ab hominibus doctis, magna cum miſericordia fletuque pronunciantur.

(c) Ulyſſes gets a Favour from the Giant.

* Labo. Give way.

† Deus. The god Phœbus, the ſun god :

Tandem Ulixes callidissimum consilium comitibus aperit, quod omnes læti probabant. Vespere, ut mos ejus erat, Cyclops in specum revertit. Tum Ulixes poculum vino, quod secum portaverat, implet, et Polyphemo dat. "Bibe," inquit, "mi Polypheme carissime; hoc vinum optimum est." Bibit Polyphemus. "Verum est quod dicis, hoc vinum optimum est. Da mihi, oro te, amice, alterum poculum vini! Sed quid tibi nomen est, parve homo?" Tum Ulixes, postquam poculum iterum implevit, "O Polypheme," inquit, "rarum nomen mihi est, Nemo nomen est." "Mi carissime Nemo" respondet ridens Polyphemus, "optimum vinum mihi das, ego tibi hoc præmium dabo; te postremum omnium ad cenam mihi parabo."

2. Translate into Latin :—

During the Peloponnesian war, a Spartan was sent to Tisaphernes, the Persian governor, to endeavour to persuade him to prefer the alliance of the Lacedæmonians to that of the Athenians. He expressed himself in the fewest possible words; and on hearing the eloquence of the Athenian ambassadors, he drew two lines, the one straight and the other crooked, and said to the governor, "Choose."

3. Explain the following constructions :—

- (a) Me pudet pœnitetque stultitiæ meæ.
- (b) Ne transieris Iberum.
- (c) Per Trebonium stetit quominus oppido potirentur.
- (d) Expectate dum consul fiat Kæso.
- (e) Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vitâ.

4. Put into Latin :—

- (1) He is too proud to repent of his wrong doing.
- (2) We shall go to Athens and afterwards we shall stay two months at Rome.

- (3) Nothing is more lovable than virtue.
- (4) I hope that Cæsar will allow you to return home.
- (5) Spare a pious race.
- (6) Although I have suffered many wrongs I will forgive my enemies and forget the crimes which they have committed.
- (7) Send Hippias to the king in order that he may persuade him to invade Greece.

5. Translate :—

- (1) Statim Luculli cum prætextatus etiam Archias esset eum domum suam receperunt.
- (2) Cæsar suos a proelio continebat ac satis habebat in præsentia hostem rapinis, papulationibus populationibusque prohibere.
- (3) Ea re impetrata sese omnes fientes Cæsari ad pedes projecerunt.
- (4) Triste lupus stabulis.
- (5) Et levis est et habet geminas, quibus avolet, alas.
- (6) Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) Déjà un trône magnifique, entouré d'étendards tricolores, s'élève sur l'une des rares collines qui bombent le terrain ; déjà des troupes de toutes les armes, de tous les uniformes, se déploient rapidement pour prendre place. La trompette fait l'appel aux cavaliers, le tambour étend ses roulements sur la surface entière du sol, que l'artillerie et les fourgons semblent ébranler. Les aides de camp, couverts de leurs brillants costumes, passent, repassent, se croisent dans mille directions.

Les drapeaux se déroulent au vent, qui fait onduler en même temps cette mer mouvante de panaches, d'aigrettes et de plumets diaprés aux trois couleurs ; et le soleil, ce grand convié des fêtes de Napoléon, ce lustre radieux des pompes de l'empire, se montre et fait resplendir de feu l'or des broderies, le bronze des canons, les casques, les cuirasses, et les soixante mille baionnettes dont la plaine, se hérisse.

(b) Charney, quoique un peu décontenancé, ne se tint pas pour battu. Il insista, et par une adroite transition : "Je sais," lui dit-il, "que des jouets, un hochet ou des fleurs, lui conviendraient peut-être mieux ; mais vous pouvez vendre cette timbale, brave homme, et consacrer le prix à lui en acheter."

Il lança alors un :—*Mais à propos de fleurs !* qui le fit enfin entrer en matière.

Ainsi, l'amour du pays, l'amour paternel, les souvenirs d'enfance, l'intérêt personnel, ces grands mobiles de l'humanité, il avait tout mis en œuvre pour arriver à ses fins. Qu'eût-il fait de plus s'il se fût agi de son propre sort ? Jugez s'il aimait déjà sa plante !

(c) Charney, à son tour, quitta donc Fénestrelle ! mais il n'en partit pas seul. Pouvait-il se séparer de sa première, de sa constante amie ? Après l'avoir fait transplanter dans une large caisse, bien garnie, de bonne terre, il emporte, triomphant avec lui, sa Picciola ! Picciola, à qui il doit la raison ; Picciola, qui lui a sauvé la vie ; Picciola, dans le sein de laquelle il a puisé ses croyances consolantes ; Picciola, qui lui a fait connaître l'amitié et même l'amour ; Picciola, enfin, qui vient de le rendre à la liberté !

2. When are cardinal numbers used in French instead of the corresponding ordinals ? Give examples.

3. State the rule for, and the exception to, the agreement of *tout*. Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Give the meaning and feminine of *franc, meilleur, auteur* *tâ, bienfaiteur, dangereux, favori, pris, doux, lequel.*

5. Give the third person plural of the Past Definite and the second person singular of the Conditional Present of *agréer, voir, vêtir, mourir, cueillir, rompre, acquérir.*

6. How are *some* and *any* translated into French? Illustrate your answer by examples.

7. Distinguish between *le souris* and *la souris*; *le mousse* and *la mousse*; *le voile* and *la voile*; *le livre* and *la livre*; *le somme* and *la somme.*

8. Give the second person singular of the Imperative Mood of *boire, envoyer, écrire, recevoir, tuer*; and the third person singular of the Imperfect of the Subjunctive of *pouvoir, prier, plaire, manger, dormir, taire.*

9. Translate into French:—

- (a) He went away three years ago.
- (b) How long have you been here?
- (c) I have no handkerchiefs. Can you lend me some, please?
- (d) Give it to me; do not give it to her.
- (e) It was on the 4th July, 1776, that the Independence of the United States was proclaimed.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate:—

Nous arrivâmes au couvent par une grande pluie, après avoir été obligés de faire un quart de lieue à pied. Comme nous nous flattions d'entrer, le procureur de la Trappe, qui a la direction du couvent des femmes, nous dit que personne ne pouvait y être reçu—J'essayai pourtant de sonner à la porte du

cloître ; une religieuse arriva derrière l'ouverture grillée. "Que voulez-vous ?" me dit-elle avec une voix sans modulation, comme serait celle des ombres,—"Je désirerais," lui dis-je, "voir l'intérieur de votre couvent."—"Cela ne se peut pas," me répondit-elle.—"Mais je suis bien mouillée," lui dis-je, "et j'ai besoin de me sécher." Elle fit partir je ne sais quel ressort qui ouvrit la porte d'une chambre extérieure, dans laquelle il m'était permis de me reposer, mais aucun être vivant ne parut.

2. Translate :—

Quoique M. Barclay de Tolly fût un militaire très estimé, comme il avait éprouvé des revers dans le commencement de la campagne, l'opinion désignait, pour le remplacer, un général très renommé, le prince Kutusov : il prit le commandement quinze jours avant l'entrée des Français à Moscou, et ne put arriver à l'armée que six jours avant la grande bataille qui se donna presque aux portes de cette ville, à Borodino. J'allai le voir la veille de son départ ; c'était un vieillard plein de grâce dans les manières, et de vivacité dans la physionomie, quoi qu'il eût perdu un œil par une des nombreuses blessures qu'il avait reçues dans les cinquante années de sa carrière militaire Je fus ému en quittant cet illustre maréchal Kutusov ; je ne savais si j'embrassais un vainqueur ou un martyr, mais je vis qu'il comprenait la grandeur de la cause dont il était chargé.... Avant de partir, le général Kutusov alla faire sa prière dans l'église de Notre-Dame de Casan, et tout le peuple, qui suivait ses pas, lui cria de sauver la Russie—Quel moment pour un être mortel ! Son âge ne lui permettait pas d'espérer de survivre aux fatigues de la campagne ; mais il y a des instants où l'homme a besoin de mourir pour satisfaire son âme.

3. Translate :—

The Persians (*Perses*) wishing to frighten the Greeks, whom they had come to fight against, told them that the number of their arrows was such, that it would obscure the sun. "So

much the better," replied the Spartan Dionysius (Dionécès)
"we will fight in the shade."

4. Translate :—

(1) Do you know how to do this exercise ? Yes, I think I understand what you mean, but it is not very easy.

(2) She used to get up at five every morning to go for a ride before it was hot.

(3) Shakespeare was born on the 23rd of April, 1564.

(4) Where are your father and mother ?—They went to Paris two months ago ; they are going to spend the winter in France.

URDU.

FIRST PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates.)

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

A.

سمجھہ صرف باتوں ہی میں منحصر نہیں ہے بلکہ ہر قسم کے کاموں سے بھی متعلق ہے۔ اور گویا ہماری زندگی میں ہمارے تمام کاموں کی رہنمائی اور ہمارے لئے ہمارے قادر مطلق خدا کی نائب ہے انسان میں بہت سی بڑی عمدہ عمدہ صفئیں ہیں۔ مگر سمجھہ سب سے زیادہ مفید ہے سمجھہ ہی کے سبب سے اور تمام صفئوں کی قدر ہوتی ہے۔ سمجھہ ہی کے سبب سے وہ تمام صفئیں اپنے اپنے موقع پر کام آتی ہیں۔ سمجھہ ہی کے سبب سے وہ شخص جسمیں وہ صفئیں ہیں اور صفئوں سے وہ فائدہ اوتھاتا ہے باوجودیکہ انسان میں نہایت عمدہ عمدہ خصلتیں ہوتی ہیں مگر

سمجھتے بغیر ان کے برتاؤ میں غلطیاں کرتا ہے اور نقصان پر نقصان اوتھاتا ہے۔ اگر ہم انسانوں کے مختلف فرقوں اور گروہوں اور جماعتوں کی مجلسوں کے حالات پر غور کریں تو ہم کو صاف معلوم ہوگا کہ ہر ایک مجلس میں نہ کسی عقلمند کی گفتگو کو غلبہ ہوتا ہے اور نہ کسی بہادر اور دلیر کی گفتگو کو۔ بلکہ اسی شخص کی گفتگو سب پر غالب رہتی ہے جسکو سمجھتے ہے اور جو اہل مجلس کی لیاقتوں کو اور جو بات کہتی ہی اور جو نہ کہتی ہے اوس میں تمیز کو سکنا ہے *

B.

راست باز کے مقدمات میں تحقیقات کی محنت نہیں اوتھانی پڑتی۔ بہت جلد چند الفاظ میں تہذیب لکھ دی جاتی ہے۔ راست بازی کرنا ایسی چلتی ہوئی راہ میں چلنا ہے جو صاف اور ہموار ہے اوسپر چلکر آدمی جلد اپنے سفر کو ختم کر کے منزل مقصود پر پہنچ جاتا ہے۔ جھوٹ بولنا تیرے رستے پر چلنا ہے۔ جسپر چلنے سے اکثر آدمی گمراہ اور تباہ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جھوٹ اور مکاری میں جو آسانیاں نظر آتی ہیں وہ جلد جاتی رہتی ہیں اور انکی جگہ دشواریاں بہت دیر پا قائم ہو جاتی ہیں۔ دروغ شعاروں سے لوگ دل میں غبار رکھتے ہیں اور انکو مستتبہ سمجھتے ہیں۔ خواہ کیسا ہی سچ بولیں انکا اعتبار نہیں کرتے۔ اور کیسا ہی دیانت اور امانت سے کام کریں اعتماد نہیں کرتے۔ جب آدمی سے راستی اور دیانت داری کی نیکنامی جاتی رہتی ہے تو پھر وہ کسی طرح ہاتھ نہیں آتی *

2. Point out the compound words in the above passages and explain their formation.

3. Give the different kinds of nouns in Urdu Grammar with their sub-divisions.

4. Translate the following couplets into English :—

دے جو مکتلچون کو دینا ہو کہ فرصت ہے ابھی
دھونڈتا ہے خاکی مین قارون گدا ملتا نہیں

دھونڈتے پھرتے ہیں ہم مکترا مین مثل گرد باد
منزلوں یاران رفتہ کا پتہ ملتا نہیں

آدمی کیوں طالب راحت ہے دور چرخ مین
چین دانے کو بزیں آسپا ملتا نہیں

بزم مین میزبان قیصر و جم • رزم مین اوسداد رستم و سام
جان نثاروں مین ترے قیصر و جم • جرعة خواروں مین تیرے مرشد و جام
وارث ملک جانتے ہیں تجھے • ایچ و تور و خسرو و بہرام

5. Write an essay, in not less than 20 lines, on the advantages and disadvantages of journey.

SECOND PAPER.

(For Female Candidates only.)

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

A.

ایک بھیڑیے کے گلے مین اتفاق سے ہڈی اٹک گئی ہر چند
کھانسا اور بھیڑیے اُبکائیاں لیں مگر ہڈی نہ نکلی پر نہ نکلی
مجبور ہو کر سارس کے پاس گیا اور کہا یار ہم تم دونوں ایک جنگل
مین رہتے ہیں اسوقت حق ہمسایہ ادا کرو۔ میرے حلق مین
ہڈی اٹک گئی ہے اور جان پر بڑی ہے مہربانی کر کر اپنی لمبی
گردن سے ذرا اس کو نکال لو اور یہ کام تم سے صفت بھی نہیں
چاہتا جو تم کہو گے سو دوں گا۔ سارس راضی ہو گیا اور بھیڑیے

کے حلق میں اپنی لمبی گردن دال دی - ہڈی کو کہت سے الگ نکال لیا - چند روز بعد بھیڑیا گور خر شکار کرکے لایا اور دریا کے کنارے بیٹھ کر کھانے لگا - سارس نے دیکھا اور بڑی خوشامد سے پاس جا کر کہا کہ آج میں بھوکا ہوں گوشت کا ایک ٹکڑہ مجھے بھی دو - بھیڑیے نے نامل کیا - سارس نے دبی زبان سے ہڈی کا نکالنا یاد دلایا - تو بھیڑیے نے کہا اے احمق یہہ انعام کیا کم تھا کہ تو میرے حلق سے گردن صحیح سلامت نکال کر لے گیا *

B.

ایک چالاک لڑکا کسی سبب سے ایک کوئین پر بیٹھا رو رہا تھا ایک لالچی آدمی ادھر سے گزرا اور لڑکے سے رونے کا سبب پوچھا لڑکے نے کہا کہ میں اس کوئین پر پانی بھرنے آیا تھا - تانبے کا گھڑا میرے ہاتھ سے چھوٹ کر کوئین میں گر پڑا اور میں اُس کے سنبھالنے کو جبکہ تو میری کامدار تو پی بھی گئی - یہہ سن کر وہ آدمی کپڑے اُتار کوئین میں اُترا - دیر تک تانبے کا گھڑا اور کامدار تو پی کوئین کی تھ میں دھونڈھتا رہا - آخر کو نا اُمید ہو کر باہر نکلا تو کیا دیکھتا ہے کہ لڑکا اُس کے کپڑے لیکر چمپٹ ہوا *

2. Translate the following passages into Urdu :--

(a) An Arab woman once went to England in the service of a lady, with whom she lived some years. After a time this woman went back to her own country, where she was looked upon as a great traveller and as a person who had seen the world. Her friends were never tired of listening to what she had to tell them and of asking her questions, in reply to which she gave such a glowing account of England, the fine houses, rich people, and grand sights she had seen, that the Arabs became envious, and began to despise their own

desert land with its few poor villages scattered here and there. This state of discontent, however, did not last long : for the woman made a remark that there was certainly one drawback in this happy country. She had looked in vain for the well known date trees, and she had been told that not a single palm grew in Eng'land. It was a country without dates. "Ah, well !" said her friends, and their faces grew bright at the thought, "that alters the case. We have no wish now to live in England. No dates ! How we pity the poor English people !"

(b) I spent a great deal of time and pains in making an umbrella. I was indeed in great want of one, and had a great mind to make one. I had seen them made in the Brazils, where they were very useful in the great heats which are there, and I felt the heats every jot as great here, and greater too, for here the sun was more directly overhead. Besides, as I was obliged to be much abroad, it was a most useful thing to me, as well for the rains as for the heats. I took a world of pains at it, and was a great while before I could make anything likely to hold ; nay, after I thought I had hit the way, I spoiled two or three before I made one to my mind. But at last I made one that answered fairly well.

HINDI.

FIRST PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates.)

1. Give a close translation of the following extracts in English :—

सहज अपावनि नारि पति सेवत यमगति लहहि ।

यस गावर्द्धि युति चारि अजह तुलसी हरिहि प्रिय ॥

सुनु सीता तव नाम सुमिरि नारि पतिव्रत करहिं ।

तुमहिं प्राणप्रिय राम कहिउं कथा संसार हित ॥

सुनि जानकी परम सुख पावा । सादर तासु चरण शिर नावा ॥
तव सुनि मन कह कृपानिधाना । आयसु होइ जाउं बन आना ॥
सन्तत सोपर कृपा करेह । सेवक जान तजहु जनि नेह ॥
धर्म धुरन्वर प्रभु की बानी । सुनि सप्रेम बोले सुनि ज्ञानी ॥
जासु कृपा अज शिव सनकादी । चाहत सब परमार्थ बादी ॥
ते तुम राम अकाम पियारि । दोनवन्धु मृदु बचन उचारि ॥
अब जाना मैं श्री चतुराई । भजिय तुमहिं सब देव विहाई ॥
केहि समान अतिशय नहिं कोई । ताकर शैल कसन अस होई ॥
केहि बिधि बाह्यो आहु बग स्वामी । कहहु नाथ तुम अंतरायामी ॥
अस कहि प्रभु बिलोकि सुनि धीरा । लोचन जल बह पुलक शरीरा ॥

तन पुलक निर्भर प्रेम पूरण नयन सुख पंकज दिये ।

मन ज्ञान गुण गीतीत प्रभु मैं दोख जप तप का किये ॥

जप योग धर्म समूह ते नर भक्ति अनुपम पावहीं ।

रघुबीर चरित पुनीत निशि दिन दास तुलसी गावहीं ॥

(a) Explain श्रुति चारि and पतिव्रत.

(b) Give the name of the Muni referred to in the preceding extracts. Who was his wife?

(c) Expound the *samasas* in शुभगति, कृपानिधाना दोनवन्धु, and पंकज ।

2. Explain (in Hindi) the following couplets fully, paying particular attention to the underlined words :—

(1) समाचार तेहि समय सुनि सीय उठी अकुलाय ।

* जाइ सासु पग कमल युग बन्दि बैठि शिर नाय ॥

(2) कहि प्रिय बचन बिबेकसय कौन्ह सातु परितोष ।

लगे प्रबोधन जानिकिहि प्रकट विपिन गण दोष ॥

(a) Explain the grammatical forms of बन्दि, बैठि, प्रबोधन and प्रकट.

3. Turn the following extracts into plain Hindi prose :—

सोई सुख सोई उदर सोई कर पद दीय ।

भयो आजु ककु और हो परसत जेहि नहिं कोय ॥

हाड़ मांस लाजा रक्त बसा तुचा सब सीय ।

छिन्न भिन्न दुरगन्धसय सरे मनुष के होय ॥

कादर जेहि लखि के डरत पंडित पावत लाज ।

अहो ! व्यर्थ संसार का विषय वासना साज ॥

खख गनन सों सज्जन दुखी मत होई हरिपद रति रहै ।

उपधम छोटें सख निज भारत यहै कर दुख कहै ॥

बुद्ध तजहिं मत्सर नारि नर सम होहिं सब जग सुख खहै ।

तजि याम कविता सुकविजन कौ अष्टत बानी सब कहै ॥

(a) Give the correct forms of तुचा, मानुस, रक्त and बानी।

4. (a) जो अरि को रणयज्ञ में शस्त्र दान नहिं देत ।

सो नर दोनों कांध पर दुख दुर्गम को लेत ॥

(b) शत्रु दहे बिनु नीर नर उत्तम यश न लहात ।

कौच किये विन धूर की नही नीर ठहरात ॥

(c) नहिं पंडित नहिं शूरवां सुत होवे धनवान् ।

भाग्यमान के हारे रहैं कतिज गुनवान् ॥

(d) सभा समुद्र अपार गुन औगन पय नीर गति ।

राजा हंस बिचार करै सुदेखै काढ़िके ॥

(1) Explain the preceding extracts fully in Hindi, paying particular attention to the similes contained therein.

(2) Parse the underlined words.

5. Narrate briefly in Hindi the story of Chandrasena, Raja of Mathura, as related by Lomasa Muni.

SECOND PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates.)

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

A.

राजा काशिराज के नगर से एक व्याधा अपने हथियार लेकर वन में गया वहाँ एक बड़े भारी हच के नीचे उसमें एक सग को बाण से मारा वह बाण सग का शरीर काटता हुआ हच में गड़ गया और वह व्याधा सग के मांस को लेकर अपने घर चला आया परन्तु बाण बिष में बुझाया हुआ था इस कारण उसका बिष हच में भिद गया इस से उसके पत्ते और छोटो २ छालियां सुखकर झड़ पड़ी और वह हच पत्तों और छालियों से रहित होकर श्री हत हो गया तब जितने पत्तो उस हच पर रहते थे उसका कुसमय देख सब हच को छोड़ २ कर चले गये परन्तु उस हच के छोटुर में एक सुआ रहता था वह उसके सुख जाने से बड़ा क्षोभित हुआ और उसने अपने जी में यह ठाना कि इसी हच के साथ मेरा प्राण जाता रहे परंतु इसका साथ न छोड़ूंगा क्योंकि इसने मेरा बड़ा उपकार किया है और इसके डील से मुझे बड़ा सुख मिला है ॥

B.

अंग्रेजी राज्य के सुशासन से आज कल देश में सर्वत्र शान्ति विराज रही है। अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के प्रभाव से देश में युगान्तर उपस्थित हो गया। अंग्रेज अथर्व विद्वान् गुरुओं विद्यागुरुगण हैं। इस देश के आर्य लोग परलोकपूषा

थे। वे सर्वदा पारलौकिक विचार में मग्न रहते थे। इस लोक के लिये उन्हें कुछ विशेष चिन्ता न थी। पृथिवीतल पर कुछ दिन निवास करना है चाहे जिस रीति से जीवन के दिन पूरे हों इसी में उन्हें संतोष था। इस लोक के भोग विलास में फँस कर परलोक नष्ट कर लेना खोकार न था॥

2. Translate the following extracts into Hindi :—

(a) It is said, that "When poverty comes in at the door love flies out at the window." But it is not from poor men's houses only that love flies. It flies quite as often from the homes of the rich, where there is a want of loving and cheerful hearts. This little home might have been snug enough ; with no appearance of want about it ; rooms well furnished ; cleanliness pervading it ; the table well supplied ; the fire burning bright ; and yet without cheerfulness. There wanted the happy faces, radiant with contentment and good humour. Physical comfort, after all, forms but a small part of the blessings of a happy home.

(b) The multitudes that assemble at Benares, from all quarters, on the eve of a lunar eclipse, to bathe at the moment when it takes place, during which the greatest blessings may be obtained, are immense. All the roads are crowded and even every path leading to the city swarms with all classes of people, hurrying along, to be in time to get a station sufficiently near the sacred stream, to enable them to plunge in, the moment the eclipse is either seen to begin, or reported to have commenced, though not visible.

BENGALI.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—*Answers to be in Bengali.*

1. Give in your own words a short account of the life of
 জামজান দে specially bringing out the circumstances which

enabled him to rise from the humble position of a poor village accountant to that of one of the richest men of his time. What was the secret of his success ?

2. Explain :—

(a) মনুষ্য এই বিশাল সংসারে ক্ষুদ্র জীব। দয়াময় জগদীশ্বর এই ক্ষুদ্র জীবকে বৃদ্ধিবৃত্তি ও ধর্মপ্রবৃত্তি দিয়া, ভূমণ্ডলের অন্ত্যন্ত প্রাণী অপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ করিয়াছেন। মানব জ্ঞান ও ধর্মে ভূষিত হইলে, যেমন বিপুল সুখভোগের সমর্থ হয়, সেরূপ সুখ আর কিছুতেই হয় না। জ্ঞানী ও ধার্মিক মনুষ্য নরলোকের অস্থিতীয় ভূষণ। তাঁহার মুগমণ্ডলে সর্বদা বিনয় ও সৌজন্মের চিহ্ন প্রকাশ হয়, হৃদয় সাধুতায় পরিপূর্ণ থাকে এবং মন অকিঞ্চিৎকর বিষয় পরিত্যাগ করিয়া, উৎকৃষ্ট বিষয়ের লক্ষ্য লাভায়িত হইয়া উঠে। বিদ্যালোকসম্পন্ন ও ধর্মপরায়ণ মানবগণ সমাজের উপকার সাধনে সচেষ্ট থাকেন। তাঁহাদের সহুপদেশে লোকে জ্ঞানী ও ধর্মানুরক্ত হয়।

(b) Find instances of *Sandhi* and *Samās* from the above passage. Analyse the *Sandhis* and expound the *Samāsas*.

3. “বিদ্যা অপেক্ষা ধনের সহিত চরিত্রের উন্নতির দ্রুততর সম্বন্ধ।” State in detail the relation indicated in this sentence.

4. Explain with reference to context :—

(a) ওই গেল চলে পাগলের প্রায় ;

জাননা ত মাতা কে তারে লওয়ায় !

উন্নত আকাশে খণ্ডপ প্রকাশে

আপনার বেগে সে কি সেথা যায় ?

প্রবল আঙন জ্বলেছে ভিতরে,

আর তারে হেথা কেবা রাখে ধরে ?

তাই মহা বেগে যায় অনুরাগে,

পাপী জগতের পরিত্রাণ তরে।

(b) সে সঙ্গীত যোগীশ্বর ব্রহ্মাণ্ড সম,

ভাবে ভাবে উঠায় লহরী ;

গভীর অক্ষুট সুখ দেয় নিরুপম,
ভোবে জীব আপনা পাসরি।

প্রাণে জড়াইয়া ধ্বনি হৃদয়ে মিশিয়া
শ্রুতিবুগে লাগিয়া থাকিছে ;

নবলে হৃদয়-পিণ্ড ভাঙ্গিয়া চুরিয়া,
রসামূতে মাখিয়া গড়িছে।

(৫)

ওহে নিরঞ্জন !

তুলি নাকি পাপ-দন্ধ চন্দের অঞ্জন ?

প্রাণের চন্দন তুমি, দেহের চন্দ্রিকা !

সংসার-বিষাক্ত-নেত্রে অমৃত তুলিকা

কর্ণের সুখর তুমি, নাসার সুভাণ,

অবসন্ন দেহ মনে তুমি নাকি প্রাণ ?

তাই বটে, তাই হও প্রেবিক-বদ্বল !

তাই হও এই ভিক্ষা কবির কেবল।

5. Give in simple Bengali prose the purport of the poem entitled ব্রহ্মবিদ্যা। What is it intended to prove ?

6. Mention with an example of each the different karakas (কারক) used in Bengali and explain the use of the Genitive সম্বন্ধ।

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into Bengali :—

There are many tests by which a gentleman may be known but there is one that never fails. How does he exercise power over those subordinate to him ? How does the officer treat

his men, the employer his servants, the master his pupils, and a man in any other station those who are weaker than himself? The discretion, forbearance and kindness with which power in such cases is used may indeed be regarded as the crucial test of gentlemanly character. He who bullies those who are not in a position to resist may be a snob, but cannot be a gentleman. He who tyrannises over the weak and helpless may be a coward, but no true man. The tyrant, it has been said, is but a slave turned inside out. Strength, with the consciousness of strength, in a right-hearted man, imparts a nobleness to his character; but he will be most careful how he uses it.

Gentleness is indeed the best test of gentlemanliness. A consideration for the feelings of others, for his inferiors and dependants as well as his equals, and respect for their self-respect, will pervade the true gentleman's whole conduct. He will rather himself suffer a small injury than by an uncharitable construction of another's behaviour incur the risk of committing a great wrong. He will be forbearing to the weaknesses, the failings, and the errors of those whose advantages in life have not been equal to his own. He will not boast of his wealth, or his strength, or his gifts, or of his superior position in life. He will not be puffed up by success, or unduly depressed by failure. He will not obtrude his views on others, but bespeak his mind freely when his opinion is asked. He will not confer favours with a patronising air. Sir Walter Scott once said of Lord Lothian, "He is a man from whom one may receive a favour without being made to repent it, and that's saying a great deal in these days."

2. Translate into English :—

পূর্বকালে গৌতমনামে এক ব্রাহ্মণ নানা স্থানে ভিক্ষা করিয়া বেড়াইত। ভিক্ষা-
লব্ধ অল্পে তাহার ভরনপোষণ নির্বাহ হইত। এক দিন গৌতম, ভিক্ষার্থে ভ্রমণ
করিতে করিতে এক গ্রামে উপস্থিত হইল। ঐ গ্রামে এক জন ধনবান ও দানশীল

কিরাত বাস করিত। ভিক্ষার্থী ব্রাহ্মণ কিরাতের গৃহে উপনীত হইয়া, তাহার নিকটে এক বৎসরের উপযুক্ত খাদ্যদ্রব্য ও বাসস্থান প্রার্থনা করিল। কিরাত ব্রাহ্মণের প্রার্থনা শুনিয়া, তাহার বাসস্থান নির্দিষ্ট করিয়া দিল। ব্রাহ্মণ পরমসুখে কিরাতের গৃহে বাস করিতে লাগিল। এইরূপে কিরাতজনপদে থাকিয়া, গোঁতম কিরাতদিগের নিকটে বাণনিষ্ক্ষেপের প্রণালী শিখিল। কিরাতেরা সর্বদা বাণদ্বারা অরণ্যের হংস বধ করিত। ব্রাহ্মণও তাহাদের ভায়ে অরণ্যে অরণ্যে ভ্রমণ করিয়া, হংস বিনাশ করিতে লাগিল। সর্বদা কিরাতদিগের সহবাসে ও বনচর পক্ষিকুলের সংহারে ব্রাহ্মণ সাতিশয় হিংসাপরায়ণ ও নির্দয় হইয়া উঠিল। তাহার সদগুণ তিরোহিত হইল। ব্রাহ্মণ কেবল পক্ষিবধবৃত্তির অবলম্বন করিয়া, সেই কিরাতজনপদে কাল-যাপন করিতে লাগিল।

একদা শাস্ত্রজ্ঞ ও বিশুদ্ধস্বভাব এক ব্রাহ্মণ সেই গ্রামে উপনীত হইলেন। এই ব্রাহ্মণ কিরাতরাজ্যবাসী গোঁতমের স্বদেশীয় ও প্রিয়সখা ছিলেন। তিনি বাসস্থানের জন্ত ব্রাহ্মণগৃহের অন্বেষণ করিতে করিতে গোঁতমের গৃহে উপস্থিত হইলেন। এই সময়ে গোঁতমও শরাসন ও নিহত হংসসমূহ স্বন্ধে লইয়া গৃহে আসিল। হংসসমূহের রক্তে তাহার দেহ রঞ্জিত হইয়াছিল। আগন্তুক ব্রাহ্মণ গোঁতমকে দেখিবামাত্র চিনিতে পারিয়া কহিলেন, সখে ! তুমি সম্বৎসরে জলগ্রহণ করিয়া, কি নিমিত্ত এই গর্হিত কার্যে প্রবৃত্ত হইয়াছ। তোমার জ্ঞাতিগণ শাস্ত্রজ্ঞ ও দয়ালু ছিলেন। তুমি সেই মহাত্মাদিগের বিশুদ্ধ কুলের কলঙ্করূপ হইয়াছ। বাহা হউক, অতঃপর অবিলম্বে এই স্থান পরিত্যাগ পূর্বক সৎসংসর্গে কালযাপন কর।

আগন্তুক ব্রাহ্মণের কথা শুনিয়া, গোঁতম দুঃখিত হইয়া কহিল, মহাশয় ! আমি নির্দন ও শাস্ত্রজ্ঞানহীন। এই স্থানে ধনাকাজ্ঞী হইয়া, বাস করিতেছি ; অদ্য আপনাকে দেখিয়া কৃতার্থ হইলাম। আপনার কথায় আমার জ্ঞানের উদয় হইল। আপনি অনুগ্রহপূর্বক আমার গৃহে এই রাত্রি যাপন করুন। কল্যাণপ্রত্যয়ে আমরা উভয়েই এই স্থান হইতে প্রস্থান করিব। আগন্তুক ব্রাহ্মণ, গোঁতমের প্রার্থনায় সন্মত হইলেন। গোঁতম কিরাতের সংসর্গে থাকিয়া, তাহাদের ভোজ্য মাংস ভোজন করিত, এজন্ত গোঁতমের অতিথি স্মৃতি হইলেও, তথায় কিছুই ভোজন না করিয়া, অনশনে রাত্রি যাপন করিলেন।

HISTORY.

1. What is meant by the maintenance of order in a country ?
What evils follow from disorder ?
How is order maintained in India ?
2. What are the broad principles on which taxation in India is based.
What are the main heads of—
 - (1) Revenue.
 - (2) Expenditure.
3. About what proportion does the area of the Native States bear to that of British India ? Why are the good government of the Native States and the prosperity of their subjects objects of direct interest to the British Government and its citizens ? Illustrate your answer by references to past history.
4. Give a list of the sovereigns of England in chronological order from Henry VII to Edward VII, with the dates of their accession.
5. Give, with dates, an outline either of the wars between England and Scotland in the reigns of Edward I and Edward II, or of the American War of Independence.
6. Write a short account of any two of the following events :—

The Rising of Wat Tyler, the defeat of the Great Armada, the expulsion of the Long Parliament, the Capture of Quebec by Wolfe, the battle of Trafalgar, the relief of General Gordon.
7. Write a short life of Nur Jehan with dates.
8. Give an account of the first administration of Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General.
9. Mention all you know about any two of the following :—

Asoka, Mahmud of Ghazni, Sivaji, Dupleix.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Into how many zones of climate is the whole earth's surface divided? Describe them, with a diagram.

(b) Define:—

Plateau, Meridians, Latitude, Glacier.

2. Name—

(a) The highest peaks in England, Scotland, Wales and Africa respectively.

(b) The four large rivers of European Russia.

(c) The possessions of the Dutch in the Malay Archipelago.

3. Give accurately the positions of the following, and mention what, and in whose possession, each is:—

Mauritius, Macao, Perak, Vancouver, Cuba, Singapore, Angola and Penang.

4. Give a description of Mexico, stating its climate and vegetable and mineral productions.

5. Name in order, going from West to East, the principal islands in the Mediterranean Sea, stating the country to which each belongs.

6. Draw a neat map of North America, showing its boundaries, divisions, rivers, lakes and the position of its largest towns.

7. Find the time at Greenwich when it is eight o'clock in the morning at Buenos Ayres,—the longitude of Buenos Ayres being $58^{\circ} 61'$ West.

8. Explain clearly the origin of *Springs*.

9. What is *dew*? Why is there more dew on clear than on cloudy nights? Why are bamboos which lie on a large rock wet with dew in the early morning and not the rock?

10. What evidence do volcanoes give of the condition of the interior of the Earth? From what other facts can we draw the same inference?

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

1. Explain the construction of a barometer and state its uses.
2. A mixture of ice and water is placed in a flask in which there is a thermometer, and the flask is heated until both the ice and water have apparently disappeared. Describe what happens and state how the thermometer is affected.
3. A gun was fired at a distance of 3 miles from an observer who heard the report 10 seconds after he saw the flash. What was the velocity of the sound ?
4. A wire carrying a current of electricity passes over and parallel to a freely suspended magnetic needle. How is the needle affected ? If the wire is placed at right angles to the needle what happens ?
5. Draw a diagram showing the passage of a ray of light through a piece of glass. Mark clearly the angles of *incidence* and *refraction*. Under what conditions is there no refraction and when is the light split up into different colours ?
6. What would be the effect of strongly heating in air
 - (i) chalk ;
 - (ii) iron filings ; and
 - (iii) magnesium ?
7. Describe a process for obtaining *pure* water. How could you show that ordinary drinking water is not pure ?
8. If 18 grains of oxygen be mixed with $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of hydrogen and the mixture exploded, how much water will be produced ?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Define the economic meaning of the term Wealth.

Are the following wealth in Political Economy :—

(1) Climate.

(2) A strong and active population.

(3) Mental qualities of the people ?

2. Explain briefly the chief causes on which the productiveness of labour depends.

3. Why is rent paid, what fixes its amount ?

Is a corn-grower able to charge a higher price for his corn because he pays a high rent ?

4. How far is it true to say that wages depend on the ratio of population to capital ?

5. Explain how far the value of commodities depends on "supply and demand;" and how far on "cost of production;" being in each case careful to define the sense in which you use these words.

6. What class of persons gains by rising prices ? Why are fluctuations in price generally disadvantageous to the community ?

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. What is understood by the signs Dr. and Cr. ?

Show how you will put with the signs Dr. and Cr. the following transactions of Henry Jackson before making Journal entries of them :—

(i) He bought goods of A on credit.

(ii) He bought goods of A for ready money.

(iii) He sold goods to A on credit.

(iv) He sold goods to A for ready money.

(v) He paid wages of attendant.

2. State briefly what you know of the following :—

(a) Real accounts,

(b) Balance Sheet,

(c) Capital,

(d) Revenue Accounts,

(e) Double entry,

(f) Ledger,

(g) Transfers.

3. Distinguish between a Debtor balance and a Creditor balance. Give three examples of each.

4. What is a Trial balance? What is its object and how is it effected?

5. Describe fully the process by which a merchant can ascertain :—

(a) the profit and loss arising from the transactions recorded,

(b) the state of each account on the date on which the books are closed.

6. What is the principal characteristic of the Continental System? What are its disadvantages?

7. Thomas Brown's Assets and Liabilities on 1st April, 1902, were as follows :—

<i>Assets.</i>			
Cash	..	..	£ 100
Bank	..	..	„ 1,000
Due from A. Smith	..	..	„ 100
Sugar worth	..	..	„ 500

Liabilities.

Due to R. Jackson	..	£ 50
-------------------	----	------

His transactions during the month were :—

April 3rd Paid to T. Thomas	..	£	50
„ 5th Received of A. John	..	„	25
„ 10th Bought sugar from Browne	..	„	100
„ 12th Sold sugar to C. Peters	..	„	200
„ 13th Received Cash from C. Peters,	..	„	200
„ 14th Paid Browne by cheque	..	„	100
„ 15th Withdrawn from Bank	..	„	500
„ 16th Bought Sugar for Cash	..	„	400
„ 17th Paid into Bank	..	„	100
„ 30th Paid for petty repairs to Shop,	..	„	10
„ „ Paid attendant's wages	..	„	10
„ „ Received from A. Smith	..	„	50
„ „ Paid into Bank	..	„	50
Value of Sugar	..	„	900

Rule out a Ledger and post the above into it ; prepare a Profit and Loss account and Balance sheet.

8. Rule a form for a Cash Book suitable for recording the transactions in question 7 above. Balance the Cash Book and state the Balance of Cash on hand.

DICTATION.

1.—NEAT WRITING.

Write out either of the following passages in 13 minutes :—

A. In the sands of Africa and Arabia, the Camel is a sacred and precious gift. That strong and patient beast of burden, whose body is imprinted with the marks of servitude, can perform, without eating and drinking, a journey of several days. Against the heat of the desert it is provided with a reservoir of fresh water, preserved in a large bag or fifth stomach. The larger breed is capable of transporting a weight of a thousand pounds ; and the dromedary, of a lighter and more active frame, outstrips the fleetest courser in the race. Alive or dead, almost every part of the camel is serviceable to

man : her milk is plentiful and nutritious ; the young and tender flesh has the taste of veal ; a valuable salt is extracted from the dung, which is also used as fuel : and the long hair is manufactured into the garments, the furniture, and the tents of the Arabs.

B. Clothing of some kind or other is an absolute necessity except amongst the most primitive peoples in the hottest parts of the earth's surface ; and it is made of all sorts of materials. Even in the heart of the tropics, where clothing is not needed as a protection from cold, there is found an instinctive desire even amongst the most savage people, to decorate some part of the body. And garments for one or other of these purposes have been manufactured from time immemorial, generally out of the fibres of plants or the skin and wool of animals. The materials vary with the climate. Thus, in countries like Siberia and Lapland, where the winters are intensely severe, both food and clothing are provided mainly by the animal kingdom ; and the great fur markets of the world get an enormous portion of their supply from the far north.

II.—RAPID WRITING.

Write the following letter, in 12 minutes, in a style fit for despatching.

LONDON.

April 21st, 1902.

To JOSEPH HILL, Esq.,

DEAR JOSEPH,

You will oblige me by enquiring at the Bank, the next time your business calls you that way, what stock my brother left, and by what means it is to be transferred to me ; when the next dividend is payable, and whether it will be convenient for you to receive it for me by letter of attorney. You may be sure it will give me great pleasure to find myself now enabled to purchase such an annuity as may enable me to subsist comfortably without being any longer chargeable to my friends.

You are the best judge of these matters, and I shall be glad of your advice. I do not know what is in the Bank, but should hope there may be as much as, with the sale of my brother's effects at Cambridge, and my own chambers, may enable me to compass this very desirable point. I mention this in confidence.

Yours, Dear Joseph,

With my affectionate remembrances to Mrs. Hill and your sister.

WILLIAM COWPER.

Or the following in 10 minutes.

BOMBAY.

December 7th, 1902.

To

GEORGE SMITH, Esq.,

SIR,

We are obliged by your esteemed order of the 4th inst., enclosing a bill of lading for a consignment to your address, at present lying at the Custom House. Will you kindly inform us by telegram of the value of the consignment; as it will be necessary, in order to clear and forward it, that the contents and value be declared. We learn from the bill of lading that the package contains a bicycle. We will therefore secure it with clamp iron, and book it as a parcel by passenger train, to prevent any possibility of damage in transmission.

We beg the favour of further orders, which we assure you shall receive our most careful attention. A large part of our business consists in booking passages home at reduced rates, special reductions being allowed to families.

We remain,

Yours obediently,

JOHN ROBERTSON & Co.

FREEHAND FROM THE FLAT.

Time allowed—2 hours.

Copy neatly, in pencil, the sketch given below to a slightly larger scale, height of drawing to be 9 inches with the other parts proportional.

Note—Rough measurements with hand and pencil only permitted.



GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Time allowed—2 hours.

Note.—Scale and figures to be neatly inked in, construction lines to be shown, but may be left in pencil.

1.—Construct a diagonal scale of 12 feet to an inch to read feet and inches. Draw a line, and mark off on it from the scale a distance of 63 feet 8 inches.

2.—Draw two lines inclined to each other at an angle of $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Join them by the segment of a circle of a radius of 1 inch tangential to both lines.

3.—In a square of 2-inch side construct a hexagon with four of its angles touching the four sides of the square.

4.—Draw a triangle two of whose sides are 2.5 inches and 3 inches respectively, the angle opposite the shorter side being 40° .

5.—The adjacent sides of a trapezium are 2.3 inches and 1.8 inches respectively, and the included angle is 30° , the other sides being 2.75 inches and 3 inches. Construct the figure, and give the lengths of the diagonals.

6.—Inscribe a circle in a rhombus of 2-inch side and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches shorter diagonal.

MODEL DRAWING.

Time allowed—2½ hours.

Make a freehand sketch of the models on the table before you, and show top of table. Sketch not to be less than 5 inches high.

URDU.

1. Write a letter to your mother with proper form of address, in good Urdu, describing the advantages and disadvantages of a Boarding-House life.

2. Translate the following passage into idiomatic Urdu :—

The people of India are now awakening from the ignorance and torpor of centuries. Education in Government Colleges and Schools is opening out a new world to the imagination of the people. Railways and telegraphs are revealing the resources of their own country. Above all, a voyage to Europe, and association with Europeans on equal terms, have perhaps done more than anything else to awaken a few of the natives of India to a sense of their own deficiencies. Indeed, there is so vast a difference between the native of India who has spent a year or two in England and the general mass of his fellow-countrymen, that the former appears to be a changed man ; and travelled Hindus are the men who are yearning for a higher life, in which infant marriages shall cease to be the rule, and householders may have a voice in the government of their country and in the promotion of its moral and material welfare.

3. Transliterate the passage on the accompanying paper in clear Nastaliq :—



خوشنما

بازار

بلی تسلیم ہے

بوالعقل

بجائے سب

بدر آسکے بدو

بہ کر ناموں

بکیا تو نور

بوزن و در

بازار

بازار حیات

بازار کمپنی

بچہ چھوٹا

بہر گز دوسرے

HINDI.

1. Subject for an original letter in Hindi :—

(a) Loyalty or (b) Patience.

Address the letter using the proper form of address, to a neighbouring chief, and let it contain about as much matter as may take up no fewer than 30 lines of an ordinary newspaper.

2. Translate the following extracts into Hindi :—

(a) The sun rose high and sank, and the battle still raged. Through all the wild October day, the clash and din resounded in the air. In the red sunset and in the white moonlight, heaps upon heaps of dead men lay strewn, a dreadful spectacle, all over the ground. King Harold, wounded with an arrow in the eye, was nearly blind. His brothers were already killed. Twenty Norman Knights, whose battered armour had flashed fiery and golden in the sunshine all day long and now looked silvery in the moonlight, dashed forward to seize the Royal banner from the English Knights and soldiers, still faithfully collected round their blinded King. The King received a mortal wound and dropped. The English broke and fled. The Normans rallied and the day was lost.

(b) Sometimes we may benefit our neighbour by advice and sometimes by reproof. He may need encouragement and support, or admonition and warning. Perhaps we may be called on to undergo labour and exertion, or to encounter difficulty and danger, for his sake. Some great evil may be averted, or some great good may be obtained, through our intervention and activity. His reputation may be assailed and we may have to defend it. His confidence may be abused and we have the delicate task of undeceiving him. He may have roused the resentment of others and we must try to soothe and allay it. He may have engaged in undertakings which are beyond his means and strength, and we must endeavour to relieve him. He may be thrown out of employment and we must help him to procure it. He may be aiming at distinction and honour and we must aid him in attaining them. In short, the duties to which a spirit of genuine kindness may prompt are as varied as the circumstances and relations of life.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1903.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Explain simply and clearly the meaning of any one of the following passages, avoiding the use of figurative language :—

(a) O, Caledonia ! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child !
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires ! What mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band,
That knits me to thy rugged strand !
Still, as I view each well-known scene,
Think what is now, and what hath been,
Seems as, to me, of all bereft,
Sole friends thy woods and streams were left ;
And thus I love them better still.
Even in extremity of ill.

(b) The sun from the western horizon
Like a magician extended his golden wand o'er the landscape ;

Twinkling vapours arose ; and sky and water and forest
Seemed all on fire at the touch, and melted and mingled together.

Hanging between two skies, a cloud with edges of silver,
Floated the boat, with its dripping oars, on the motionless water.

Filled was Evangeline's heart with inexpressible sweetness.

Touched by the magic spell, the sacred fountains of feeling

Glowed with the light of love, as the skies and waters around her.

(c) The pale king glanced across the field
Of battle : but no man was moving there ;
Nor any cry of Christian heard thereon,
Nor yet of heathen ; only the wan wave
Brake in among dead faces, to and fro
Swaying the helpless hands, and up and down
Tumbling the hollow helmets of the fallen,
And shiver'd brands that once had fought with Rome,
And rolling far along the gloomy shores
The voice of days of old and days to be.

2. Explain any five of the following passages in connection with the context, adding separate notes where necessary :—

(a) I found Him in the shining of the stars,
I mark'd Him in the flowering of His fields,
But in His ways with men I find Him not.

(b) She felt for a moment
That, like the Indian maid, she, too, was pursuing
a phantom.

(c) And well for thee, saying in my dark hour,
When all the purport of my throne hath fail'd,
That quick or dead thou holdest me for king.

(d) He knew by the streamers that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.

(e) See that you bring back the Prodigal Son from his
fasting and famine,

And, too, the foolish Virgin, who slept when the bridegroom was coming.

(f) He gazed so long
That both his eyes were dazzled as he stood,
This way and that dividing the swift mind,
In act to throw.

(g) Nearer and round about her, the manifold flowers of
the garden
Poured out their souls in odours, that were their prayers
and confessions
Unto the night, as it went its way, like a silent
Carthusian.

(h) A wizard, of such dreaded fame,
That when, in Salamanca's cave,
Him listed his magic wand to wave,
The bells would ring in Notre Dame !

(i) Talk not of wasted affection, affection never was
wasted ;
If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters, returning
Back to their springs, like the rain, shall fill them full of
refreshment ;
That which the fountain sends forth returns again to the
fountain.

(j) His tuneful brethren all were dead ;
And he, neglected and oppress'd,
Wished to be with them, and at rest.

3. N.B.—Only two of the parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) in this
Question are to be answered.

(a) Call it not vain :—they do not err,
Who say, that when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper
And celebrates his obsequies.

In what sense, according to Scott, does 'Mute Nature'
mourn 'her worshipper' ?

(b) With what does the Jesuit priest, mentioned in Evangeline, compare (i) Faith (ii) Passion ?

How far is the comparison just ?

(c) 'The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world !

How can a 'good' custom 'corrupt' the world ?

(d) More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.

Show that the simile in the above passage is appropriate.

4. (a) Write grammatical notes on :—

(i) I see thee what thou art.

(ii) Me lists not at this tide declare
The splendour of the spousal rite.

(iii) To my natural make and my temper Painful the
task is I do, which to you I know must be
grievous.

(b) Analyse the following passage, and parse fully the words in thick type :—

Then from the dawn it seemed **there** came, but faint
As from beyond the limit of the world,
Like the last echo born of a great cry,
Sounds, as if some fair city **were** one voice
Around a king **returning** from his wars.

(c) Express the following passage in Indirect Speech :—

"Welcome, once more, my friends, who so long have
been friendless and homeless,

Welcome, once more, to a home, that is better perchance
than the old one !

Here no hungry winter congeals our blood like the
rivers ;

Here no stony ground provokes the wrath of the farmer.

Smoothly the ploughshare runs through the soil, as a keel through the water.

All the year round the orange-groves are in blossom ;
and grass grows

More in a single night than a whole Canadian Summer."

5. Explain in your own words the general sense of the following passage :—

Heaven overarches earth and sea,

Earth—sadness and sea—bitterness.

Heaven overarches you and me :

A little while and we shall be—

Please God—where there is no more sea

Nor barren wilderness.

Heaven overarches you and me.

And all earth's gardens and her graves

Look up with me, until we see

The day break and the shadows flee.

What though to-night wrecks you and me

If so to-morrow saves ?

6. It is a great art in the education of youth to find out peculiar aptitudes, or where none exist, to create inclinations which may serve as substitutes. Different minds are like different soils ; some are suited only to particular cultivation ; others will mature almost anything ; others, adapted to a round of ordinary products ; and a few are wasted, unless they are reserved for what is most choise.

(a) Distinguish between the expressions :—

(1) to find out peculiar aptitudes

(2) to create inclinations

in the above passage.

(b) How are different minds like different soils ? Explain the metaphor fully.

7. Explain the meaning of the following passage in your own words :—

It is a maxim of prudence that when you advise a man to do something which is for your own interest as well as for his, you should put your own motive for advising him full in view, with all the weight that belongs to it.

If you conceal the interest which you have in the matter, and he should afterwards discover it, he will be resolutely deaf even to that part of the argument which fairly does concern him. If the lame man had endeavoured to persuade his blind friend that it was pure charity which induced him to lend the use of his eyes, you may be certain that he never would have been carried home, though it was the other's interest to carry him.

SECOND PAPER.

In each of the first three questions you are to attempt only one of the two parts, (a), (b). You are required to explain fully the portions of the passages in thick type.

- (a) " Upon this account I have sometimes wished myself a philosopher. How happy, in comparison with myself, does the sagacious investigator of nature seem, whose fancy is ever employed in the invention of hypotheses, and his reason in support of them ! ' While he is accounting for the origin of winds, he has no leisure to attend to their influence upon himself ; and while he considers what the sun is made of, forgets that he has not shone for a month. One project indeed supplants another. The vortices of Descartes gave way to the gravitation of Newton, and this again is threatened by the electrical fluid of a modern. One

generation blows bubbles and the next breaks them. But in the meantime your philosopher is a happy man. He escapes a thousand inquietudes, to which the indolent are subject, and finds his occupation, whether it be the pursuit of a butterfly, or a demonstration, the wholesomest exercise in the world."

(b) "Many arts I have exercised with this view, for which nature never designed me, though among them were some in which I arrived at considerable proficiency, by mere dint of the most heroic perseverance. I even had the hardiness to take in hand the pencil and studied a whole year the art of drawing. Many figures were the fruit of my labours which had at least the merit of being unparalleled by any production either of art or nature. But before the year was ended I had occasion to wonder at the progress that may be made, in despite of natural deficiency, by dint alone of practice ; for I actually produced three landscapes, which a lady thought worthy to be framed and glazed. I then judged it high time to exchange this occupation for another, lest, by any subsequent productions of inferior merit, I should forfeit the honour I had so fortunately acquired.

2. (a) "Sometimes, indeed, one may even be inclined to wish that one had not lived quite so soon, and to long for a glimpse of the books, even the school books, of one hundred years hence. Even a century ago not only were books extremely expensive and cumbrous, but many of the most delightful were still uncreated—such as the works of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Shelley and Byron, not to mention living authors. How much more interesting Science has become, especially, if I

were to mention only one name, through the genius of Darwin ! Renan has characterised this as a most amusing century ; I should rather have described it as most interesting : presenting us, as it does, with an endless vista of absorbing problems ; with infinite opportunities ; with more interest and less danger than surrounded our less fortunate ancestors."

Explain why Lord Avebury prefers the books of the present, and still more those of the future to those of the past. Show how Darwin made Science more interesting, and give some illustrations of the causes suggested as making the Century interesting.

- (b) "It is not only that she has revealed to us infinite space crowded with unnumbered existences ; infinite organisms hitherto invisible but full of delicate and iridescent loveliness ; but also that she has been as a great Archangel of Mercy, devoting herself to the service of man. She has laboured, her votaries have laboured, not to increase the power of despots or add to the magnificence of Courts, but to extend human happiness, to economise human effort, to extinguish human pain. She points not to pyramids built during weary centuries by the sweat of miserable nations, but to the lighthouse and the steamship, to the railroad and the telegraph. She has restored eyes to the blind and hearing to the deaf. She has minimised danger, she has controlled madness, she has trampled on disease. And on all these grounds I think that none of our sons should grow up wholly ignorant of studies which at once train the reason and fire the imagination, which fashion as well as forge, which can feed as well as fill the mind.

Explain and illustrate the achievements here alluded to and point out with what they are contrasted.

3. (a) " This humour fills several parts of Europe with pride and beggary. It is the happiness of a trading nation, like ours, that the younger sons, though incapable of any liberal art or profession, may be placed in such a way of life, as may perhaps enable them to vie with the best of their family.

Accordingly, we find several citizens that were launched into the world with narrow fortunes, rising by an honest industry to greater estates than those of their elder brothers. It is not improbable but Will was formerly tried at divinity, law, or physic; and that finding his genius did not lie that way, his parents gave him up at length to his own inventions. But certainly, however improper he may have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well turned for the occupations of trade and commerce.

What is the humour here referred to and how did it affect the person mentioned?

What remedy does Addison suggest for the difficulty involved?

- (b) "I find however that the knight is a much stronger Tory in the country than in town, which, as he has told me in my ear, is absolutely necessary for the keeping up of his interest. In all our journey from London to his house we did not so much as bait at a Whig inn; or if by chance the coachman stopped at a wrong place, one of Sir Roger's servants would ride up to his master full speed, and whisper to him that the master of the house was against such an one in the last election. This

often betrayed us into hard beds and bad cheer ; for we were not so inquisitive about the inn as the inn-keeper ; and, provided our landlord's principles were sound did not take any notice of the staleness of the provisions. This I found still more inconvenient, because the better the host was, the worse generally were his accommodations ; the fellow knowing very well that those who were his friends would take up with coarse diet and a hard lodging."

What light does this passage throw on the life and way of the time, and how is it characteristic of the author ?

4. Explain briefly, in connexion with the context, in correct and plain English :—

- (a) "My daily toast is Sobriety and Freedom to the French ; for they seem as destitute of the former, as they are eager to secure the latter."
- (b) "Heaven guard my brows from the wreath you mention, whatever wreath beside may hereafter adorn them ! It would be a leaden extinguisher clapped on all the fire of my genius."
- (c) "I doubt, however, whether the boys were deceived by the hat ; and am very sceptical about Dr. Busby's theory of education."
- (d) "We Englishmen have every reason to be proud of those of our fellow-countrymen, who—to take Philosophers and men of Science only—have made our history and moulded our opinions, though some of them rose from the lowest rank and triumphed over obstacles which might well have seemed insurmountable."

- (e) "Upon the knight conjuring me to tell him whether it was not still more like himself than a Saracen, I composed my countenance in the best manner I could, and replied, that "much might be said on both sides."
- (f) "Some Whig I'll warrant you" says Sir Roger "you ought to lock up your kings better ; they will carry off the body too, if you don't take care."

5 Rewrite the following passage so as to form a connected paragraph.

"I tried many employments. I succeeded best in gardening. I did not become a perfect gardener at once. First I grew lettuces and cauliflowers. Next I grew cucumbers. Next I grew melons. I then purchased an orange-tree. After a time I also purchased two or three myrtle trees. These gave me something to do day and night all through a bitterly cold winter. They were in a place, where they were unguarded from the sharpness of the frost. I had to be very skilful and careful to keep them from the frost. I was able, with much effort, to give them heat from a fire. Night after night I have walked through deep snow. I have had a bellows under my arm. I have been on the point of going to bed. My purpose has been to blow up the still glowing coals of the fire as late as possible, to keep the frost from catching the plants before morning."

6. What does Cowper tell us in his Letters about the composition and character of his own poems?

7. "My friend Sir Roger is something of a humorist : his virtues, as well as imperfections, are, as it were, tinged by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his and distinguishes them from those of other men."

Illustrate this Statement from Sir Roger's behaviour on various occasions.

THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :—

(a) ایک دن جب کہ شاہ قاتار اپنے افسروں کے ساتھ سوار جا رہا تھا وہ لوگ ایک درویش سے ملے جو پکار کر یہ کہتا تھا کہ جو شخص مجھ کو سواشرفیان دیوے اوسکو میں عمدہ صلح بڈاؤنگا بادشاہ تہر گیا اور اوس درویش کو اوسقدر مال دینے کا حکم دیا جسکو حاصل کرے اوسنے کہا کہ بابا میری صلح یہ ہے کہ کوئی کام بغیر یہ جانے ہوئے نہ کرنا کہ اُسکا انجام کیا ہوگا - اسبات پر افسر لوگ مسکرائے لیکن بادشاہ نے کہا کہ میں کوئی بات ہنسی کے قابل اس صلح درویش میں نہیں دیکھتا ہوں - بلکہ میرا گمان ہے کہ اگر اسپر اکثر علمبر آمد کیا جاتا تو لوگ بہت سی مصیبتوں سے بچ رہتے - میں اُسکو اپنی رکابی پر کھوڑاؤنگا کہ سدا میری آنکھوں کے آگے پڑا کرے - اس واقعہ کے کچھ دن بعد دربار شاہی کے امراء میں سے ایک آمدادہ ہوا کہ بادشاہ کو قتل کر کے خود تخت نشین ہو جاوے - اُس بیہودہ کام کو انجام دینے کی غرض سے اوسنے ایک زہر کا بوجھایا ہوا نشتر کسی جراح شاہی کو دیا کہ اگر اسی نشتر سے تم بادشاہ کی فصد کھولو گے تو میں تمکو دس ہزار شرفیان دونگا اور جب میں تخت پر بیٹھوںگا تو تمکو اپنا وزیر بڈاؤنگا ایک موقع اسکے برے قصد کے پورا کرینکا بہت جلد ہو پڑا بادشاہ نے اسی جراح کو فصد کھولوانے کے لئے طلب کیا - یہ جان مارو نشتر قریب تھا کہ استعمال کیا جاوے کہ اوسکی آنکھوں نے یکایک رکابی کی گھراو میں اس صلح کو پڑھا کہ کوئی کام بغیر یہ جانے ہوئے نہ کرنا کہ اسکا انجام کیا ہوگا - وہ اوسیوقت ری گیا کیونکہ اوسنے اپنے دل میں یہ سمجھا کہ اگر میں اس نشتر سے بادشاہ کی فصد لینا ہوں تو وہ مرجائینگا اور میں گرفتار ہو جاؤنگا

اور قتل کیا جاوے گا تب یہ کل سونا میرے کس کام آئیگا۔ تب اس نشتر کو اپنے جیب میں رکھ کر دوسرا نشتر نکالا۔ بادشاہ نے دیکھ کر شک کیا اور اوس سے کہا کہ سچ کہو کیا بات ہے ورنہ تمہارا سر تمہارے بدن سے جدا کر دیا جاوے گا۔ جراح گھبرا گیا اور بادشاہ سے سب بیان کر دیا اور کہا کہ اگر رکابی کے الفاظ نہوتے تو میں نے وہی جان مارو نشتر استعمال کیا ہوتا *

(b) خدا علم میں غیر متناہی ہے۔ اوسکے ہاں ایک دن ہزاروں سال کے برابر ہے اور ہزاروں سال ایک دن کے برابر۔ انسان کی سمجھ ایسی تنگ ہے کہ کوئی آدمی بجز تھوڑی سی حالت موجودہ کے بہت زیادہ نہیں جانتا ہے۔ اسلئے ہر نیا گھنٹہ وقت کا ایسی چیز اوسکے سامنے لاتا ہے جس سے اوسکو قبل سے واقفیت نہ تھی کوئی شخص پہلے سے یقیناً نہیں جانتا کہ ایک گھنٹہ بعد کیا ہوگا جب وقت کسی واقعات کو نظر کے سامنے کھڑا کر دیتا ہے تب ہی ہم اونکو جانتے ہیں۔ ہر روز ہملوگوںکو کچھ نئی چیزیں سکھاتا ہے اور ہم لوگوںکے خیال میں ایسی چیزیں پیش کرتا ہے جسکی ہملوگ ذرہ برابر بھی اُمید نہیں رکھتے تھے۔ وقت اک دریا ہے جسکے امواج ہم لوگوںکو ہر لمحہ ایسے منظروں سے رو بہ رو کرتے ہیں جو بالکل کلیہ گزرے ہوئے منظروں سے مختلف ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم لوگ اپنے تئیں نئے منظروں سے قریب ہوتا جانا اور پرانوں سے اپنے خلاف مرضی دور ہوتا جانا پاتے ہیں۔ جو چیز کہ پہلے کچھ مشتبہ سی نظر آتی تھی وہ قریب آجاتی ہے اور بہت جلد دوسروں سے متبدل ہو جاتی ہے۔ مسافروں کے طور پر جنسے ہماری اکثر مثال دی جاتی ہے ہملوگ اپنی پیش روی اُون نئے منظروں سے معلوم کرتے ہیں جو ہم پر کھلتے ہیں اور اُون پرانوں کے گزر جانے سے چنکو چھوڑ کر ہم آگے بڑھے ہیں *

THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :—

(a) एकदिन तातार का कोई बादशाह अपने अफसरों के साथ सवार होकर चला जाता था कि एक दरवेश उनके आगे मिला जो ज़ोर से पुकार कर कह रहा था कि जी। कोई सुभक्तों से अशरफियां देवेगा उसको मैं एक अच्छी बात का उपदेश करूंगा। बादशाह ठहर गया और उस दरवेश को तुरंत अशरफियां देने की आज्ञा की। जब दरवेशने अशरफियां को लिखी तब उसने कहा कि मेरा यही उपदेश है कि कोई काम न करना जबलौ समझ न लेना कि इसका परिणाम क्या होगा। इस बातपर अफसर लोग मुसकराये। बादशाह ने कहा कि मैं दरवेश के इस उपदेश में हसने की कोई बात नहीं देखता बल्कि मेरा तो यह विश्वास है कि इस उपदेशको यदि लोग बद्धा काम में लाया करें तो बहुतसी विपत्तियों से बचें। मैं तो इस उपदेश को अपने रिक़ाबोंपर खुदवाऊंगा और अपने महलके दीवारों पर लिखवाऊंगा कि यह सदा मेरी आंखों के आगे पड़ाकरे। इस बात के कुछदिन पीछे बादशाहके दरबार के एक सदाँरने चाहा कि बादशाह की मार कर आप राजसिंहासन पर बैठे। इस बुरे काम को पूरा करने केलिये उसने बादशाह के एक हकीम को ज़हर सेबुझाया हुआ एक नशर देकर कहा कि इसी नशर से अगर बादशाह की फ़रद खोलोगे तो मैं तुम को दस-हज़ार अशरफियां देऊंगा और जब मैं तरख पर बैठूंगा तब तमको अपना बज़ौर बनाऊंगा। इसबुरे काम को पूरा करने का एक अच्छा अवसर शीघ्रही आपहुँचा। बादशाह ने इसी हकीम को फ़रद खोलवाने केलिये बुलाया। हकीम ने ज्यों ही उस जानमाह नशर लगाने को चला कि उसकी आंखोंने रिक़ाबोंमें इस उपदेश को पढ़ा कि कोई काम नकरना जबलौ न समझलेना कि उसका परिणाम क्या होगा। तबतो वह रुक गया क्यों कि उसने अपने-मनमें यह सोचा कि यदि इस नशर से बादशाह की फ़रद खोलूंगा तो वह मरजायगा और मैं पकड़ जाऊंगा और अपने ज़ानसे जाऊंगा। तब यह सब

सोना मैरे किस काम आवेगा। तब तो हकीम ने उस नश्वर की अपने जीबमें रखलिया और दूसरा नश्वर निकाला; इस बात को देख कर बादशाह के मनमें संदेह हुआ और वह बोला कि सच कहो क्या बात है नही तो तुम्हारा सिर तुम्हारे घड़ेसे अभी अलग कर दिया जायगा। हकीम घबड़ा गया और सब बात कह सुनाया और कहा कि अगर रिकाबोमे य अचर न होते तो मैं प्राणघातक नश्वर ही तो लगाता ।

(b) परमेश्वर अनन्तज्ञान है उनका एकदिन हजारवर्षके समान है और हजारवर्ष एकदिनके। मनुष्यको बुद्धि को सोमा इतनी संकीर्ण है कि कोइभी मनुष्य वर्त्तमान क्षणकी आगे की बात को नहीं जान सकता। सो दूर घड़ी नई नई बातोंसे उसका परिचय होता रहता है जिसको कि वह पहले नहीं जानताया। कोई मनुष्य निश्चयकरके पहले ही से जान नहीं सकता कि एक घण्टे के बाद क्या होगा। जबकाल किसी बान की आख के सामने खड़ाकर देता है तभी हम उसकी जानलते हैं। हर रोज कुछ न कुछ नई बातें हम लोगों की सिखाता है और ऐसी बातों की हमारे सामने खड़ाकरता है जिन की हम कभी सम्येद नहीं करते। काल तो एक नदी है जिसको लहरें प्रतिक्षण हमको नई वस्तुओंसे मिलाती हैं जो कि पुरानों से भिन्न हैं। हम देखते हैं कि हम नई वस्तुओंकी सामने पहुंचते हैं और दूसरों से बेमनसे हट जाते हैं। जो चीज पहले साफ नजर नहीं आती थी वह निकट आपड्यं चती है और फिर तुरंत उसकी जगह दूसरी आजाती है। मुसाफिरों की नाई जिन के साथ बहुधा हमारी उपमा दी जाती है हम अपना आगे बढ़ना तभी समझ सकते हैं जब नई नई वस्तु हमारे सामने आती हैं और हम पुरानों को पीछे छोड़ते चले जाते हैं ॥

THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :—

(a) एक दिवस टट्टरी देशेर बादशाह अश्वारूढ़ रहैरा प्रधान कर्मचारियोंकेर सहित बाइते छिलेन। तीहारा देखिते पाइलेन ये एक जन दरवेश ककिय

উচ্ছেদে বলিতেছে যে কেহ আমাকে শত স্বর্ণ মুদ্রা প্রদান করিবে আমি তাহাকে একটা উৎকৃষ্ট উপদেশ বিতরণ করিব। বাদশাহ ডাড়াইয়া গেলেন, এবং তৎক্ষণেই অর্থ দিতে আদেশ করিলেন। অর্থ পাইয়া দরবেশ কহিল, বাবা আমার এই উপদেশ যে পরিণাম বিচার না করিয়া কোন কার্য করিবেনা। ইহাতে রাজকর্ণচারীরা ঈষৎস্বস্ত করিলেন, কিন্তু বাদশাহ বলিলেন যে এই উপদেশে হস্ত করিবার কোন কারণ দেখি না, বরঞ্চ আমার এই বিশ্বাস যে যদি মনুষ্য এই উপদেশানুসারে নিয়ত সমধিক পরিমাণে কার্য করে তাহা হইলে অনেক বিপত্তি হইতে রক্ষা পায়। আমি এই উপদেশটিকে আমার ভোজন পাত্রে (রেকাবে) খোদিত করিয়া রাখিব, এবং রাজভবনের দেয়ালে লিখাইব, যাহাতে ইহা সতত আমার দৃষ্টিগোচর হয়।

এই ঘটনার কিছুদিন পরে রাজ দরবারের এক জন উচ্চবংশীয় রাজপুরুষ স্বয়ং রাজসিংহাসনে অধিরূঢ় হইবার অভিলାষে বাদশাহকে হত্যা করিবার সঙ্কল্প করিল। এই অসৎকার্য করিবার নিমিত্ত সে এক জন বাদশাহের অস্ত্রচিকিৎসককে রক্তমোক্ষণ করিবার এক বিশুদ্ধ শলাকা দিয়া কহিল যদি তুমি এই শলাকার দ্বারা বাদশাহের রক্ত মোক্ষণ কর তাহা হইলে আমি তোমাকে দশ সহস্র স্বর্ণমুদ্রা প্রদান করিব, এবং যখন রাজসিংহাসনে অধিরূঢ় হইব তখন তোমাকে উজির (রাজমন্ত্রী) করিব। এই অসদভিপ্রায় সম্পাদন করিবার অবসর শীঘ্র উপস্থিত হইল। বাদশাহ এই অস্ত্রচিকিৎসককে রক্তমোক্ষণ করাইবার জন্ত ডাকাইলেন। যেমনই সে ঐ প্রাণঘাতক শলাকা বাদশাহের দেহে প্রবিষ্ট করিতে বাইবে রেকাবের মধ্যে সেই উপদেশ তাহার দৃষ্টিগোচর হইল, যে পরিণাম বিচার না করিয়া কোন কার্য করিবেনা। সে তৎক্ষণেই বিরত হইল। মনে চিন্তা করিতে লাগিল যে যদি এই শলাকা দ্বারা রাজার রক্তমোক্ষণ করি তাহা হইলে রাজা মারা পড়িবেন, আমি ধরা পড়িব ও নিহত হইব। এ সমস্ত স্বর্ণমুদ্রা কোন কার্যে আসিবে। তখন সেই শলাকাটী জামার জেবে রাখিয়া আর একটা শলাকা বাহির করিল। বাদশাহ এই ব্যাপার দেখিয়া সংদিষ্ট হইলেন এবং তাহাকে বলিলেন এই সকল বিষয়ের সত্য কথা কহ, নতুং তোমার শিরশ্ছেদন হইবে। চিকিৎসক আকুলিত হইয়া সকল কথা কহিয়া ফেলিল, এবং বলিল যদি রেকাবের মধ্যে উপদেশের অক্ষর গুলি অঙ্কিত না থাকিত, তাহা হইলে সেই প্রাণঘাতক শলাকাই ব্যবহার করিতাম।

(b) পরমেশ্বর অনন্তজ্ঞান হইলেন। তাঁহার পক্ষে এক দিবস সহস্র বর্ষের সমান, ও সহস্র বৎসর এক দিনের তুল্য। মনুষ্যের মনের সিমা এতাদৃশ সঙ্কীর্ণ যে কোন ব্যক্তি বর্তমান ক্ষণের পরে কি হইবে তাহা জানিতে পারে না। সেই কারণ প্রত্যেক ঘটিকা তাহার সহিত অজ্ঞাত বিষয়ের পরিচয় করাইতে থাকে। কেহই এক ঘটিকার পরে যে কি ঘটাবে তাহা পূর্ব হইতে ঠিক দেখিতে পায় না। যখন কাল ঘটনাগুলিকে আমাদের দৃষ্টি গোচর করিয়া দেয়, তখনই আমরা তাহা জানিতে পারি। প্রত্যেক দিবস আমাদেরিগকে কোন না কোন নূতন বিষয়ের শিক্ষাদিয়া থাকে এবং আমাদেরিগের সেই সকল বস্তু দৃষ্টিগোচর করাইয়া থাকে যাহা আমরা পূর্বে কখনই অপেক্ষা করি নাই। কাল একটী নদীরূপ। তাহার লহরী আমাদেরিগকে সেই সকল দৃশ্যের সহিত সাক্ষাৎ করাইতে থাকে যাহা পূর্বলোকিত দৃশ্য হইতে বিভিন্ন। আমরা নূতন বস্তু দেখিতে পাই আর অল্প গুলিকে অনিচ্ছা সত্ত্বেও পশ্চাৎ ফেলিয়া যাই। যে বস্তু প্রথমে অস্পষ্টভাবে দৃষ্ট হইত তাহা সমীপে আগত হয় এবং অতি শীঘ্র অল্প বস্তু উপস্থিত হয় (তৎস্থানাপন্ন হয়)। পথিক দিগের স্থায় তাহাদিগের আমাদের সহিত প্রায় উপমা হইয়া থাকে, আমরা নিজের অগ্রশর হওয়া তখনই জানিতে পারি যখন নূতন দৃশ্য সকল আমাদেরিগের সন্মুখে উপস্থিত হয় এবং যে সকল দৃশ্যের মধ্যে দিয়া আমরা আসিয়াছি তাহা দৃষ্টির বাহির হইয়া যায়।

Translate into English :—

(a) একে দিবসী তাতরীচা রাজা আপল্যা কামদারান্ধবর্তমান স্মারীস নিম্বালা অসতাং ত্যাস এক দরবেশী “জী কোণী মলা সোম্বাচী শ্ৰমর নাম্বী দইল ল্যাস মী এক চাংলী বুটী (উপদেশ) দইল” অসী মীল্যানী আরভত অসতাং মিতলা. রাজান্ধাং থাংবুন দরবেশাস তিতকা পৈসা একদম দিগ্ধ্যাষিঘটী জুকুম কোলা. পৈসা মিলতাংচ তো ল্লখালা “মহারাজ, মাম্বী বুটী হী কী—কীণতীহী গোষ্ট তিচা পরিণাম কায হীইল যাবা বিচার কোল্যাশিবায কছ নকা.” ল্লখারীবার কামদারান্ধা মন্দ হাস্য কোলৈ. পরंतু রাজা ল্লখালা “দরবেশাচা ল্যা উপদেশান্ধে হাংগ্ধ্যাসারলৈ মলা কাঁহী দিসত নাহী পরंतু মাম্বী সমজুত অশী আছি কী নর ল্যাচৈ করিতাত

त्यापेक्षाही वज्रत वेलां आचरण होईल तर मनुष्याची पुष्कळ संकटे टलतील. तो नेहमी माभ्या समीर असावा याकरिता माभ्या भाड्यावर तो कोरून काढवोन व राजवाड्याचा भितोर लिहून घेईन.” हौगीर घडल्यावर काही कालाने दरबारांतोल एका उमरावाने राजाचा नाश करून आण्य स्वतः गादीवर बसण्याचा निश्चय केला. हे दृष्ट कृत्य सिद्धिस नेण्याकरितां त्याने राजाच्या एका शस्त्रवैद्यास विषयुक्त असे एक नस्तर दिले आणि त्यास सांगितले की “जर तू यां नस्तराने राजाची शीर काढशील तर मी तुला हजार सोन्याचीं नाणीं देईन आणि मी गादीवर बसलों ह्याजे मी तुला माझा वजीर करीन.” त्याचा दृष्ट हेतु साधण्याची संघो लीकरच आली. राजाने ह्या शस्त्रवैद्यास आपली शीर काढण्यास बोलाविले ते प्राणघातक नस्तर लावावयाचे होते इतक्यांत शस्त्रवैद्याची नजर एकाएकी तत्ताच्या तलभागावर जे हे वचन होते त्याजवर गेली—“कोणतोही गोष्ट तिचा परिणाम काय होईल याचा विचार केल्याशिवाय करूं नका.” तो तत्क्षणो थांबला व त्याच्या मनांत असा विचार आला की “जर ह्या नस्तराने मी राजाची शीर काढीन तर तो मरेल आणि मला पकडून ठार मारतील; मग मला त्या सर्व सोन्याचा काय उपयोग होईल.” नंतर ते नस्तर परत खिशांत घालून त्याने दुसरे बाहेर काढले. राजाने हे पाहून त्याच्या मनांत संशय आला आणि ती तशास ह्याला “ह्या सर्वांत खरे काय आहे ते सांग नाहीतर शीर उडेल.” शस्त्रवैद्य भीडलून गेला व जर तत्तावर ते शब्द नसते तर आपण त्या प्राणघातक नसतराचा उपयोग केला असता असं त्याने ह्यानून राजास सर्व हकीकत निवेदन केली.

(b) ईश्वराचे ज्ञान अनंत आहे. त्यास एक दिवस हजार वर्षांमारखा आहे व हजार वर्षे एका दिवसासारखी आहेत. मनुष्यचया मनाचे अवसान इतके संकोचित आहे की कोणत्याही मनुष्यशा त्याच्या अस्मिताच्या चालु घडोवय पलोकडे फारसे कळू शकत नाही. ह्यानून

कालाचा प्रत्येक नवीन तास तजाला पूर्वी ठाऊक नाही अशा कांही गोष्टीची माहिती करून देतो. कोणालाही आतांपासून फक्त एका त साने देखील काय घडून येईल ते खचित अगोदर समजणार नाही कालाने गोष्टी घडून अवलोकनांत आल्या क्षणजे त्या आपणास समजतात. प्रत्येक दिवस आघास कांही तरी शिकवित आहे आणि जे आमच्या ध्यानां मनांही विलकूल नसतें असें आमच्या नजरेस पुढें आणित आहे. काल हा एक महासागर आहे ज्याच्या लाटा प्रत्येक क्षणास जे देखावे आपण मागे टाकले त्याहूनही भिन्न देखाव्यांचा संयोग घडवून आणितात; आम्ही आपण कितीएक गोष्टींजवळ जात आहो व कितीएकांपासून नाखुषीनें मागे हटत आहो असे पाहतो—जे पदार्थ पूर्वी अस्पष्ट दिसत होता तो जवळ येतो आणि तितक्याच तरेने त्याच्या मागून दुसरे येतात; आपणास ज्याचा बरोबर आपली बळत बलां तुलना केली जाते, अशा प्रवाशाप्रमाणे आपली गति जे नवीन देखावे आपल्या समोर येतात त्यांचून व जे देखावे आपण सोडून जातो ते नाहींसे झाल्याने समजते.

Translate into English :—

(a) એક દિવસ ન્યારે તાતારદેશનેા રાજ પોતાના અમલદારો સાથે ઘોડેસ્વાર થઈને જતો હતો, ત્યારે “જે મને સોનાના એકસો સિક્કા આપશે તેને હું એક સારી શિખામણ આપીશ ” એ પ્રમાણે ઉચ્ચે સ્વરે યૂમ પાડતો કેઈ એક ક્ષીર તેને મળ્યો. રાજ અટક્યો ; અને એકદમ તે ક્ષીરને તે પૈસા આપવાને હુકમ કર્યો. પૈસા લઈને તે ખાલ્યો, “ આવિંદ, મારી શિખામણ એ છે કે—પરિણામ શું આવશે તેનો વિચાર કર્યા વગર કંઈ પણ કરવું નહિ.” આ ઉપરથી અમલદારોને હસવું આવ્યું પરંતુ રાજએ કહ્યું, “ એ ક્ષીરની શિખામણમાં કંઈ હસવા જેવું હોય તેમ મને લાગતું નથી

પણ મને તે જાણીને ઉલ્કા થાય છે કે જો તે વારંવાર અમલમાં મૂકાય તો માણસો ધાણાં સંકટે દૂર કરી શકે. હું તેને મારાં વાસણો પર કેતરાવીશ અને તેને મારા મહેલની લીંતોપર લખાવીશ ; જ્યોતી તે હમેશાં મારી સન્મુખ રહે.” આ બતાવ બન્યા પછી રાજ્યદરબારના ઉમરાવોમાંથી એકે રાજાનો વિનાશ કરી પોતે રાજગાદી પર બેસવા નિશ્ચય કર્યો. આ દુષ્ટ કર્મમાં પૂર્ણ ફતેહ મેળવવા તેણે રાજાના શસ્ત્રવૈધોમાંના એકને ઝેર ચડાવેલું નસ્તર આપ્યું અને કહ્યું કે “જો તમે રાજાનું લોહી આ નસ્તરથી વહેવું કરશો તો હું તમને દસહજાર સોનાના સિક્કા આપીશ અને જ્યારે રાજ્યાસન પર આવીશ ત્યારે તમને મારા વજીર બનાવીશ.” તેણે ધારેલું ધાતકી કામ અમલમાં મૂકવાનો લાગ જીવત મળ્યો. રાજાએ તેજ શસ્ત્રવૈધને પોતાની નસ ખોલવા ખોલાવ્યો. જેવો તે પ્રાણહાર નસ્તર લગાડવા જતો હતો તેવામાં તે શસ્ત્રવૈધની નજર લોહી ઝીલવાના વાસણને તળીએ લખેલા નીતિવચન પર પડી—“પરિણામ શું આવશે તેનો વિચાર કર્યા વગર કંઈ પણ કરવું નહિ.” તે એકાએક અટક્યો અને મનમાં વિચાર કરવા લાગ્યો કે “જો હું આ નસ્તરથી રાજાની નસ ખોલીશ તો તે મરણ પમાશે અને મને પકડીને મારી નાંખવામાં આવશે ; ત્યારે આ સઘળા સોનાને હું શું કરીશ ?” ત્યારે તેણે તે નસ્તર પાછું પોતાના ગળવામાં મૂક્યું અને ખીનું કાઢ્યું. આ જોઈને રાજાને પોતાના મનમાં વહેમ આવ્યો અને તેણે કહ્યું, “આ સર્વ વાત ખરેખરી રીતે મને કહો નહિતોર તમારું ડોકું તમારા ધડપરથી છુટું પાડી દેવામાં આવશે.” તે શસ્ત્રવૈધ ગભરાયો અને સઘળી વાત રાજાને વિસ્તારીને કહેતાં ખોલ્યો કે ‘જો તે વાસણ પરના શબ્દો મારી નજરે પડ્યા નહોત તો હું આ પ્રાણહારક નસ્તર વાપરત.”

(b) ઈશ્વરનું જ્ઞાન અપાર છે. તેની ગણતરીમાં એક દિવસ હજાર વર્ષ બરોબર છે અને હજાર વર્ષ એક દિવસ બરોબર છે. માણસના મનનો વિસ્તાર એટલો તો સાંકડો છે કે કંઈપણ માણસ પોતાની હૈયાતીના વર્તમાન સમય ઉપરાંત કંઈપણ વધારે જોઈ શકતો નથી ; અને તેટલાજ માટે વખતની પ્રત્યેક નવી ધડી જે ચીજથી તે આગળ અજ્ઞાન હતો તેવી ચીજનો તેને માહિતગાર બનાવે છે; માત્ર એક કલાક પછી પણ શું થવાનું છે તેનાં વિશે કંઈપણ કોઈ ખાતરીથી કહી શકતો નથી. જ્યારે કાળ જતાં બતાવે નજરે પડે છે ત્યારે આપણે તેમના વિશે જાણીએ છીએ દરેક દિવસ કંઈ કંઈ શિખવે છે અને જેના વિશે આપણે જરા પણ ધારણા બાંધી નથી તેમનું આપણને ભાન કરાવે છે. કાળ એક મહાસાગર જેવો છે જેના મેજ આપણે જે બનાવો પસાર કર્યા છે તેમનાથી જુદાજ દેખાવો સાથે આપણને સમાગમમાં લાવે છે. આપણને એમ લાગે છે કે કેટલીક અસ્પષ્ટ ચીજો તરફ આપણે જઈએ છીએ અને કેટલીક તરફથી અણગમતી રીતે પાછા ફરીએ છીએ. જે વસ્તુ પ્રથમ ઝાંખી માલમ પડતી હતી તે સ્પષ્ટ રીતે નજીકમાં નજરે પડે છે અને તેની પાછળ તુરતજ બીજી વસ્તુઓ પણ આવી ચડે છે. મુસાફરોની સાથે વારંવાર આપણી ઉપમા આપવામાં આવે છે; તેમની માફક જે નવા દેખાવો આપણી નજરે પડે છે અને જે દેખાવો આપણી પાસેથી પસાર થઈ ગયા છે તેમનાથી આપણા જ્ઞાનના વધારા ઘટારા વિશે આપણે શિખીએ છીએ.

Translation from Parbatija

Translate into English.

(a) दारि भन्ने मुलुकको कोहि राजाले एकदिन आफ्नो
 नुफसि सरह रुलाई साथमा लियेर घोडा चढेर जानै लागे
 कावेला मा बाटोमा "मलाई एक राय सुनको आसफो
 जो देला उलाइ यो सज्जदा नसल सल्लाह दिनेछु" भनि
 ठुलो स्वरले कराइ रहने सज्जदा साँझलाई भेटे। राजा
 पर्खेन भयो और "साँझले भनेको दाम उहाँलाई
 तुरन्त देउ" भनि हुकुम गर्नु भयो। दाम पथेर साँ-
 झले भन्यो, "महाराज, मेरो सल्लाह सहि हो कि अ-
 खिर्मा कसो होला विचार नगरि केहि काम नगर्नु"
 इयो शुनदै आफि सरह रुले मुसि मुसि हंसनु भये
 तर "साँझको सल्लाहमा हंसले कुरा नकोहि देखिदिन,
 तर मैरो चित्त बुझ्यो कि मान्दो हल्ले धेरै
 चोटि सो सल्लाह बमोतिम् काम गरे भने उन्निह-
 ले धेरै विपत्तिवार रक्षा पाउछ्ये, मेरो सबै भण्डा
 वर्तनमा र मेरो दवाको भिज्जाना पनि म यस स-
 ल्लाह को अक्षर खोलाइ रख्ने काम गर्छु; तब इयो

सधै मेरो सामुन्नेमा रहनेछ।" भनि राजाले मन्नु भयो। यसैवेहोराको भालिकदिन पाँच द्वार को एउटा ठूलो भारादले राजालाई मार्ने और आफु- लाई राजाको ठाउँमा गादीमा बसाउने मनसुवा गयो। यसै दुष्ट मनसुवा हासिल गर्नुनिमति उले राजाको एउटा चिर फाडको कामगर्नेवैद- लाई एउटा विष् लगायेको नस्तर दियो और मन्यो, "तिमि राजाको आङ्नाट यसै नस्तरले रगत भिकि दिन्द्यौ भने म तिमिलाई दशहज- र सुनको आसफी दिउंला, और गादीमा चढने वखत्मा म तिमिलाई मेरो ठूलो कजीर तुल्या- उनेछु।" यसै खरप मतलब हासिल गर्नलाई चाँडै एउटा मोका आयो राजाले आफुनु आ- ङ्नाट रगत भिकनलाई चिरफाडको काम- गर्नेवैदलाई डाके। ज्यान्मार्ने नस्तर भन्दैले राजाको आङ्नाट रोपेकोथियो तेस्ती वख- तमा वैदको आँखाले सन्नो गले पयो, "आ- खिर्मा कसो होला विचार नगरिकहि काम, नगर्नु।" त्यो पढ्दै वैदले तुरन्त नस्तर उठाइ

लियो और आफन मनमा सोच्यो कि, "येसन-
स्तर्ले म राजाको रगतमिकुं भने राजा मनेछ
नऔर म कैद हुने र मारिने छु; तब त्यो सबै सु-
नले मेरो के काम होला?" तांहापछि वैदलस-
धिको नस्तर खलतिभिन्न राखि आफ्नो नस्तर
लियो, उयो देखदा राजाको मनमा सन्देह भयो
और राजाले वैदलाइ भन्नुभयो "येसमा साँचो
कुरो के छ सबै मलाइ भन, नत्र तिम्रो टाउको आ-
उवाट छुट्याउनेछु," हडवडाइकन वैदले राजा-
लाइ सबै कुरा भनदियो; अरुपनि भन्यो कि
"भांडामा खेदेको कुरा रहित भने म ज्यान माने
नस्तर्ले काम गर्ने थियेँ।"

(b) परमेश्वरको ज्ञान असीम हो, उहाँको सामु-
नेमा एकदिन हजार दिन जस्तो हुन्छ, और ह-
जार दिन एकदिन जस्तो हुन्छ, मान्छेको म-
नको तागत यत्रो सानु रहेछ कि कोहि मानिस
आफन ज्युको अहिलेको वखत भन्दा चैरै पाँच
हुने कुरा जान्न सकिदैन, एसो हुनाले हरेक
घन्टाले मान्छेलाइ अर्ध नजानेको केहि नया

कुराको ज्ञान हिन्दु, एक धन्दा मात्र पाछि कैके
 होला कोहि भन्न सकिंदैन। वखतले हुने कुरा हरू
 लाइ दोखिने गरि तुल्यायाको बेला मा हामि हरू
 थाह पाउछम, सबै दिन केहि ना केहि नया कुरा
 शिखाउने हुन्छ, पौर जौन कुरा होला भन्ने हामि
 हरू लाइ केहि आशा थियेन एस्तो कुरा मा हामि
 हरू लाइ ध्यान दिने तुल्याउंछ वस्तु एउटा नदी जस्तो
 रहेछ, वखतरूपी नदीको लहरा हरू हरदम हामि हरू
 लाइ नया नया वस्तु दोखने जागामा ल्याउछन। हर-
 दम नया जगा अधि तागेको जगा भन्दा बेग्लै हुन्छ।
 हामिलाइ थाह हुन्छ कि हामि हरू केहि नया वस्तु
 को नजिकमा जान्छम पौर इच्छा नभया पनि सक्
 सक् वस्तु लाइ पछडीतिर छोडेर जान्छम। अधि
 मध्यारो देखिने वस्तु तुरन्त नजिकमा आउंछ, फेरि
 तेस्तै रीतले तुरन्त सो वस्तुको सहामाताको वस्तु देखि-
 न्छ। हामि हरू मुसाफिर हरू जस्ता छम, भनि भन्-
 छन; पछडीतिर छोडेको ठाउँ नदेखिने हुनाले नया
 नया ठाउँ देखिने हुनाले मुसाफिर हरू भै हामि हरू
 इ पनि एक ठाउँ छोडेर आर्को ठाउँतिर जानलागेकछम भ-
 नि थाह हुन्छ।

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(For candidates whose mother tongue is English.)

'The right mean between extravagance and stinginess in Household Expenditure.'

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST COURSE.

1. (a) Multiply 9t5 by e87 in the duodecimal scale, and verify your result by reducing multiplier, multiplicand and product to the decimal scale.

(b) Find the quotient of .5203947 by 21.032754 correct to six decimal places, using a contracted method of division.

2. For what sum should goods worth £567 be insured at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. so that the owner may recover in case of loss the value both of goods and premium?

3. (a) A pyramid on a square base has every edge 10 inches long; find correct to the first decimal place, the edge of a cube of equal volume.

(b) Find the cubical contents of an embankment 100 yds. long, the height at the ends being 6 ft. and 8 ft. respectively, the side slopes 1 : 3 and the breadth at the top 20 ft. throughout, the ends being vertical.

4. (a) Solve the equation.

$$x^2 - 3x + 2\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1} = 2.$$

(b) Prove that the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ cannot have more than two roots, and investigate the condition that must hold in order that these roots may be real and equal.

5. Find the square root of

$$3 + 4\sqrt{-1}.$$

6. The geometric mean between two quantities is also the geometric mean between the Arithmetic and Harmonic means of the same two quantities.

7. In how many ways can a party of five ladies and five gentlemen be chosen from twelve ladies and nine gentlemen, so as always to include two particular ladies and at the same time to exclude one particular gentleman?

8. Prove by the Binomial Theorem that the total number of ways of taking n things 1, 2, 3 . . . n at a time is $2^n - 1$.

9. If four straight lines are proportional, prove that the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means; and hence prove that if two chords of a circle intersect the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

10. (a) Of the three plane angles which form a trihedral angle, prove that any two are together greater than the third.

(b) What is the greatest number of sides a regular polygon can have in order that three such polygons may meet and form a solid angle?

SECOND COURSE.

1. Define the *secant* of an angle and trace the changes in sign and magnitude of the secant of an angle, as the angle increases from 0° to 360° .

Find Sec. (-3810°).

2. Prove the formula

$$\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}.$$

(a) Express $\tan 3A$ in terms of $\tan A$.

(b) Given $\tan 2A$, find $\tan A$ and explain the double result.

3. In any plane triangle ABC , prove that

$$(a) \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$$

$$(b) R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta}.$$

where s is semi-perimeter, R , radius of the circumscribed circle and Δ , area of the triangle.

4. Find the greatest angle of the triangle whose sides are 2, 3 and 4.

Given $\log 2 = .3010300,$

$\log 3 = .4771213.$

$L \tan 52^\circ 15' = 10.1111004.$

$L \tan 52^\circ 14' = 10.1108395.$

5. State and prove De Moivre's Theorem.
6. Prove that the sub-normal of a point on a parabola is half the latus rectum.
7. If CP and CD be a pair of conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse, prove that the area of the triangle CPD is constant.
8. Prove that the portion of any tangent to a hyperbola, intercepted between its asymptotes, is bisected at the point of contact.
9. Obtain the equation of a straight line in the form $y = mx + c$.
- Draw the straight lines $3x + y + 4 = 0$ and $x + 2y - 1 = 0$ and find the angle between them and the co-ordinates of their point of intersection.
10. Find the equation of the tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ at the point (x^1, y^1) on it.

LOGIC.

1. (a) What is a law of thought?
(b) Does Logic make the laws of thought? Or do they exist independently?
(c) Is Logic concerned with all the laws of thought?
2. (a) Are there any terms which have a denotation but no connotation? Give reasons for your answer.

- (b) Arrange as many of the following terms as you can under four heads, showing which of them are (a) general, (b) abstract, (c) privative, and (d) non-connotative :—

Empty, whiteness, milk whiteness, lame, unpleasantness colour, body, cessation, these men, army, British subject, Hamilton, crooked, silence.

3. Point out the quantity and quality of the following propositions, reducing them to their logical form :—
- (a) Gentle words are always gain.
 - (b) I alone have found the truth.
 - (c) All is not repetition that at first seems so.
 - (d) Few men are free from vanity.
4. State and explain any two of the principal theories of predication known to you.
5. Convert and contrapose the following :—
- (a) Men of fair promises are often not to be trusted.
 - (b) A wise man maketh more opportunities than he finds.
 - (c) Only the virtuous are happy.
 - (d) If the rays of light fall upon the eye, they will produce the sensation of vision.
6. (a) Define syllogism, figure, mood, illicit process, ostensive reduction.
- (b) Supply the premises required to complete the following arguments :—
- (a) Blessed are the meek ; for they shall inherit the earth.
 - (b) He must be in York, for he is not in London.
 - (c) Whales are not true fishes, for they respire air ; moreover, they suckle their young.

7. Prove the special rules of the Second Figure.
8. Examine the following arguments and point out the fallacies, if any :—
 - (a) The people of the country are suffering from famine, and as you are one of the people of the country, you must be suffering from famine.
 - (b) Suicide is not always to be condemned ; for it is but voluntary death, and voluntary death has been gladly embraced by many heroes.
 - (c) This measure would be destructive of the national prosperity, and I cannot adduce a more cogent argument than that, five years ago, you were yourself of the same opinion.
 - (d) The story of the formation of the human race by Prometheus must be true ; for the clay from which he formed it was shown in Greece within historical times.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

1. ما لعيني لا تنام كما نما * كملت ما قىها بكحل الـ
 جزءا على المهدي اصبح لنا ويا * يا خيرو من وطى الحصا تبعد
 جانبي يقيك التود لهفي ليتني * غيبت قبلك في بقيق الغر قد
 اقيم بعدك فى المدينته بينهم * يا لهف نفسي ليتني لم اولد
 با بي وامى من شهدت وفاته * في يوم الاثنين النبى المهدي

(a) Translate the above passage and write the event to which it refers.

(b) Analyse the last couplet.

2. فعا زال في الاسلام من آل هاشم * دعائم عزلا يزول و مفخر
 هم جبل الاسلام والناس حوله * رضام الي طو ديروق ويقهر
 بهم تكشف اللواء في كل مازق * عماس اذا ماضق بالقوم مصدر
 بها ليل منهم جعفر وابن عمه * علي ومنهم احمد المتخير
 وحمزة والعباس منهم ومنهم * عقيل وماء العود من حيث يعصر

Translate the above passage and explain

و ماء العود من حيث يعصر

3. الله اكرمنا بنصر نبينا * وبنا اقام دعائم الاسلام
 وبنا اعز نبينا و كتابه * واعزنا بالضرب والا قدام
 في كل معترك تطير سيدونا * فيه الجمالجم عن فراخ الهام
 بنقا بنا جبريل في ايما تننا * بفرائض الاسلام والا حكام
 يتلو علينا النور فيها محكما * قسما لعمرك ليس كا لا قسام

(a) Translate the above passage.

(b) Write a short account of the author justifying the eulogy which he has passed on his people in the above passage.

4. علي آثار نا بيض حسان * نحا اذران نقسم او قهونا
 اخذن علي بعولتهن عهدا * اذا لا قوا كذائب معلينا
 لكي يسلمن افراسا ويبضا * واسوي في الجبال مقرئينا
 اذا مارحن يمشين الهوينا * كما اضطربت متون الشاربينا
 يقتن جيانا ويقلن لستم * بعو لننا اذا لم تمنعونا

Translate the above passage.

5. ارحل من مصر وطيب نعيمها * قاي مكان بعد هالي شائق
واترك او طانا نوا هالنا شق * هو لطيب لا ما ضمنه المقارق
فكيف وقد اضعه من الحسن جنة * زر ايها مبدوثة والنمارق

(a) Translate the above passage.

(b) Rewrite the above passage in prose order with diacritical marks (اعراب).

6. Translate the following into Arabic giving diacritical marks :—

The importance of books has been appreciated in many quarters where we might least expect. Books again are now so cheap as to be within the reach of almost every one. This was not always so. It is quite a recent blessing.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English and point out the verses (آيات) taken from the Koran :—

قال عبد الله بن المبارك رحمه الله تعالى خرجت حاجا الى
بيت الله الحرام وزيارة قبر نبيه عليه الصلوة والسلام - فبينما انا في
بعض الطريق اذانا بسواد على الطريق فتميزت ذلك فاذا هي عجوز
عليها درع من صوف وخمار من صوف - فقلت السلام عليك
ورحمته الله وبركاته - فقالت سلام قولنا من رب رحيم - قالا فقالت
لها يرحمك الله ما تصنعين في هذا المكان - قالت ومن يضل الله
فلا هادي له - فعلمت انها ضالة عن الطريق - فقلت لها اين تريدين
قالت مسجد الذي اسرى بعبدته ليلا من المسجد الحرام الى
المسجد الاقصى - فعلمت انها قد قضت حجاجها وهي تريد بيت
المقدس - فقلت لها انت منذكم في هذا الموضع - قالت ثلث ليال
سويا - فقلت ما ارى معك طعاما تاكلين - قالت هو يطعمني
ويسقيني - فقلت فباي شيئا تتوضئين - قالت فلم تجد واءاء

فتدبهم واصعيد اطيبا - فقلت لها ان معي طعا ما فهل لك في الاكل
قالت ثم اتمو الصيام الى ليل - فقلت ليس هذا شهر رمضان - قالت
و من تطوع خير فان الله شاكر عليم - فقلت قد ابينح لنا الا فطار
في السفر - قالت وان تصوموا خير لكم ان كنتم تعلمون *

2. (a) Parse the following couplets :—

طلع الربيع بعزة زهراء * تجلو العيدون بها من الاقذاء
وبدت وجوه الارض بعد قطونها * مفترقة ببدايح الا لاء

(b) Give the singular of these words :—

دهور , انداء , اقوات , حدائق , شمائل , آلاء , طواويس , انواء ,
رياض and حدود , مصابيح , قيعان *

3. Translate into English :—

ما جعل الله من بحيرة ولا سائبة ولا وصيلة ولا حام ولكن الذين
كفروا ابتغوا على الله الكذب و اكثرهم لا يعقلون *

And explain in Arabic بحيرة , سائبة , وصيلة , and حام

4. Write down the government of غير المنصرف in various cases and give examples.

5. Give the different governments of words in the Vocative case (منادي), citing examples.

6. Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks :—

We must not tell lies, not even in sport. A boy who was sent to watch his father's sheep, near the side of a wood, used to cry out, "The tiger! the tiger!" and when people came running with guns and swords, he laughed at them and said there was no tiger. One day, however, a tiger really did come, and when the boy cried, "The tiger! the tiger," the people said, "we will not go, he is mocking us as usual," and the tiger killed all the sheep. Now, you see, my children, what a bad thing it is to tell a lie; therefore, I hope, you will speak the truth at all times, or else no one will like you or believe you.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

A.

ای علم علم بر افراخته * چون علم از علم سر افراخته
خویشدن از علم علم ساختی * چون عمل آمد علم انداختی
لاف درسی ست علم سازیت * حجت سستی علم اندازیت
(a) Point out the figures of speech in the above extract.

B.

اجتماع مه و خور گزیدود در عالم
بر نگیزند خلایق ز شب و روز حساب
لله ای ماه عذرا فرسی جهشیدی
زود تو بر طرف حضرت خورشیدی تاب
تایمین نظر این هر دو همایون کوکب
بر هد عالی از ورطه طوفان عذاب
(a) Write out the plurals of عذرا and کوکب

2. Explain in Persian.

تو عشقش بنده صبر چنان غارت کرد
که جهانرا زجرم راز معما بر خاست
سعدیا نامه سیاه کردن سودا تال
که قلم را بسوز دست تو سودا بر خاست

در مکتب دل بچشم بینش * خواندم خط لوح آفرینش
دیدم ز سفیدی و سیاهی * مچو و عک کونی و الهی

3. Translate into English.

Explain the allusions,

- (a) آنکه جز پرده مدحت نوازد شب و روز
بلبل خاطر آورا بنوائی بنواز
نظر انداز برین گفته که ضایع نشود
گفته اند ایذکه نکوئی کن و درآپ انداز
- (b) طفل سوسن که بشیر است و زبان نکشاده
هم نفس با پسر دختر عمران باشد
میکند باد صبا طفل چمن را در خواب
ورنه مهد سحرش بهره چندان باشد
- (c) بسا امیر که آنجا امیر خواهد شد
بسا امیر که فرمانگزار خواهد بود
- (d) مادر ایام را آمد بفرعون بخت
قرۃ العینی ز رود نیل گردون در کنار

4. Translate the following into Persian.

The real source of his (Mahmud's) glory lay in his combining the qualities of a warrior and a conqueror ; with a zeal for the encouragement of literature and the arts, which was rare in his time, and has not yet been surpassed. His liberality in those respects is enhanced by his habitual economy. He founded a University in Ghazni, with a vast collection of curious books in various languages, and a museum of natural curiosities. He appropriated a large sum of money for the maintenance of this establishment, besides a permanent fund for allowances to professors and to students. He also set aside a sum nearly equal to £10,000 a year, for pensions to learned men, and showed so much munificence to individuals of eminence, that his capital exhibited a greater assemblage of literary genius than any other monarch in Asia has ever been able to produce.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

A.

زر دشت گفت که خداوند قدیم ست و چون زمان و مکان آورا
بدایتی و نهایتی نیست و گفت که دو چیز اصل همه چیزها ست
ذیک و بد و هریک را قوه خلاقیت و افعال هریک بضد دیگر است
و از افعال این دو ترکیب خیر و شر در جمیع موجودات ساریست
فرشتگان هر مزد بمحافظت عناصر و فصول و بنی نوع انسان پردازند
و کلا اهریمن بخرابی کوشند - و منبع خیر هر مزد بزرگ ابدی
و سرمدست و لا جرم یی در آخر الامر غلبه خیر را باشد *

B.

در ذخیره الخوانین آورده که شیخ شبها بخانه درویشان رفته
اشرفیها می گذرانید و التماس میکرد که برای سلامت ایمان
ابو الفضل دعا کنید و این فقط بار گیر کلامش بود که آه چه باید کرد
و دست بر زانو میزد و آهی سرد میکشید - ناسزا بر زبان نداشت
بدگویی و غیر حاضری و با زیافت فروغی هرگز در سرکار او نبود
روز تحویل حمل جمیع کار خانها از نظر او میگذشت - موجودات آن
نوشته نزد خود نگاه میداشت و دقائق را می سوخت *

2. Explain the following in your own words in Persian :—

A.

پس بتقریب نهضت چند کسی از دوستان و یاران اراده بصوب
دارالافاضل شیراز فراهم شوق دیدن آن بلده گریبان گیر شده بعد
از التماس اجازت از والدین روانه آنصوب شدم و بآن بلده رسیدم
صحبت افاضل و اعیان و مستعدان آنجا دریافتم - و بآن سر زمین
مرا آنس و الفت پدید آمد و تا بوده ام وقت من خوش بود
دارالملک شیراز از بلاد معتبره فارس و تا بوده چه در اسلام و چه

پیش از اسلام مسکن افضل و موبدان بوده - معابد و مدارس و بقاع
الخیر در آن بسیار و کوه‌ها بکیفیت دلنشین دارد *

B.

از آنجا که فیض پذیري و فیروزي کار کرد مردم زاد بخورش
باز گردد و باندازه نیکوئي آن تنومندي دل فراهم آید - ورنه تن نوبه
و جان نزار گردد - و سگالشها ازو بگذیدگی گراید - و کردارها بشائستگی
سعادت پژوهان هشیار خرام نخست در سوانجام لقمه ژرف نگهی بکاربرند
و بهر خورش دست نیالایند - و ساده لوحان خدا قوس را کار دشوار
باشد و روزي ذنگ - آن فروغ بینش نیست که بمغز کار رسیده
بآسانی زیند و از بیم ناراضامندی ایزدي از رنج گرسنگي بجانگهي
در شوند *

3. Who was ضحاکى ? Why was he so called ? Give the literal
sense of the following compounds :—

تہمورس — جمشید — منو چہر *

4. Translate into Persian :—

When Akbar was growing old and was sick unto death, there
were great discussions as to whether his son Salim (afterwards
the Emperor Jahangir) or his grandson Khusrau should
succeed him. But the Sultan himself at length solemnly nomi-
nated Salim as his successor, in the presence of the Umara or
grandees ; and shortly afterwards died, having done his best to
inculcate unity and loyalty by his dying words.

Akbar was strongly built and handsome in person, sober
and abstemious in his habits. He was fond of hunting and
athletic sports, and often walked thirty or forty miles in a day.
He was very studious, most methodical in the despatch of
business, understood Sanskrit, encouraged every kind of liter-
ature, and superintended many important literary undertakings.
He was very affectionate both to his family and to his friends ;
humane, and compassionate.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Reproduce in your own Sanskrit.

अथाभ्यर्च्य विधातारं प्रयतौ पुत्रकाम्यया ।
 तौ दम्पती वसिष्ठस्य गुरोर्जन्मतुराश्रमम् ॥
 स्निग्धगन्धौरनिर्घोषमेकं सान्दनमास्थितौ ।
 प्राद्वेष्यं पयोवाहं त्रिदुदैरावताविव ॥
 सेव्यमानौ सुखस्पर्शैः शालनिर्यासगन्धिभिः ।
 पुष्परैर्गुल्फिरैवंतैराधूतवनराजिभिः ॥
 परस्परालसिदादृश्रमदूरीकृतवर्त्मसु ।
 मृगहन्त्रेषु पश्यन्तौ सान्दनावहदृष्टिषु ॥
 पवनसगानुकूलत्वाप्रायेनासिद्धिप्रसिनः ।
 रजोभिल्लुरगोत्कीर्णैरस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ ॥
 द्रैयङ्गवीजमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् ।
 भामघैर्यानि पृच्छन्तौ वन्यानां मार्गशखिनाम् ॥

2. (a) How do you form the word पुत्रकाम्यया ।

(b) Give the Etymology of दम्पती, ऐरावत, द्रैयङ्गवीन.

(c) Give the form of the root of अभ्यर्च्य in the 3rd person singular लिट् (second preterite).

(d) Expound the Samasas of आधूतवनराजिभिः, सान्दनावहदृष्टिषु, अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ ॥

3. Translate into English any two of the following extracts ; but attempt all the grammatical questions appended :

(a) आस्तादवङ्गिः कवलैरुदणानां

कण्ठयनैर्दशनिवारणैश्च ।

अव्याहृतैः स्त्रैरगतैः स तस्यः

समात् समाराधन तत्परोऽभूत् ॥

(b) अग्रेद्युःरात्मानुचरस्य भावं
जिज्ञासमाना मुनिहोमधेनुः ।
गङ्गाप्रपातान्तनिरुदशयं
गौरीगुरीर्गङ्गरसाविदेश ॥

(c) तमाहितौत्सु क्लमदर्शनेन
प्रजाः प्रजार्थव्रतकर्षिताङ्गम् ।
नेचैः पपुस्त्वस्मिन्नापुवङ्गि-
नवीदयं नायमिवापधीनाम् ॥
पुरन्दरश्रीः पुरसुत्यताकं
प्रविश्य पौरैरभिनन्द्यमानः ।
भुजि भुजङ्गेन्द्रसमानसारे
भूयः स भूमेर्धूरमाससञ्ज ॥

4. (a) Give the derivation of सम्राट्.

(b) Conjugate the root of जिज्ञासमाना in the desiderative लट् (present tense) and लिट् (second preterite).

(c) Give the 3rd person plural form in लङ् (first preterite) of the root of पपुः; also the 3rd person plural of the root of अनापुवङ्गिः in लिट् and लुङ् (third preterite).

5. Translate into English :

(a) अहं हि संमतो राज्ञो य एवं मन्यते कुषीः ।

बलीवर्दः स विज्ञेयो विप्राणपरिवर्जितः ॥

(b) अत्रान्तरे शक्तिखण्डामर्षितेन गाण्डीविनैवं भणितम् । अरे दुर्योधन-
प्रसुखाः कुरुबलसेनाप्रभवः अरे अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण युष्माभिर्मम परीक्ष
एकाकी पुचकोऽस्मिन्पुत्र्यापादितः । अहं पुनरुष्माकं प्रेक्षमाणा नान्न
कुमारवपसेनं अन्तर्व्यशेषतां नयामि ॥

(e) अनन्तरं सूत्रधारी दारुवर्मा वैरोधकपुरश्चरैः पदाति लोष्टलोष्टघातं
कृतः ।

6. (a) Can you change राज्ञी into राज्ञा in the extract (a) in question V ? If not, why not ?

(b) Parse युष्माकम् in extract (b.)

(c) How do you form the expression लोष्टघातम्.

(d) Parse केशेषु in the sentence एष धृष्टद्युम्नेन द्रोणः केशेष्वकृष्या-
सिपत्रेण व्यापाद्यते ।

7. Translate into Sanskrit :

(a) I have travelled to this place from the hermitage of Valmike to learn the *Vedas* from these ascetics.

(b) That person is a real friend who leads the mind of his friend away from vice and makes him fix it on virtue.

(c) In the reign of *Sushena* every one of his subjects thought that he was respected and liked by the King.

(d) Who calls me by my name ?

(e) No sooner was his arrow discharged at the object than he heard a plaintive cry in that direction.

(f) Notwithstanding the minister's entreaties for the prisoner's life, the King ordered him to be executed.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) राजनन्दनं क्वचिदस्मिन्महर्षिणा वेदादिविद्याभ्यासमपह्नाय मित्रकुलाचारं
दूरौकुर्वाणः पुलिन्दपुरोगमास्तद्वत्सपुत्रानां बह्वी ब्राह्मणवृत्ताः निवसन्ति।
तेषु कस्यचित्युक्ती मातङ्गनामाहं सद्यः किरातबलीनं जनपदं प्रविश्य यानिषु
धनिनः स्त्रीबालसहितानानुयाटय्यां बन्धने निधाय तेषां सकलधनमपहरन्

वीतदर्पो व्यचरम् । कदाचिदेकस्मिन् कान्तारे मदीयसहचरगणेन जिघांस्वमानं भूसुरमेकमवलोक्याब्रूवम् ननु पापा न हन्त्यो ब्राह्मण इति । ते सां बहुधा निरभस्त्यन् । अहमवनिमुररक्षया चिरं प्रयुञ्जतैरभिहतो गतजीवितो ऽभवम् ।

(b) देव मित्रगणः परस्परं वियुज्य दिक्षु देवमन्त्रेष्टुमगच्छत् । अहमपि देवस्थानेष्वेकस्मिन् कदाचित् गिरितटमहौरुहस्य प्रच्छाद्यशीतले तले क्षणमुपाविशम् । मम पुरोभागे मानुषक्षायां निरीक्ष्योन्मुखी गगनतलान्मह-
तारयिष्य पतन्तं पुरुषं कंचिदन्तराल एवाहमवलम्ब्य अनेनैव नितले निक्षिप्य शिशिरापचारेण विबोध्य तं मृगुपतनकारणमपृच्छम् ।

(c) परित्यक्तभूसुरा राजभट्टाः रत्नावातिप्रकारं मदक्तमनाकथयं मां गाढं नियम्य रज्जुभिरानीय कारागारम् “एते तव सखायः” इति निगडितान् कांश्चिद्विदिष्टवन्तो मामपि निगडितचरणयुगलमकार्षुः । मयाऽवाचि “ननु पुरुषाः निमित्तेन केन निर्विषय कारागारदुःखम्” इति । भूसुरात् मया श्रुतं लाटपतिवृत्तान्तं व्याख्याय चारवीराः पुनरबोचन् । महाभाग वीरकेतु-
मन्त्रिणो मामपालस्य किंकरा वयम् । तदाज्ञया लाटपतिसारणाय राज्ञो तदगारं प्रविश्य तत्र राजाभावेन विषणाः बद्ध धनमपहृता महाटव्रौ प्रावि-
शाम । अपरेद्युश्च राजानुचरा धृतधनचयान्मान् परितः परिहृता दृढतरं बद्धा निकटमानीय समस्तवस्तुशोधनवेलायामेकस्य अनवरत्नसंग्रामाभावेनास्म-
ह्मधाय माणिक्यादानायास्मान् किलाशङ्कलयन्” इति ।

(d) अथाहंरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे शय्यागृहे सुप्तजने प्रबुद्धः ।

कुशः प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेधामदूरपूर्वा वनितामपश्यत् ॥

(e) लब्धान्तरा सावरेऽपि गेहे योगप्रभाषो न च लक्ष्यते ।

विभर्षि चाकारमनिवृत्तानां मृणालिनीं ह्रैमिवीपरागम् ॥

(f) का त्वं शुभे कस्य परिग्रहे वा किंवा मदभ्यागमकारणं ते ।

आचक्षु मला वसिना रघूणां मनः परस्त्रीविसुखप्रवृत्ति ॥

2. (a) Derive अपरेद्युः.

(b) Parse अस्मान् and दृढतरम् in (c)

(c) Parse अवाचि and state why निमित्तम् is in the 3rd case Vibhakti?

(d) Derive the word विषण्. Conjugate the root from which it is derived in लट् लुङ् and लिट्. Account for the cerebral ष in विषण्,

(e) Account for the 4th case ending in अन्वेषणाय, Conjugate the root from which it is derived in लट् लुङ् and लिट्.

(f) Explain the Samāsas in पुच्छायशीतल, गतजौवित, वेदाश्विद्या-
थ्यास and रत्नावाप्तिपुकारम्.

(g) Derive the words दूरौकुर्वाणाः, उपयुञ्जानाः and जिघांसमानम्.

3. Give the substance of Somadatta's adventures as given in your course.

4. (a) I am exceedingly glad that I have beheld all you my sons:—Thou art to be praised, Maya, who without going astray from the good path art a Treasure-house of all sciences; thou art fortunate. Sunitha, who hast recovered life though lost; and thou, O, Suryyaprabha, art fortunate who art destined to be the King of the Sky.

(b) In ancient times there lived in Vanga a prince who ruled his subjects as if they had been his children. One day a Vulture alighted upon his palace; whereupon the King, having taken it for a sign of future calamity, called a great assembly of Pandits and addressed them thus:—Hear, ye Pandits; a Vulture has alighted on my house and leads me to apprehend a misfortune. What rite can avert it? The Pandits answered altogether "Sire, the Vulture must be killed and its flesh offered in Sacrifice." "But how shall I catch the Vulture?" replied the King. Upon this all were silent.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate, with explanatory notes, where necessary :—

Non usitata nec tenui ferar
Penna biformis per liquidum aethera
Vates, neque in terris morabor
Longius, invidiaque major
Urbes relinquam. Non ego, pauperum
Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas
"Dilecte," Maecenas, obibo
Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.
Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ
Pelles, et album mutor in alitem
Superne, nascunturque leves
Per digitos humerosque plumæ.
Jam Daedaleo ocior Icaro
Visam gementis litora Bospori
Syrtesque Gætulas canorus
Ales Hyperboreosque campos.

2. Translate, with explanatory notes, where necessary :—

O navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus ! O quid agis ? Fortiter occupa
Portum ! Nonne vides ut
Nudum remigio latus
Et malus celeri saucius Africo
Antennæ que gemant, ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinæ
Possint imperiosius
Aequor ? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
Non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvæ filia nobilis,

Jactes et genus et nomen inutile :
 Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
 Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
 Debes ludibrium, cave.

3. (a) Translate :—Est etiam quaedam calamitas in amicitiiis *demittendis* non numquam necessaria ; jam enim a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra *delabitur*.

Erumpunt saepe vitia amicorum tum in *ipsos* amicos, tum in alienos, quorum tamen ad amicos redundet infamia. Tales igitur amicitiae sunt *remissione* usus eluendae et, ut Catonem dicere audivi, dissuendae magis quam discindendae, nisi quaedam admodum intolerabilis injuria *exarserit*, ut neque rectum neque honestum sit nec fieri possit ut non statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit.

(b) Parse the words printed in *italics*.

4. Translate :—

(a) Ibi fama est, in quiete visum ab eo juvenem divina specie, qui *se ab Jove* diceret *ducem in Italiam Annibali* missum. *Proinde sequeretur, neque usquam a se deflecteret oculos.* Pavidum primo, nusquam circumspicientem aut respicientem, secutum : deinde, cura humani ingenii, quum, quidnam id esset, quod respicere vetitus esset, agigaret animo, temperare oculis nequivisse : tum vidisse post sese serpentem mira magnitudine cum ingenti arborum ac virgultorum strage ferri, ac post insequi cum fragore caeli nimbum : tum, quae moles ea quidve prodigii esset, quaerentem, audisse : *Vastitatem Italiae esse, pergeret porro ire, nec ultra inquireret, sineretque fata in occulto esse.*

(b) Turn the passages in *italics* into the Oratio Recta.

5. Translate the following sentences, write grammatical notes on the words printed in italics :—

- (a) *Urbem* quam statuo vestra est.
- (b) Est aliquid quod not *oporteat*, etiamsi licet.
- (c) Cæsar expectabat si hostem castris elicere *posset*.
- (d) *Nihil* mortalibus *ardui* est.
- (e) Ille deam longo sermone tenebat *dum fugerent* nymphæ.
- (f) Est qui non *habeat*, est qui non *curat* habere.

6. Correct :—

- (a) Cicero nupsit Tulliæ.
- (b) Venit Romanos vincere.
- (c) Promittunt hæc facere.
- (d) Persuadeo tibi hæc facere.
- (e) Cæsare occiso sepultus est.
- (f) Nihil habeo de quo senectutem incusare.

7. Distinguish :—moenia, murus ; ferat, feriat ; ripa, litus ; invenire, reperire ; aliquis, quivis, quisquam ; magis, plus ; sal, sales ; Caveamus Catilinam, Caveamus urbi.

8. Explain the following terms :—Attraction ; Historic Infinitive, Concessive clause, Ethic Dative ; and give examples.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate :—

- (a) Ajax pleads his cause. He enumerates his own virtues and disparages Ulysses.

Consedere duces et vulgi stante corona

Surgit ad hos clipei dominus septemplex Ajax.

Utque erat impatiens iræ, ⁽¹⁾ Sigeia torvo

Litora respexit classemque in litore vultu,

Intendensque manus "Agimus, pro Juppiter" ! inquit

"Ante rates causam, et mecum confertur Ulixes !

At non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis,

Quas ego sustinui, quas hac a classe fugavi.

(1) Sigeum is a cape near Troy.

Tutius est igitur fictis contendere verbis,
Quam pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum,
Nec facere est isti; quantumque ego Marte feroci
Inque acie valeo, tantum valet ipse loquendo.
Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi,
Esse reor; vidistis enim, sua naret Ulixes,
Quae sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est."

Put into Latin (with Latin construction) without using an adverb or conjunction the following sentence:—

The soldiers shout aloud. The general prays to the gods, and sends messengers to summon the sailors from the fleet.

Write a short character of Ulysses. Quote from Virgil or any other classical author to illustrate your judgment.

(b) The devotion of Agesilaus to Duty.

Hic cum jam animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas et ipsum regem adoriri, nuntius ei domo venit ephorum missu, bellum Athenienses et Bæotos indixisse Lacedæmoniis; quare venire ne dubitaret. In hoc non minus ejus pietas ⁽²⁾ suspicienda est quam virtus bellica; qui, cum victori præesset exercitui maximamque haberet fiduciam regnum Persarum potiundi, tanta modestia dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratum, ut si privatus in comitio esset Spartæ. Cujus exemplum utinam nostri imperatores sequi voluissent! Sed illuc redeamus. Agesilaus opulentissimo regno præposuit bonam existimationem multoque gloriosius duxit si insitutis patriæ paruisset, quam si bello superasset Asiam. Hac igitur mente Hellespontum copias trajecit tantaque usus est celeritate, ut, quod iter Xerxes anno vertente confecerat, hic transierit triginta diebus.

(2) Not to be translated suspect.

Write a *grammatical* note on dicto audiens fuit.

Write an historical note on ephorum

and

quod iter Xerxes confecerat.

- (c) There will be a Golden age under the auspices of Pollio.

Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae
 Ubra, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
 Ipsa tibi blandos fundent ⁽¹⁾cunabula flores
 Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
 Occidet; Assyrium vulgo nascetur ⁽²⁾amomum
 At simul heroum landes et facta parentis
 Jam legere et quae sit ⁽³⁾poteris cognoscere virtus.
 Molli paullatim flavescet campus arista.
 Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
 Et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella.
 Pauca tamē suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis,
 Quae temptare Thetin ratibus, quae cingere muris.
 Oppida, quae jubeant telluri infindere sulcos,
 Alter erit ⁽⁴⁾Tiphys, et altera quae vehat argo
 Delectos heroas; arunt etiam altera bella,
 Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.
 Hinc, ubi jam firmata virum te fecerit aetas,
 Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus
 Mutabit merces; omnis feret omnia tellus.

2. Put the following sentences into Latin:—

- (1) Does any one recommend us to stay in Rome, to receive the king, to surrender our wives, our children, and ourselves?
- (2) He made enquiries from other persons about the same matters, and found that his information was correct.

(1) Cunabula. Cradle.

(2) Amomum. Aromatic shrub.

(3) The poem is addressed to Pollio's infant son.

(4) Tiphys the pilot of the ship Argo.

- (3) The general sent soldiers to bury the dead.
- (4) The town lies at the foot of the mountain.
- (5) Being conquered he promised that he would leave the city and never return.
- (6) If you will go to Spain, I will leave Mitylene and pass the winter in Cadiz.
- (7) I have no doubt that if you are at the head of 275 men, you will so greatly damage the rebels that they will fly into the forest.

3. *For Latin Prose.*

The General encouraged his cavalry and showed them what he wanted done. They reached the fortifications and took up a position before the enemy's camp before the foe saw them. In this battle the Romans showed such superior bravery that they routed ten times their number of barbarians. The barbarians sent envoys to the Roman General and surrendered to him, saying that they had been reduced from 60,000 men capable of bearing arms to barely 500. The General, in order that he might show his compassion for the unhappy suppliants, took care to save them, and ordered their neighbours not to harm or molest them in any way. By this victory the General gained great glory, but his enemies in Rome envied him, and declared that he was aiming at a revolution.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

- (a) L'indigne ambition que ton cœur se propose !
Pour être plus qu'un roi, tu te crois quelque chose !
Aux deux bouts de la terre en est-il un si vain
Qu'il prétende égaler un citoyen romain ?

Antoine sur sa tête attira notre haine
 En se déshonorant par l'amour d'une reine ;
 Attale, ce grand roi, dans la pourpre blanchi,
 Qui du peuple romain se nommoit l'affranchi,
 Quand de toute l'Asie il se fût vu l'arbitre,
 Eût encor moins prisé son trône que ce titre.
 Souviens-toi de ton nom, soutiens sa dignité,
 Et prenant d'un Romain la générosité,
 Sache qu'il n'en est point que le ciel n'ait fait naître
 Pour commander aux rois, et pour vivre sans maître.

- (b) Et je me rends, seigneur, à ces hautes bontés ;
 Je recouvre la vue auprès de leurs clartés :
 Je connais mon forfait, qui me sembloit justice ;
 Et, ce que n'avoit pu la terreur du supplice,
 Je sens naître en mon ame un repentir puissant,
 Et mon cœur en secret me dit qu'il y consent.
 Le ciel a résolu votre grandeur suprême ;
 Et pour preuve, seigneur, je n'en veux que moi-même :
 J'ose avec vanité me donner cet éclat,
 Puisqu'il change mon cœur, qu'il veut changer l'Etat
 Ma haine va mourir, que j'ai crue immortelle ;
 Elle est morte, et ce cœur devient sujet fidèle ;
 Et prenant désormais cette haine en horreur,
 L'ardeur de vous servir succède à sa fureur.

2. Sketch the character of Emilie as portrayed in Corneille's *Cinna*.

3. Give the rule for the formation of the plural of compound nouns. Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. State the rule for the agreement of verbs having several subjects.

5. Give three instances in which the subject of a sentence is placed after the verb.

6. Distinguish between the use of the Imperfect Indicative and the Past Definite in French and illustrate your answer by two short sentences.

7. How are the comparatives of superiority and inferiority formed ? Give examples.

8. Translate into English :—

Au reste, vous êtes un très-bon almanach: vous avez prévu en homme du métier tout ce qui est arrivé du côté de l'Allemagne ; mais vous n'avez pas vu la mort de M. de Turenne, ni ce coup de canon tiré au hasard, qui le prend seul entre dix on donze. Pour moi, qui vois en tout la Providence, je vois ce canon chargé de toute éternité ; je vois que tout y conduit M. de Turenne, et je n'y trouve rien de funeste pour lui, en supposant sa conscience en bon état. Que lui faut-il ? Il meurt au milieu de sa gloire. Sa réputation ne pouvait plus augmenter : il jouissait même en ce moment du plaisir de voir retirer les ennemis, et voyait le fruit de sa conduite depuis trois mois. Quelquefois, à force de vivre, l'étoile pâlit. Il est plus sûr de couper dans le vif, principalement pour les héros, dont toutes les actions sont si observées. Si le comte d'Harcourt fût mort après la prise des îles Sainte-Marguerite, ou le secours de Casal, et le maréchal du Plessis-Praslin après la bataille de Rethel, n'auraient-ils pas été plus glorieux ? M. de Turenne n'a point senti la mort : comptez-vous encore cela pour rien ?

9. Say what you know of M. de Turenne, le comte d'Harcourt and le maréchal du Plessis-Praslin mentioned in the above passage.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate :—

C'était la chevalerie elle-même qu'on portait au tombeau. La bataille de Créci est un événement immense dans l'histoire du moyen âge : elle démontre sans réplique l'impuissance de cette milice féodale qui avait usurpé en Occident la place des im-

mortelles légions romaines ; elle fait voir la chevalerie vaincue en bataille rangée par l'infanterie ; car les gens d'armes anglais n'ont combattu que comme infanterie de réserve, derrière les archers, vrais auteurs de la victoire, ainsi que le reconnaît Froissart lui-même ; la féodalité a été vaincue, sans pouvoir prétexter, comme à Courtrai, un accident de terrain imprévu ; elle n'a dû sa défaite qu'à elle-même, qu'à ses vices radicaux et aux fautes d'un roi qui la représente et la résume comme si elle l'eût choisi tout exprès ; elle a été vaincue par son incurable indiscipline, résultat de son essence même, c'est-à-dire de l'esprit féodal, et par la pesanteur excessive de son équipement et de sa monture, qui fait de l'homme d'armes un cavalier hors de toutes les conditions de la cavalerie, un automate de bronze monté sur une espèce de bœuf ou d'éléphant couvert de fer, incapable, non-seulement de manœuvres d'escadron, mais de manœuvre individuelle, et presque hors d'état de se mouvoir autrement qu'en ligne droite Ainsi cette milice orgueilleuse, qui avait prétendu s'attribuer le monopole des armes, qui avait fait de la guerre sa seule occupation, est reconnue impropre à la guerre dès que luit pour l'art militaire l'aube de la renaissance. La milice féodale a été jugée et condamnée à Creci : l'honneur du moins lui reste.

2. Translate.

(a) Si la tyrannie n'avait pour elle que ses partisans directs, elle ne se maintiendrait jamais ; la chose étonnante, et qui manifeste plus que tout la misère humaine, c'est que la plupart des hommes médiocres sont au service de l'événement ; ils n'ont pas la force de penser plus haut qu'un fait, et quand un oppresseur a triomphé et qu'une victime est perdue, ils se hâtent de justifier, non pas précisément le tyran, mais la destinée dont il est l'instrument. La faiblesse d'esprit et de caractère est sans doute la cause de cette servilité ; mais il y a dans l'homme aussi un certain besoin de donner raison au sort, quel qu'il soit, comme si c'était une manière de vivre en paix avec lui.

2. (b) Parmi les nations de l'Europe, la guerre, au bout de quelques années, rend le vainqueur presque aussi misérable que le vaincu. C'est un gouffre où tous les canaux de l'abondance s'engloutissent. L'argent comptant, ce principe de tous les biens et de tous les maux, levé avec tant de peine dans les provinces, se rend dans les coffres de cent entrepreneurs, dans ceux de cent partisans qui avancent les fonds, et qui achètent, par ces avances, le droit de dépouiller la nation au nom du souverain.

- (c) Qu'un stoïque aux yeux secs vole embrasser la mort
Moi, je pleure et j'espère ; au noir souffle du nord
Je plie et relève ma tête.
S'il est des jours amers, il en est de si doux !
Hélas ! quel miel jamais n'a laissé de dégoûts ?
Quelle mer n'a point de tempête ?

3. Translate:—

The sense of law which never failed to control the citizens of Sparta and Athens, and which formed the religion of the ancient world, was absent in Italy. Mediæval Europe seemed devoid of this great principle of internal order. It was not Law, but the individual Will, which determined feudal history. But in Italy there was no one regnant and supreme will of an acknowledged ruler controlling a hierarchy of subordinate governors. The Emperor, the Pope, the King of Naples, were neither of them strong enough to stand alone, though strong enough to check each other's policy. As a consequence of this weakness, the annals of the Italian republics offer a miserable spectacle of suffering and crime and revolution—of civil wars, begun by trifles, ended in national disasters.

4. Translate:—

The crowd still grew larger The commandant drew his sword and gave the order to form square The grey lines of the square, the commandant on horseback in the

middle, the officers round him in the rain, the citizens listening, the great silence, the windows which were being opened in the neighbourhood, all is still present to my mind, and it will soon be fifty years since it happened.

No one spoke, for each knew well that he was going to learn the fate of France. After the noise of arms, one heard no more except the voice of the commandant, that clear voice which I had heard on the other side of the Rhine, at Lützen and at Leipsic "Soldiers," he said, "His Majesty Louis XVIII left Paris on the 20th of March, and the Emperor Napoleon made his entry into the capital on the same day."

HISTORY.

Only **two** sections to be attempted, either A and B, or A and C.
(Dates should be given.)

A.

Gardiner's Outline of English History.

(Not more than **four** questions to be answered in this section.)

1. Write a short narrative of King John's quarrel with the Pope. How did the signing of Magna Charta arise out of it? What great principles were established by Magna Charta?
2. Give some account of the chief military events in the Hundred Years' War with France, and explain the causes and results of that war.
3. Relate briefly the circumstances connected with Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catharine of Aragon.
4. Describe the several grounds of dispute between Charles I and his Parliaments.
5. Write a brief account of the political career of the Earl of Chatham.

6. What was the Anti-Corn-Law League, and who were its leaders? Relate the circumstances which led to the repeal of the Corn Laws.

7. State briefly what you know of :—

- (1) Alfred the Great, (2) Domesday Book,
- (3) Simon de Montfort, (4) The Earl of Shaftesbury,
- (5) The Trial of the Seven Bishops.

B.

Sanderson's Greece and Rome.

(Not more than **three** questions to be answered in this section.)

1. Contrast the training of the Spartan citizens by Lycurgus with the training of the Athenian citizens by Pericles, and describe the effects produced in each case.

2. Describe the character and policy of Alexander the Great, and sketch his career of conquest. What beneficial results to mankind followed his conquests?

3. Narrate briefly the several steps by which the Plebeians in Rome raised themselves to a footing of equality with the Patricians.

4. Sketch the military career of :—

- (1) Julius Cæsar
- or (2) Augustus Cæsar.

5. State briefly what you know of :—

- (a) Pisistratus, Themistocles, Alcibiades, Sulla, Cicero, Constantine the Great.
- (b) The battles of the Metaurus, Platœa, Châlons, Ægospotami.

C.

Lyall's Rise of the British Dominion in India.

(Not more than **three** questions to be answered in this section.)

1. Describe the condition of the Moghul Empire after the death of Aurangzeb, and explain how it led to the consolidation and expansion of the East India Company's settlements.

2. Examine the policy of Dupleix, and give the reasons of his failure to establish a French supremacy in India.

3. Explain the circumstances which rendered the Marathas formidable enemies to the British in the time of Warren Hastings? What were the causes of the first war with the Marathas?

4. Describe and criticise Lord North's Regulating Act.

5. Explain how the rise and growth of the Sikh Power was at first serviceable to the British in Bengal. Narrate briefly the events which led to the annexation of the Punjab.

PHYSICS.

N.B.—Answer nine questions only.

1. State the proposition known as the Parallelogram of Forces and describe an experiment by which it can be verified.

Two forces of 20 and 21 dynes act at right angles on a mass of 5 grammes: what acceleration do they produce?

2. State the Laws of motion and for each law give one example as an illustration.

3. Define the terms coefficient of friction and force of friction and show how the coefficient of friction between two bodies can be determined.

4. What is meant by work? A mass of 12 kilogrammes is raised through a vertical height of 1.5 metres. Find the work done. ($g=981$).

5. What laws regulate the vibrations of strings? What is the wave length of a note of 400 vibrations a second when the velocity of propagation is 10,000 ft. per second?

6. Describe in detail an experiment for determining the specific heat of a small solid body.

7. State the law relating to the effect of heat on gases. If 100 c.c. of air has its temperature increased from 20°C . to 50°C . what will its volume be if the pressure be kept constant? (The coefficient $=\frac{1}{273}$).

8. What is unit electric current? Describe an experiment by which the strength of an electric current can be determined.

9. Give a short account of the heating effect of an electric current.

10. What is meant by the intensity of a magnetic field? A magnet pole of 3 units strength is placed in a certain magnetic field and is acted upon by a force of 7 dynes. What is the strength of the magnetic field?

11. A luminous point is 24 c.m. in front of a concave mirror of 6 c.m. focal length. Where is the image formed? If the luminous point move through 25 c.m. away from the mirror, through what distance and in what direction will the image move?

12. A ray of light falls on an equilateral glass prism whose index of refraction is 1.6. Describe the passage of the ray through the prism and obtain the angle of minimum deviation [$\sin 53^{\circ} 10' = .8$].

CHEMISTRY.

Eight questions only are to be attempted.

Note.—All chemical reactions are to be expressed in words, and by equations where possible. The following atomic weights are to be used, O=16. Cl.=35.2. Na=23. Mg.=24. Fe=56. C=12.

1. Describe an experiment to prove that the air contains oxygen. Explain carefully with a diagram the method you would employ to estimate the carbon dioxide in the air.

Of what use is the carbon dioxide and the nitrogen in the atmosphere?

2. Define the term 'salt.' What is an 'acid salt'? Describe any experiment in which an acid salt is formed. How many grams of sodium hydrate are required to exactly neutralize 20 litres of hydrochloric acid gas at N. T. P.

3. How would you prepare and fill a jar with nitric oxide gas, illustrate your answer by a sketch. What changes take place when oxygen is added to nitric oxide contained in a jar standing over water?

4. Describe with a diagram any instrument you would use to measure the volume of a gas. Why is it necessary to know the temperature of a gas, and to read the height of the barometer when determining gas volumes?

A volume of hydrogen measures 1 cubic decimetre at 20°C . under a pressure of half an atmosphere. How many ccs. will it occupy at 10°C . and 700 mm. pressure?

5. Name the halogens, write down carefully the properties of each.

How would you prepare hydriodic acid; make a sketch of the apparatus you would use.

6. State the chief points of chemical difference between metals and non-metals. What do you understand by the equivalent of a metal?

If 465 ccs. of hydrogen at N. T. P. are obtained by the action of 5 grams of magnesium on excess of hydrochloric acid, what is the equivalent of magnesium?

7. State any laws relating to the combination of gases by volume.

How would you prove that CO_2 is the formula for carbon dioxide?

8. What do you understand by the term 'combustion'? Why does a candle burn in oxygen and not in hydrogen?

Describe any experiment in which oxygen burns and hydrogen is a supporter of combustion.

9. How would you prove the presence of—copper in copper sulphate, nitrogen in ammonia, sulphur in hydrogen sulphide and sodium in sodium hydrate?

10. What are the chief ores of Iron? How is pig iron obtained from its ores?

What weight of iron can be obtained from 10 tons of ore containing 25 per cent. of Fe_2O_3 ?

B.A. EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

General Section.

1. But on one subject, at all events, there might appear at first sight to be a fairly general agreement. No one seems to dispute the view, that in some way or other, education has a good deal to do with success in trade. Yet, here again, when we get below the surface, we find great divergence of opinion. People who study the question are not really agreed as to the part which schools or colleges can play in preparing boys or young men for business. There is an almost infinite variety in the forms of industrial and commercial life. And in each form there are many grades in the business hierarchy, and different boys start at different points in the ladder. How many kinds of "commercial education," it is pertinently asked, will be required if it is proposed to prepare practically for all these grades and types of business life? Again, experienced business men are far from being agreed as to whether, apart from the above-mentioned differences, there is any common measure of commercial education which could be generally prescribed by way of preparation for every kind of business life. Some lay more stress than others on social qualifications, others on moral, others on physical, while nearly all regard general alertness of mind and habits of intellectual concentration and perseverance as of much more importance than the early acquisition of fragments of commercial education. Still less is there any kind of agreement on the more fundamental questions as to the kind of men which our schools ought to aim at turning out; whether in the long run it would increase a nation's happiness and prosperity, not to

speak of its moral worth, if its schools made it their chief aim to produce keen bargainers, men with a sharp eye to their own pecuniary advantage ; and whether there is at bottom in individual character and national life (and, therefore, in the schools which have to shape the one for the other) a necessary conflict between what is public-spirited and what is purely self-seeking.

- (1) Give a concise summary, in your own words, of the difficulties which lie in the way of prescribing a course of commercial education.
- (2) Give a few examples of the "infinite variety in the forms of industrial and commercial life" and the "many grades in the business hierarchy."
- (3) What are (1) the social qualifications which some people consider essential to a successful business career? What are (2) the moral and what (3) the physical qualifications?
- (4) Set out clearly the two conflicting views indicated in the last paragraph (still less is there any kind of agreement what is purely self-seeking).
- (5) Parse fully the word agreed.

Analyse the sentence: "Again, experienced business men every kind of business life."

2. There is no way of curing these foes of society after they have spent some years at street corners and in low public houses. They must be treated as permanently dangerous, and muzzled, as far as possible. A ruffian who has, by a series of brutal assaults, earned a reputation as a "champion hooligan," ought to live chiefly within the walls of a gaol ; when he is at liberty he should be specially watched. He has forfeited any right to be treated with confidence or forbearance. For him to claim the full privileges which law-abiding citizens enjoy is a mockery. Something might be done to check his antics and

vagaries. The districts which he terrorizes are known, and care should be taken by the police to break his power. They should receive in regard to him a large measure of discretion ; and we ought not to be mealy-mouthed in regard to a ruffian who has committed a half dozen of assaults which have by accident not ended in murders.

- (1) Describe briefly the individual who is being discussed in the above passage.
- (2) What do you understand by the terms **society, vagaries, mealy-mouthed.**
- (3) Show how far the metaphor implied in the word **muzzled** is a suitable one.
- (4) Give carefully the meanings of the terms **confidence, forbearance, a large measure of discretion** as used above.

3. What is often called the struggle for existence in society is a contest, not for the means of existence, but for the means of enjoyment. Those who occupy the first places in this practical competitive examination are the rich and the influential, and those who fail, more or less, occupy the lower places, down to the squalid obscurity of the pauper and the criminal. Upon the most liberal estimate, I suppose the former group will not amount to two per cent. of the population. I doubt if the latter exceeds another two per cent. ; but let it be supposed, for the sake of argument, that it is as great as five per cent.

As it is only in the latter group that anything comparable to the struggle for existence in the state of nature can take place ; as it is only among this twentieth of the whole people that numerous men, women and children die of rapid or slow starvation, or of the diseases incidental to permanently bad conditions of life ; and as there is nothing to prevent their multiplication before they are killed off, while, in spite of

greater infant mortality, they increase faster than the rich ; it seems clear that the struggle for existence in this class can have no appreciable selective influence upon the other 95 per cent. of the population.

What sort of a sheep breeder would he be who should content himself with picking out the worst fifty out of a thousand, leaving them on a barren common till the weakest starved, and then letting the survivors go back to mix with the rest ? And the parallel is too favourable ; since in a large number of cases, the actual poor and the convicted criminals are neither the weakest nor the worst.

In the struggle for the means of enjoyment, the qualities which ensure success are energy, industry, intellectual capacity, tenacity of purpose, and at least as much sympathy as is necessary to make a man understand the feelings of his fellows. Were there none of those artificial arrangements by which fools and knaves are kept at the top of society instead of sinking to their natural place at the bottom, the struggle for the means of enjoyment would ensure a constant circulation of the human units of the social compound, from the bottom to the top and from the top to the bottom. The survivors of the contest, those who continued to form the great bulk of the polity, would not be those 'fittest' who got to the very top, but the great body of the moderately "fit," whose numbers and superior propagative power enable them always to swamp the exceptionally endowed minority.

I think it must be obvious to every one, that whether we consider the internal or the external interests of society, it is desirable they should be in the hands of those who are endowed with the largest share of energy, of industry, of intellectual capacity, of tenacity of purpose, while they are not devoid of sympathetic humanity ; and, in so far as the struggle for the means of enjoyment tends to place such men in the possession of wealth and influence, it is a process which tends to the good of society. But the process, as we have seen, has no real

resemblance to that which adapts living beings to current conditions in the state of nature ; nor any to the artificial selection of the horticulturist.

- (1) State briefly the proposition that the author is endeavouring to establish in the above.
- (2) Give a summary of the arguments by which he endeavours to establish his proposition.
- (3) Explain clearly the illustration of the sheep breeder introduced above and show how far it is an appropriate one.
- (4) What is meant by a " practical competitive examination " ?

SECOND PAPER.

General Section.

'The privileges and responsibilities of great land-owners with special reference to the circumstances of India.'

The following heads are suggested :—the relation of land-owners to (a) their land, (b) their tenants, (c) society in general, (d) Government.

or

'Popularity as a test of merit.'

Illustrate by reference to popularity in various spheres of life.

FIRST PAPER.

Special Section.

1. (a) How does Carlyle define a man's Religion ? What two permanent truths does he find in Scandinavian paganism ?
- (b) Explain his admission that Protestantism, English Puritanism, and the French Revolution were three successive acts of the same drama of Revolt.

(c) What, according to Carlyle, were the two Gospels which Johnson preached ?

2. *Either* (a) Change the following passage from Carlyle's lecture style into the form of ordinary English prose, and add notes on the words in italics :—

"Curious ! this *law of mutation*, which also is a law written in man's inmost thought, had been deciphered by these old earnest Thinkers in their rude style; and how, though all die, and even gods die, yet *all death is but a phoenix fire-death*, and new birth into the Greater and the Better !"

or (b) Explain in your own words the meaning of the following extract, clearing up the Historical allusions :—

"How many earnest rugged Cromwells, Knoxes, poor Peasant Covenanters, wrestling, battling for very life, in rough miry places, have to struggle, and suffer, and fall, greatly censured, *bemired*,—before a beautiful Revolution of eighty-eight can step over them in official pumps and silk stockings, with universal three-times-three !"

3. (a) Give the substance of Carlyle's defence of Cromwell's autocratic rule.

(b) What is Carlyle's conception of the "Ideal State" and "Ideal Constitution" ? What is his opinion of the cry of Liberty and Equality ? What does he say was Napoleon's interpretation of Democracy ?

4. (a) Expand the ideas in the following statements so as to bring out Carlyle's meaning :—

(1) Blameable Idolatry is Cant.

(2) The true University of these days is a collection of Books.

(3) Printing is equivalent to Democracy.

(b) "Richter says, in the island of Sumatra there is a kind of 'Light-chafers,' large Fire-flies, which people stick upon

spits, and illuminate the ways with at night. Persons of condition can thus travel with a pleasant radiance, which they much admire. Great honour to the Fire-flies ! But— ! ”

Point out the connection of this passage with the context and show its appositeness as an illustration. How would you complete the last sentence ?

5. “ I protest to you, Gentlemen, that if I had to choose between a so-called University, which dispensed with residence and tutorial superintendence, and gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a University which had no professors or examinations at all but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years, and then sent them away as the University of Oxford is said to have done some sixty years since, if I were asked which of these two methods was the better discipline of the intellect,—mind, I do not say which is *morally* the better, for it is plain that compulsory study must be a good and idleness an intolerable mischief,—but if I must determine which of the two courses was the more successful in training, moulding, enlarging the mind, which sent out men the more fitted for their secular duties, which produced better public men, men of the world, men whose names would descend to posterity, I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that University which did nothing, over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the sun.”

Break up the above sentence into a paragraph consisting of several sentences, so as to set apart for easy comprehension the different thoughts here interwoven.

6. (a) Explain what Newman means by the Philosophical Habit or Science of Sciences which he considers the special fruit of a University education. What is its end ? By what parallel does he show its utility ?

(b) Explain the following so as to bring out the points of comparison in the figures :—

- (1) "Quarry the granite rock with razors, or moor the vessel with a thread of silk : then may you hope with such keen and delicate instruments as human knowledge and human reason to contend against those giants, the passion and the pride of man."
- (2) "A University is, according to the usual designation, an Alma Mater, knowing her children one by one, not a foundry, or a mint, or a treadmill."

7. Answer either (a) or (b).

- (a) "Even people whose lives have been made various by learning sometimes find it hard to keep a fast hold on their habitual views of life, on their faith in the Invisible, nay, on the sense that their past joys and sorrows are a real experience, when they are suddenly transported into a new land, where the beings around them know nothing of their history, and share none of their ideas—where their mother earth shows another lap, and human life has other forms than those on which their souls have been nourished."

Explain the above passage in detail with special reference to the change in Silas Marner resulting from his change of abode.

- (b) "In old days there were angels who came and took men by the hand and led them away from the city of destruction. We see no white-winged angels now. But yet men are led away from threatening destruction : a hand is put into theirs, which leads them forth gently towards a calm and bright land, so that they look no more backward ; and the hand may be a little child's."

Explain the above with reference to the effect of the child Effie on Silas Marner's life.

8. *Either* (a) Explain the following passage :—

“Just and self-reproving thoughts do not come to us too thickly, even in the purest air and with the best lessons of heaven and earth ; how should those white-winged delicate messengers make their way to Molly’s poisoned chamber, inhabited by no higher memories than those of a bar-maid’s paradise of pink ribbons and gentlemen’s jokes ?”

or (b) Translate into good English :

“There’s folks i’ my opinion, they can’t see ghos’es, not if they stood as plain as a pike-staff before ’em. And there’s reason i’ that. For there’s my wife, now, can’t smell, not if she’d the strongest o’ cheese under her nose. I never see’d a ghost myself ; but then I says to myself : ‘Very like I haven’t got the smell for ’em.’ I mean putting a ghost for a smell, or else contrairiways.”

SECOND PAPER.

Special Section.

[If the student answers Question 1 he is not to answer Question 3 and vice versa.]

1. In Hamlet the will was weak, the faculty of reason and reflection was predominant. Discuss this briefly in connection with three of the following :—

- (a) His conversation with Horatio and Marcellus after the disclosures by the ghost.
- (b) The close of the players’ performance of the murder of Gonzago.
- (c) His speech after he has seen the king praying.
[“Now might I do it pat,” etc.]
- (d) The murder of Polonius.

2. Explain fully and in relation to the context one of the following :—

- (a) Yea, from the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past.
- (b) Not one now, to mock your own grinning ? quite
chopfallen ? Now get you to my lady's chamber,
and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this
favour she must come.

[If the student answers Question 3 he is not to answer
Question 4 and vice versa.]

3. King Richard II has been called an imaginative sentimental dreamer. Justify or correct the description of his character by definite references to passages in the play.

4. Render into idiomatic modern prose :—

And ere thou bid good-night, to quit their griefs,
Tell thou the lamentable tale of me,
And send the hearers weeping to their beds :
For why, the senseless brands will sympathise,
The heavy accent of thy moving tongue,
And in compassion weep the fire out ;
And some will mourn in ashes, some coal black.

5. In *The Merchant of Venice*, as elsewhere, Shakespeare is interweaving materials got from various sources or, at least, is transforming old and worthless dramatic material. Amplify the above in a detailed statement.

6. Explain, adding notes where necessary, one of the following :—

- (a) The brain may devise laws for the blood ; but a hot
temper leaps o'er a cold decree : such a hare is
madness the youth, to skip o'er the meshes of good
counsel the cripple. But this reasoning is not in
the fashion to choose me a husband.

(b) O dear discretion, how his words are suited
 The fool hath planted in his memory
 An army of good words ; and I do know
 A many fools, that stand in better place,
 Garnished like him, that for a tricky word
 Defy the matter.

(c) There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
 But in his motion like an angel sings,
 Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins ;
 Such harmony is in immortal souls ;
 But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
 Doth grossly close it in we cannot hear it.

7. Following the order of thoughts as closely as possible;
 re-write in idiomatic English :—

“ Others, more mild,
 Retreated in a silent valley, sing
 With notes angelical to many a harp
 Their own heroic deeds, and helpless fall
 By doom of battle, and complain that Fate
 Free Virtue should enthrall to Force or Chance.
 Their song was partial: but the harmony
 (What could it less when Spirits immortal sing ?)
 Suspended Hell.”

In these lines, Milton himself in three aspects is revealed.
 How ?

8. Refer any three of the following to their context :—

- (a) [More] Than aught divine or holy else enjoyed. In
 vision beatific.
- (b) The wealth of Ormuz and of Ind.
- (c) To reign is worth ambition, though in Hell.
- (d) As when the sun
 In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
 On half the nations.

- (e) of itself the water flies
All taste of living wight, as once it fled
The lip of Tantalus.
- (f) Sable-vested night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign.

9. **Either**—Describe clearly the point where the poem *Hyperion* breaks off, and make clear the underlying significance of the occasion and the characters.

Or—Describe the poet's heaven as depicted in the Ode "Bards of Passion," etc., and also Keats' feelings regarding actual life as indicated in the other short poems.

10. Re-write in simple English either (a) or (b) :—

- (a) Hyperion leaving twilight in the rear,
Came slope upon the threshold of the west ;
Then, as was wont, his palace door flew ope
In smoothest silence, save what solemn tubes,
Blown by the serious Zephyrs, gave off sweet
And wandering sounds, slow-breathen melodies.
- (b) The planet orb of fire, whereon he rode
Each day from east to west the heavens through,
Spun round in sable curtaining of Clouds ;
Not therefore veiled quite, blindfold, and hid,
But ever and anon the glancing spheres,
Circles and arcs, and broad-belted where
Glowed through.

11.

"A tournament,

By these in earnest those in mockery call'd
The Tournament of the Dead Innocence."

Justify both "these in earnest" and "those in
mockery" in their use of the name.

In the second part of the answer make definite refer-
ences to what we read in "The Last Tournament."

12. Explain two of the following, adding notes where necessary for explanation :—

- (a) The heathen—but that ever-climbing wave,
Hurl'd back again so often in empty foam,
Hath lain for years at rest— ..

..... now
Make their last head like Satan in the North.

- (b) Before him fled the face of Queen Isolt
With ruby-circled neck, but evermore
Past, as a rustle or twitter in the wood
Made dull his inner, keen his outer eye
For all that walk'd, or crept, or perch'd, or flew.
Anon the face, as when a gust hath blown,
Unruffling waters re-collect the shape
Of one that in them sees himself, returned.

- (c) . . . Ah great and gentle lord,
Who wast, as is the conscience of a saint
Among his warring senses, to thy knights—
I thought I could not breathe in that fine air
That pure severity of perfect light—
I yearn'd for warmth and colour which I found
In Lancelot—now I see thee what thou art.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

Candidates are required to answer questions VII and IX ;
and not more than four of the remaining questions.

1. "Mind has the character of *continuity* as its most prominent feature"—explain and illustrate this statement.
2. On what grounds do some psychologists assume the existence of "unconscious mental life" ?
3. "Professor Bain establishes co-existence in time, but he does not establish co-existence in space"—Elaborate this

proposition so as to bring out clearly the points wherein Croom Robertson's Theory of Space-Perception differs from that of Bain.

4. "Inseparable Association is not a *kind* of association, but only association under certain conditions"—Illustrate these conditions.

5. Show by a concrete example that "percepts involve concepts."

6. "Habits are secondary automatic acts"—Explain this statement; and describe the formation of some particular habit. How does habit promote mental growth?

7. What according to Berkeley constitutes *reality*? what philosophical views of Reality does he reject; and on what grounds?

8. Discuss Berkeley's argument for the existence of Infinite Mind, and Hume's counter-argument.

9. If, as Hume says, we have no *impression* of necessary connexion among events, are we thereby committed to his sceptical conclusions?

SECOND PAPER.

[Not more than six questions should be attempted.]

1. Describe the task of Ethics as a science; and show wherein Ethics differs from the science of Biology.

2. "Virtue is demonstrably the happiness of man."—Define the terms *virtue* and *happiness* as used by Butler. Reproduce his demonstration; and state the assumptions on which it is based.

3. Explain Butler's view that Love of our Neighbour is both a *natural affection* and a *virtuous principle*. Is it possible for you to desire the good of your neighbour, without desiring your own good? If you say it is possible, then by a psychological analysis show how your neighbour's good can become

such an object of desire to you. If you say it is not possible so to desire your neighbour's good, then consider whether you are inevitably committed to a Selfish Theory of Morality.

4. "There is a sense of dignity which all human beings possess in one form or other, *** and which is so essential a part of the happiness of those in whom it is strong, that nothing which conflicts with it could be, otherwise than momentarily, an object of desire to them." Illustrate this *sense of dignity*; and examine its congruity with the rest of Mill's Utilitarian teaching.

5. Mill appeals to "a natural basis of sentiment for utilitarian morality." What is this natural sentiment? What psychological reason does Mill advance for his appeal to it? In the light of this natural sentiment, what *moral value* are we to assign to the happiness of the individual man?

6. How does Professor Muirhead endeavour to show that both Hedonism and Kantian Theory are *individualistic* and commit the same mistake?

7. What do you conceive to be the meaning of the terms "Self-realization" and "Moral Progress"? Illustrate the former from the life of a pupil as a member of a College; and the latter from the historical growth of any particular virtue, *e.g.*, courage.

8. Sketch the Ethical System of Clarke. Compare his method with that of Shaftesbury and Butler.

9. Examine Kant's objection to the theistic argument from causality. How does Professor Flint attempt to meet this objection by "a concrete use of the principle of causality"?

10. Examine Flint's view that theistic belief is essentially traditional.

11. Explain fully :—

(a) "On the question of Free Will, it may be said both of Plato and Aristotle that their psychology

compels them to teach by implication the opposite doctrine to that which they expressly maintain and desire to enforce."

- (b) "The fundamental differences between pagan and Christian Ethics do not depend on any difference in the value set on rightness of heart or purpose ; but on different views of the essential form or conditions of this inward rightness."

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

يارا كبا ان الاثيل مظنة • من صبح خامسة وانت موقوف
بلغ به ميذا فان تحية • ما ان تزال بها الركائب تخفق
مني اله وعبرة مسفوحة • جادت لما تكها واخرى تخفق
فليسمن النضران نا دينة • ان كان يسمع ميت او ينطق
ظلت سيوف بني ابيه قنوشة • لله ارحام هناك تشفق
امحمد ولانت ضنوه نجيبية • من قومها والفحل فعل معرق
ماكان ضرك لو مننت وربما • من الفتى وهو المغيط المحقق
والنضر اقرب من امبت وسيلة • واحققهم ان كان علق يعنق

2. (a) Re-write the above extract with diacritical marks :—

(b) Account for the *tanveen* (تنوين) in راکبا here.

(c) Mention the author and the occasion of the composition of the above.

3. Analyse the following after the Arabic fashion :—

كاني بفتحاء الجناحين لقوة • على عجل منها اطاعني شماللي

4. Translate the following into English :—

من الجآزر في زي الـ عارب * حمر الكلى والمطايا والجلابيب
ان كنت تسأل شكافي معارفها * فمن بلاك بتسديد وتعذيب
لا تجزني بضئى بي بعدها بقر * تجزي دموعي مسكوبا بمسكوب
سوائر ربما سارت هوا دجها * منيعة بين مطعون ومصروب
وربما وخذت ايدي المطي بها * على نجيع من الفرسان مصبوب
كم زورة لك في الاعراب خافية * ادهى وقدر قدوا من زورة الذيب
ازو رهم و سواد الليل يشفع لي * والنثني وبناض الصبح يغري بي

5. (a) Point out the Figure made use of in the last couplet in question IV, and mention the idiomatic defect incurred.

(b) Write out, in Arabic, a short biography of the author of the extract in question IV.

6. Mention three examples for each of the following :—

فَاعِل in the sense of فاعل, as well as in the sense of مفعول ;
similarly فِعْل in each of these two senses.

7. What do you understand by the term حروف المعجم ? How would you grammatically construe this expression ? mention other instances of this kind.

8. Put the following lines in prosaic order :—

انتك امير المومنين وقد ائى * عليها الملا اد مائه وجر اوله
نصرن السرى بالوخد في كل مخص * وبالسهد الموصول والذوم خالده
روا حلنا قد بزنا الهم امرها * الى ان حسينا انهن روا حله

9. Translate the following into Arabic, giving diacritical marks to your translation as carefully as you can :—

A Lion was awakened from sleep by a mouse running over his face. Rising up in anger, he caught him and was about to kill him, when the mouse piteously entreated saying : " If you would only spare my life, I would be sure to repay your kind-

ness." The Lion laughed and let him go. It happened shortly after this that the Lion was caught by some hunters, who bound him by a strong rope to the ground. The mouse recognizing his roar, came up, and gnawed the rope with his teeth, and setting him free, exclaimed : "You ridiculed the idea of my ever being able to help you, not expecting to receive from me any repayment of your favour ; but now you know that it is possible for even a mouse to confer benefits on a Lion."

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

من ابن ايبك والي ابن انسيابك وبم امتلأت عيابك - فقال
اما المقدم فمن طوس واما المقصد فالن السوس واما الجدة التي
اصيبتها فمن رسالة اقنضيتها نسالته ان يقرشني دخلته ويسرد علي
رسالته - فقال دون مرامك حرب البسوس او تصعبني الي السوس
فصاحبتة اليها قهر او عكفت بها عليه شهرا وهو يعلمني كاسات التعليل
ويجبرني ائمة التاميل حتى اذا خرج صدري وعيل صبري قلت له
انه لم يبق لك علة ولا لي نعمة وفي غدا زجر غراب البين وارجل
عذك بخفي حنين - فقال حاش لله ان اخلفك او اخالفك وما
ارجأت ان احذئك الا لا لبثك واذا كنت قد استربت بعدتي واغراك
سوء الظن بمباعدتي فاضنح لقصص سيرتي الممتدة واضفها الي
اخبار الفرج بعد الشدة - فقلت هات يا اخا الترهات فما اطول طيلك
واهول حيلك *

2. With regard to the above passage,

(a) Explain the allusion in حرب البسوس and خفي حنين

(b) Comment on غراب البين

(c) Give the technical name assigned by Grammarians to the form of the verb in ما طول طيلك and also the other form of the same verb. Also explain the full force of this sort of verb.

3. Give the analysis of:—

قراءة اذا ما جئته منه لئلا * كانك تعطيه الذي انت سائله

4. Explain in English or Arabic:—

(a) خليلي هيا طالما قدر قدتما الا تئشدا ان اليوم ما قد
فقدتما *

(b) فلما صاح الصباح بجانب ليلى وجمعت للمعاد ذليلى وطئت
ظهر المروضة لا داء المروضة *

(c) ان ربا الجاهلية موضوع وان اول ربا ابدأ به ربا عمي العباس
بن عبدالمطلب وان دماء الجاهلية موضوعة وان اول دم ابدأ به دم
عاصر بن ربيعة بن الحرث بن عبدالمطلب *

(d) و من طبعهم وطبع العامة ايضا انهم يشتمون من ان
يسمعوا من الغريب تعيب عادتهم ومنكر احوال بلادهم وانما يذبحي
ان تنتظرهم حتي يخوضواهم في ذلك ولا شئ اسوأ عندهم من
ان يفصل الغريب عن بلادهم وفي قلبه شئ عليهم *

(e) والا جد ربه ان يكف عن تسويد طراحي القرطاس
بتعليقات سأت منها نفوس الناس فالا صلاح لا يقوم بتخفيف كلام
تدبجه الا قلام ويلهج به اللسان *

5. As to the above passages,

Who is the speaker of (c) ?

Who are spoken of in (d) and (e) ?

6. Answer only one of the following questions.

(a) Discuss the reform in education proposed by the editor
of الجواب

or (b) Comment on the style of any one of the prose extract in your text-book.

or (c) Write the life of any one of the authors of these extracts.

7. Translate into Arabic, supplying diacritical marks throughout, and making use of words, and not of figures, to express numbers :—

By the experience of a recent siege, and a three years' possession, the Saracens of Egypt had been taught to discern, and in some degree to remedy, the defects of a place which religion as well as honour forbade them to resign. Aladin or Iftikhar, the Caliph's lieutenant, was intrusted with the defence; his policy strove to restrain the native Christians by the dread of their own ruin and that of the holy sepulchre; to animate the Moslems by the assurance of temporal and eternal rewards. His garrison is said to have consisted of forty thousand Turks and Arabians. And if he could muster twenty thousand of the inhabitants, it must be confessed that the besieged were more numerous than the besieging army.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

خرم دو عید دلکشا اینک پدیدار آمده
 فرخ دو جشن جان فزان اینک نمودار آمده
 جشنی ز نوروز عجم کا راسته جمشید جم
 جشنی که با کوس و علم شاه جهاندار آمده
 یعنی شجاع السطنة آنکو ز قلب و میمنه
 هم رزم صد تن یکنده در دشت پیکار آمده

اسکندر دارا خدم دارا اسکندر حشم
 سالار افریدون عالم سلم سپه‌دار آمده
 از لطف و قهری این زمان شد آشکارا در جهان
 زان مرکز آب روان زین مرکز نار آمده
 لوزان تن کاوس ازو ترسان روان طوس ازو
 در رزمگاه کاموس ازو چون نقش دیدار آمده
 آری نگار از تیر او کرشا سپ از شمشیر او
 در حیطه تسخیر او هفت و شش و چار آمده
 هر گه که شمشیر آخته رو زمین پرداخته
 گردون سپر ابداخته عاجز ز پیکار آمده
 گردان ستون از رزم او گردون خجل از بزم او
 ثابت به پیش عزم او هر هفت سوار آمده
 تا گیرش اندر جهان مانده مرکز درمیان
 ز آغاز شکل آسمان بر شکل پرگار آمده
 گردون کباب مهر او مشیت شراب مهر او
 فیض سحاب مهر او بر کشته احرار آمده
 مه نعل صم مرکبش گردون روان در مرکبش
 تا بنده نور کوکبش مراکت انوار آمده

2. With regard to the above passage :—

(a) Explain the figure of speech in—

- (1) The first couplet.
- (2) The third couplet.
- (3) The 1st line of the fourth couplet.
- (4) The fifth couplet.

(b) In what sense is “ز قلب و مینه” used ; in the military or some other senses ? State your reasons for your opinion.

(c) What do you understand by هفت و شش و چار

(d) Clearly explain the beauty and sense of

صابت به پیش عزم او هر هفت سیار آمده

3. Explain in Persian or English :—

(a) خاک پنداری بهاء و مشق آری آبستن است

صوغ پنداری که هست اندر گلستان شیر خوار

این یکم گویا چرا شد نارسیده چون مسیم

وان دگر بے شوی چون مریم چرا برداشت بار

(b) من بے دیوان شعر تازیان دارم زبر

تو ندانی خواند الاهی بصحنک فاصحین

(c) چو یاد از باد قهر او کنم گاه سخن سازی

دولت دفنرو کلکم بهر سو تا رومار آید

(d) زلف چون غالیه ات غالی اگر نیست چرا

نوسه زانش روی تو بر او هیچ فرور

4. Write an essay, in Persian, on

(a) The Persian language,

or (b) Old Persian warfare.

5. Either (a) Write the life of one of the three poets, viz,

فردوسی قانی and منوچهری

or (b) Compare the styles of فردوسی and قانی

6. Translate into English :—

چو شد روی گیتی زخورشید زرد • بزم اندر آمد شب لا جورد

کنیزک در گنجها باز کرد • زهر گوهری چسبن آغاز کرد

زیادہ وقت واز گوہر شاہ—وار • ز دینار چندان کہ بودی بکار
 پیامد بجائے کہ بودی نشست • بدان خانہ بنہاد گوہر بدست
 ہمی بود تاشب برا آمد ز کوہ • بغفت اردوان جاے شد بیگورہ
 ز ایوان پیامد بک—ودار تیر • بیاورد گوہر بر ارد شیر

7. Analyse

متناہش تو بملک ہری بدان ماند • کہ ناکسے بسقاید اویسی را بقرن

8. Scan and name the metre of

یکدومہ پیشتری زان کہ رسد فصل بہار

9. Translate into Persian :—

The son of Abdullah was educated in the bosom of the noblest race, in the use of the purest dialect of Arabia ; and the fluency of his speech was corrected and enhanced by the practice of discreet and seasonable silence. With these powers of eloquence, Mohammad was an illiterate barbarian ; his youth had never been instructed in the arts of reading and writing ; the common ignorance exempted him from shame or reproach, but he was reduced to a narrow circle of existence, and deprived of those faithful mirrors which reflect to our mind the minds of sages and heroes. Yet the book of nature and of man was open to his view ; and some fancy has been indulged in the political and philosophical observations which are ascribed to the Arabian traveller.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

پس خلیفہ فرمود بمردے بلند آواز کہ درمیان دو صف رود
 و باوازے بلند بگوید کہ یا مُعْشَرُ الْمُسْلِمِیْنَ بدانید کہ یعقوب عاصی
 شد و بدان آمده است تا خاندان عباس را برکند و مخالف اورا از
مہدویہ بیارد و بجائے وے بنشانند و سنّت بردارد و بدعت

اشکارا کند - هر آنکس که خلیفه رسول خدا را خلافی کند همچنان کند که سر از اطاعت خدای تعالی کشیده باشد و از دائرگ مسلمانی بیرون شده باشد چنانکه خدای تعالی در محکم کذاب خویش می فرماید •

اطيعوا الله واطيعوا الرسول واولي الامر منكم - اکنون کیست از شما که بهشت را بر دوزخ برگزیند - حق را نصرت کنید و روع از باطل بگردانید باما باشید نه بر ما - چون لشکر یعقوب این سخن بشنیدند امرای خراسان بیکبار برگشتند و سوه خلیفه آمدند و گفتند ما پنداشتیم که او بحکم و فرمان و طاعت و خدمت می آید اکنون که مخالفت و عصیان پدید کرد ما با تو ایم تا جانداریم از بهر تو شمشیر میزنیم - چون خلیفه قوت گرفت آن لشکر را بفرمود تا جمله حمله کردند و یعقوب لیث بنخستین حمله شکسته شد و بهزیمت سوه خوزستان رفت و خزینه او حمله غارت کردند و لشکر از خواسته او توانگر شد - و او چون بخوزستان رسید بهر جانب کسی بفرستاد و لشکر آورد و گماشتگان را بخواندن گرفت و دینار و درم بفرمود تا از خزینهای عراق و خراسان بیاوردند •

2. Explain fully, in Persian, the underlined words and phrases, in Question I.

3. Explain fully, in Persian, the following :—

شیخ ابوالفیض فیضی شگفته پیشانی کشاده دست بیدار دل صبر خیز از ارادت گیتی خداوند کامیاب صلح کل بود - و از گوهر شناسی خطاب ملک الشعرائی سر بلندی یافت - نزدیک چهل سال فیضی تخلص کرده - سپس با بزدی الهام فیاضی چنانچه درنل دمن میسرآید •

زین پیش کہ سکھ ام سخن بود * فیضی رقم نگین من بود
 اکنون کہ شدم بعشق مرتاض * فیاضیم از محیط فیاض
 گزیده خواہ گوہر افروز او - در گونا گون آگہی سترگ نیرو - بزبان
 تازی و فارسی فراوان تصنیف دارد - از ان میان سواطع الالہام تفسیرے
 است بے نقط بآزادی زبان - سرور اخلاص تاریخ انجام او - فزونہی
 خواستہ دستمایہ افزایش نیاز و دل تنگی روزگار پدیرایہ نشاط - در
 صراے او بر خویش و بیگانہ ودوست و دشمن باز بودے و در بنگاہ او
 بیخان و مان بر آسودے - از دشوار پسندی گرامی کالا ببازار نیاوردے
 و دست نوازش بر تارک ہمت نکشیدے - بر خویشتن نظر نیفکندے
 والا فطرت او بشعر فرو نیامدے و از انبازی خیال پرستان بر کنارے
 زیستے - بحکمت نامہا ژرف نگریستے و از راہ دیدہ غذاے دل فرستادے
 بیشتر پزشکی دانش فرا پیش داشتے و رنجوران تہیدست چارہ را نمودے
 و در فنون شعر دلاویز سخنان ازو یادگار - اگر زمانہ مہلت دہد و دل
 بآہنگ تعلق سر گرم باشد برخے قدسی کلام آن یکتائے زمانہ بر
 چیدہ و بدشمنی بیدش بائین دوستان بیتے چند بر گزیند *

4. Give the literal and transferred meanings of the following :—

ضیاع - عقار - قبائل - مقطع - اخبار - صوم - صلوة - بیت
 المال - لوح - قلم - رفاع - نستعلیق - نسخ - ریحان -
 قیامت - دشمن - نوشیروان - خورشید - نماز -
 خدا - پیغمبر - پاسبان *

5. Compare the styles of سیاست نامہ and اکبری
 Answer in Persian.

6. Translate the following into Persian :—

Khusro Parwez, the son of Hurmuz III, King of Persia of the Sassanian race. He, by the assistance of the Roman emperor Maurice, after defeating Bahram Chobin, his father's general, who had taken possession of the kingdom, ascended the throne of Persia 591 A. D. The moment he was firmly established on the throne, he fulfilled in the most faithful manner the engagements he had entered into with his ally ; and publicly adopted the emperor Maurice as his father ; but when that emperor was slain in 603 A. D., he instantly declared war, on the grounds of avenging his father and benefactor. His generals invaded the Roman territories ; Dara, Edessa, and other strong places on the frontier, were soon subdued ; Syria was completely pillaged, Palestine overrun, Jerusalem taken, and the true cross, which had been enclosed in a golden case and buried deep in the earth, was discovered, and borne in triumph to Persia. His reign of more than thirty years, was marked by a success never surpassed by the most renowned of his ancestors. Persia was, however, invaded by Heraclius the Roman emperor, who defeated the troops of Khusro wherever he encountered them, and marched, in one direction, as far as the Caspian, in another to Isfahan ; destroying in his progress all his splendid palaces, plundering his hoarded treasures, and dispersing in every direction, the countless slaves of his pleasure. The subjects of Khusro had lost all regard for a monarch whom they deemed the sole cause of the desolation of his country : a conspiracy was formed against him :

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. From what source has Kālidāsa derived the story of Sakuntalā ? What changes has that story undergone in the creation of the plot of the play ?

2. Explain in *Tibā* form :

- (a) यद्यत् साधु न चिन्वे स्यात् क्रियते तत्तदन्यथा ।
तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिदन्वितम् ॥
- (b) प्राहुर्वादिशब्दा स्थितस्य सुनयो यत् तेजसः कारणम् ।
भर्तारं भुवनत्रयस्य सुपुत्रे यद्यन्नभागेश्वरम् ।
यस्मिन्नात्मभवः परोऽपि पुरुषश्चक्रे भवायास्यदम्
इदं दत्तमरौचिसम्भवमिदं तत् सष्टुरेकानरम् ॥

3. Render into Sanskrit:

- (a) यं एकस्मिं दिक्षुं गोमात्रिन्नामख्ये शलिणीपत्तभाश्रयणं
उदयं तुह इत्ये सखिहिदं आसि । तत्क्षणं सी मे पुत्तकिदयो
दीहापद्मी णाम मिश्रपीदयो उपट्ठिदि । तुए अयं दाव पढमं
पिअउत्ति अणुअमिणा उपक्कन्दिदि । उअएण । णउण दे
अपरिचआदि इत्यभासं उपगदि । पक्खा तस्मिं एव मए
गहोदे सलिले येष्ट किदि पणयो । तदा तुम इत्य पडसिदिअसि
सव्वो सगन्वेसु विस्ससदि दुवे एत्य आरणिअसि ॥
- (b) शहजे किल जे विणिन्दिरे णहु द कम्म विवज्जणीअए । पशुमा-
लणकम्मदालुणे अणुकम्पामिद एव शेत्तिए ॥ एकस्मिं दिक्षु
खण्डशे लीहिअमच्छे मए कप्पिदे जाव तस्य उदलवमनले
एदं लदणभायुलं अणुलीअयं देखिअं । पक्खा अइके शे
विक्रआअ दंशअन्ते गहिदे भावमिस्से हि । सालेह वा सुचेह वा
अयं शे आअमवित्तने ॥

Do both the extracts quoted above belong to the same class of Prakrit? Point out the leading features of their difference.

4. (1) Translate into English :

वज्रीकाङ्क्षेनिमयसूक्तिंकरसा सन्दृष्टपुर्णतया
कथं जायन्तताप्रतानवलयेनात्यथंस्मोडितः ।

अंसव्यापिशकुन्तनीडनिचितं विभञ्जटामण्डलं
 यच्च स्थाणुरिवाचला मुनिरसावस्थकंविम्बं स्थितः ॥
प्रतयादिषृविशेषमण्डनविधिवामप्रकोष्ठापितं
विभक्तं काञ्चनमकर्मव वलयं श्वासापरक्ताधरः ।
चिन्ताजागरणप्रदान्तनयनस्तेजागुणादात्मनः
 सत्कारिर्लिखितो महामणिरिव क्षीणोऽपि नावक्ष्यते ॥

- (2) (a) Conjugate the root of विभत् in लिट् लङ्, and लुङ्.
 (b) Expound the Samāsa of the underlined compounds occurring in the above.

5. Reproduce into your own Sanskrit :

- (a) येन येन विद्युज्यन्ते पूजाः क्षिण्वेन वन्मुना ।
 स स पापादृते तासां दुषयन्त इति वृषयताम् ॥
 (b) संरोपितेऽप्यात्मनि धर्मपद्मौ
 तथक्ता मया नाम कुलपुतिष्ठा ।
 कल्पिष्यमाणा महते फलाय
 वसुन्धरा काल इवोत्तमौजा ॥

6. (1) Translate into English :

- (a) गुणानुरक्तानुरक्तसाधनः
 कुलाभिसानौ कुलज्जां नराधिपः ।
 परैस्तदन्तः क इवापहारये-
 न्ननोरसामात्मवधूमिद श्रियम् ॥
 (b) न तेन सज्यं कचिदुद्यतं धनुः
 कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्वमाननम् ।
 गुणानु रागेण शिरोभिरुक्षते
 नराधिपैर्मात्सनिवास्व श्रासनम् ॥

- (c) यो नष्टानपि जीवनाशमधुना युयूषते स्वामिन-
 स्तेषां वैरिभिरक्षतः कथमसौ संघास्यते राक्षसः ।
 इत्तद्यं वस्तु बभेकमुदमतिना स्नेह्येन नालोचितं
 देवनापहृतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूव विपर्यस्यति ॥

(2) (a) Conjugate the roots of चक्षते and विपर्यस्यति in लिट् लङ् and लुङ्.

(b) What rules of grammar are illustrated in the words underlined in the extracts quoted above :

7. Translate into Sanskrit :

All scenes alike engaging prove
 To souls impressed with sacred love !
 Where'er they dwell, they dwell in Thee,
 In heaven, in earth, or in the sea.
 To me remains nor place nor time,
 My country is in every clime :
 I can be calm and free from care
 On any shore, since God is there.
 Could I be cast where Thou art not,
 That were indeed a dreadful lot ;
 But regions none remote I call,
 Secure of finding God in all.
 I hold by nothing here below,
 Appoint my journey and I go ;
 Though pierced by scorn, oppressed by pride,
 I feel Thee good—feel not beside.

SECOND PAPER.

Uttara-Rama Charita.

1. How was the exile of Sitā viewed by Rāma's own family, by his Mothers—his friends—his preceptors, and by the people in general? Support your statements by appropriate quotations from the Uttaracharita.

2. Translate into English, giving the Context :—

(a) पृतनविरलैः पान्तीन्मीलन्मोहुरकुन्तलै
दंशनमुकुलैर्मृग्धालीकं शिथ्यदधती सुखम् ।
ललितललितैर्व्योम्सनाप्रायैरकृत्रिसविभसै-
रकृत सधुरैरस्वानां मे कुतूहलङ्ककैः ॥

(b) तटस्थं नैराश्यादपि च कलुषं विप्रियवशाद्
विर्योगी दीर्घेऽस्मिन् भटिति घटनीतन्निर्तामव ।
प्रसन्नं सौजन्याद्दयितकरुणैर्गाढकरुणौ
न्द्रवीभूतं प्रेणा तव हृदयमस्मिन् क्षण इव ॥

(c) अनुभावमाचसमुपस्थितयिथं
सहस्रैव बोध्य रघुनाथसौदृशम् ।
प्रथमप्रसूदजनकप्रवेधनाद्
विधुराः प्रमेहमुपयान्ति सातरः ॥

What are the exact meanings of the words ललित and कुतूहल ?

Account for the क in अङ्गकैः, want of n in दधती, the long i in द्रवीभूतम् and the want of सन्धि between अ and इ in क्षण इव.

Enumerate any three of the various different ways in which roots are conjugated in लुङ् or third preterite.

3. (1) Explain fully in Sanskrit, giving the Context in every case :

(a) अहो पृथग्नभावदर्शनेऽयं महापुरुषः ।
आश्वासकेहमतीनामकमालम्बनं महत् ।
पकृष्टस्त्रेव धर्मस्य प्रसादो नृत्तिसञ्जरः ॥

(b) परिणतकठोरपुष्करगर्भैच्छदप्रोनसमृच्चसुकुमारः ।

नन्दयति चन्द्रचन्दननिष्यन्दजडस्तव स्पर्शः ॥

(c) धिक्जालान्

यदि ते सन्ति सत्येव केयमनग्रा विभौषिका ।

किमुक्तैः शरसम्बाधां पताका वै हराम्यहम् ॥

4. (1) Under what different circumstances do the roots तप, स्था and क्रम take the Atmanepada? and रम take the Parasmaipada?

(2) What is कर्षक-ट् वाच्य. Explain its uses fully and state how roots are conjugated in this वाच्य with what peculiarity?

5. Translate into English :

रामः ॥ देवि समाश्रसिद्धिं न ते हि गुरुवश्वरं शक्तुमन्य-
भ्यान् विमोक्तुम् ।

किन्त्वनुष्ठाननितयत्वात् स्वातन्त्र्यमपकर्षति ।

सङ्कटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायेर्गृह्यता ॥

सीता ॥ जायामि अज्जन्त जायामि, किन्तु सत्तापचारिणी
बन्धुजणविषयज्जाहोति ।

रामः ॥ एवमेतत् एते हि हृदयमर्भेच्छिदः संसारभावाः ग्रन्थे
बोधत्मानाः सत्यञ्च सर्वान् कामान् अरण्ये मनोविणा
विश्राम्यन्ति ॥

6. Translate into Sanskrit :—

Once on a time Yogānanda went outside the City, and beheld in the middle of the Ganges a hand, the five fingers of which were closely pressed together. That moment he summoned me and said "what does this mean"? But I displayed two of my fingers in the direction of the hand and it disappeared.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

Translate, giving some account of the persons mentioned therein :—

“Silvestres homines sacer interpresque deorum
Cædibus et victu fædo deterruit Orpheus
Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres rabidosque leones.
Dictus et Amphion, Thebæ conditor urbis,
Saxa movere sono testudinis et prece blandâ
Ducere quo vellet. Fuit hæc sapientia quondam,
Publica privatis secernere, sacra profanis,
Concubitu prohibere vago, dare jura maritis,
Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno.
Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque
Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus
Tyræusque mares animos in Martia bellia
Versibus exacuit : dictæ per carmina sortes,
Et vitæ monstrata via est, et gratia regum
Pieriis temptata modis, ludusque repertus
Et longorum operum finis ; ne forte pudori
Sit tibi Musa lyre sollers et cantor Apollo.”

2. Translate, adding explanatory notes, where necessary :

“Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis
Nec modicâ cenare times holus omne patellâ,
Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.
Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa palustris
Inter Minturnas Sinuessanumque Pætrinum.
Si melius quid habes arcesse, vel imperium fer.
Jamdudum splendet focus et tibi munda supellex.
Mitte levis spes et certamina divitiarum
Et Moschi causam : cras nato Cæsare festus
Dat veniam somnumque dies ; impune licebit
Festivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.
Quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti ?

Parcus ob heredis curam nimiumque severus
 Adsidet insano. Potare et spargere flores
 Incipiam patiarque vel inconsultus haberi.
 Quid non ebrietas dissignat? Operta recludit,
 Spes jubet esse ratas, ad prœlia trudit inertem
 Sollicitis animis onus eximit, addocet artes.
 Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?
 Contracta quem non in paupertate solutum?"

3. Translate into idiomatic English:—

"Præter cetera me Romæne poemata censes
 Scribere posse inter tot curas totque labores?
 Hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta, relictis
 Omnibus officiis: cubat hic in colle Quirini,
 Hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque:
 Intervalla vides humane commoda. 'Verum
 Puræ sunt plateæ, nihil ut meditantibus obstat.'
 Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor,
 Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum,
 Tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris,
 Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit eus:
 I nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros
 Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbem,
 Rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbra!
 Tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos
 Vis canere et contracta sequi vestigia vatum?
 Ingenium, sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas
 Et studiis annos septem dedit insenuitque
 Libris et curis, statua taciturnius exit
 Plerumque et risu populum quatit: hic ego rerum
 Fluctibus in mediis et tempestatibus urbis
 Verba lyræ motura sonum connectere digner?"

4. What do you know about:—Quintilius; Chœrilus; Eutrapelus; Roscius; Varius?

5. Explain, with reference if possible to the context :—

"Vertumnum Janumque, liber. spectare videris,
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum punice mundus"

"At tragica desævit et ampullatur in arte"

"Seu pisces seu porrum et cœpe trucidas."

"Utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum."

"Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile."

6. Translate :—

"His ubi nequiquam dictis experta Latinum
Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum
Serpentis furiale malum totamque pererrat,
Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstris,
Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem.
Ceum quondam torto volitans sub verberibus turbo
Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercent : ille actus habenâ
Curvatis fertur spatiis ; stupet in scia supra
Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum ;
Dant animos plagæ ; non cursu segnior illo
Per medias urbes agitur populosque feroces.
Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi,
Majus adorta nefas majoremque orsa furorem,
Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit.
Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris tædasque moretur,
Evoe Bacché, fremens, solum te virgine dignum;
Vociferans, etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsos,
Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem."

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into Latin :—

The most grievous feature of our defeats was that they were inflicted by a people numerically weak, without an army in the true sense ; by a number of peasants and farmers upon the very

flower of the British army. The strongest, the best equipped and, it was hoped, the best led force that ever left our shores had failed. It had failed completely—almost beyond repair—and it could place to its credit not a single great success. In one or two battles indeed we had gained the day, but it had been with heavy loss and without inflicting proportionate damage on the enemy. It was not that the British soldier had failed in courage. Upon every field of war his demeanour had compelled the enemy's admiration. And yet, though hundreds of brave men lay dead on the far-off plains, and hundreds more had been wounded and disabled, nothing had been accomplished. And now three times in a single week had the British columns marched forth to defeat. The fame of the army, the prestige of the nation, the very existence of the Empire, were in grievous peril.

2. Translate into English :—

- (a) *Diu cunctatus aspernantem uxorem; cum se divo Augusto ortam neque degenerem ad pericula testaretur, postremo uterum ejus et communem filium multo cum fletu complexus, ut abiret perpulit. Incedebat muliebre et miserabile agmen, profuga ducis uxor, parvulum sinu filium gerens, lamentantes circum amicorum conjuges, quae simul trahebantur, nec minus tristes qui manebant. Non florentis Caesaris neque suis in castris, sed velut in urbe victa facies; gemitusque ac plangtus etiam militum aures oraqua advertere: progrediuntur contuberniis. Quis ille flebilis sonus? Quod tam triste? Feminas illustres, non centurionem ad tutelam, non militem, nihil imperatoriae uxoris aut comitatus soliti: pergere ad Treveros et externae fidei. Pudor inde et miseratio et patris Agrippae, Augusti avi memoria, socer Drusus, ipsa insigni fecunditate, praeclara pudicitia; jam infans in castris genitus in conta-*

bernio legionum eductus, quem militari vocabulo *Caligulam* appellabant, quia plerumque ad concilianda vulgi studia eo tegmine pedum induebatur. Sed nihil aequè flexit quam invidia in Treveros : orant obsistunt, rediret maneret, pars Agrippinae occurrentes, plurimi ad Germanicum regressi. Isque ut erat recens dolore et ira, apud circumfusus ita coepit :—

Nequo vero istis tragoediis tuis, quibus uti philosophi maxime solent, Crasse, perturbor quod ita dixisti neminem posse eorum mentis, qui audirent, aut inflammare dicendo aut inflammatas restinguere, cum eo maxime vis oratoris magnitudoque cernatur, nisi qui rerum omnium naturam et mores hominum atque rationes penitus perspexerit, in quo philosophia sit oratori necessario percipienda ; quo in studio hominum quoque ingeniosissimorum otiosissimorumque totas aetates videmus esse contritas. Quorum ego copiam magnitudinemque cognitionis atque artis non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer admiror ; nobis tamen qui in hoc populo foroque versamur, satis est ea de motibus animorum et scire et dicere quae non abhorrent ab hominum moribus. Quis enim umquam orator magnus et gravis, cum iratum adversario iudicem facere vellet, haesitavit ob eam causam, quod nesciret, quid esset iracundia, fervore mentis an cupiditas puniendi doloris ? Quis, cum ceteros animorum motus aut iudicibus aut populo dicendo miscere atque agitare vellet, ea dixit, quae a philosophis dici solent ? qui partim omnino motus negant in animis ullos esse debere, quique eos in iudicum mentibus concitent, scelus eos nefarium facere ; partim qui tolerabiliores volunt esse et ad veritatem vitae propius accedere, permediocres ac potius levis motus debere esse dicunt.

3. Translate into English and write grammatical notes upon the following :—

- (a) Id miles rationis ignarus omen praesentium accepit, suis laboribus defectionem sideris adsimulans prospereque cessura qua pergerent, si fulgor et claritudiniae redderetur.
- (b) Accedebant muliebres offensiones novercalibus Liviae in Agrippinam stimulis, atque ipsa Agrippina paulo commotior, nisi quod castitate et mariti amore quamvis indomitum animum in bonum vertebat.
- (c) permotus his, quantoque incautius efferverat, paenitentia patiens tulit absolvi reum criminibus majestatis : de pecuniis repetundis ad recipiendos itum est.
- (d) multique praeterea, qui, cum ingenio sibi auctore dignitatem peperissent, perfecerunt, ut in respondendo jure auctoritate plus etiam quam ipso ingenio valerent.
- (e) nisi vero—bona venia huius optimi viri dixerim—Scaevolae tu libellis aut praeceptis soceri tui causam M'Curii defendisti, non adripuisti patrocinium aequitatis et defensionem testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum.
- (f) Tamen nemo suaserit studiosis dicendi adolescentibus in gestu discendo histrionum more elaborare.

4. Write historical or explanatory notes on :—

Lex majestatis ; tribunicia potestas ; proconsulare imperium ; juris consultus ; causae centumvirales ; postliminium.

5. To what extent and by what means did Tiberius accumulate power in his own hands ?

or

How far would an orator conforming to Cicero's rules and ideals move and impress a modern audience ?

HISTORY.

A.

FIRST PAPER.

(European History.)

1. Draw two rough maps showing the Empires of Trajan and Charlemagne.
2. Describe the organisation of the mediæval Church, and its influence on Politics and Society.
3. "With Frederick fell the Empire." Explain, and illustrate.
4. What is meant by the "growth" of British policy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
5. What do you know of the history of (a) Portugal, (b) the Netherlands?
6. Explain clearly the importance of the English Revolution in its European or international aspect.
7. Write short biographies of **three** of the following :—
Theodoric, Otto III, Hildebrand, Charles V, Richelieu.

B.

SECOND PAPER.

(I) The Administration of Warren Hastings.

1. Adduce detailed historical evidence for the following estimate of Warren Hastings and his work in India :—"In India no Governor was so universally honoured, and no man possessed in a higher degree the faculty of making himself beloved by the people that he governed. He gave to them, for the first time within their memory, security, imperfect though we should now think it, for their lives and property, and means, such as they had never possessed before, of obtaining justice against their oppressors. Before him there was virtually no government. Bengal was a sink of misrule

and crime and official corruption. When he left India, a rare example of personal integrity and honourable poverty, our provinces had become the most flourishing of all the States in India."

2. Examine the following charges brought against Warren Hastings:—"That the said Warren Hastings did enter into a private engagement with the said Nabob of Oudh, to furnish him for a stipulated sum of money with a body of troops, for the declared purpose of thoroughly extirpating the nation of the Rohillas." "The whole nation, with inconsiderable exceptions, was slaughtered or banished. The country was laid waste with fire and sword, and that land, distinguished above most others by the cheerful face of paternal government and protected labour, the chosen seat of cultivation and plenty, is now almost throughout a dreary desert, covered with rushes and briars and jungles full of wild beasts."

3. Give an account of the various dispositions made of Kora and Allahabad from 1765 to 1773. Explain what was the policy in each of these transactions. To what accusations did the part played by Warren Hastings in this connection expose him? What justification may be offered for his conduct?

4. Explain fully the foreign relations referred to by Warren Hastings in his address, as follows:—"I maintained the wars which were of your formation, of that of others, not of mine. I won one member of the great Indian confederacy from it by an act of seasonable restitution; with another I maintained a secret intercourse, and converted him into a friend; a third I drew off by diversion and negotiation, and employed him as the instrument of peace. When you cried out for peace, and your cries were heard by those who were the object of it, I resisted this, and every other species of counteraction, by rising in my demands, and accomplished a peace, and I hope everlasting, with one great State; and I at least

afforded the efficient means by which a peace, if not so durable, more seasonable at least, was accomplished with another."

5. Write an account of Warren Hastings' relations with Raja Cheyt Singh. Explain the tenure upon which the Raja held his estates, and the occasion of the demands made upon him by Warren Hastings. Reproduce Warren Hastings' vindication of his conduct in this matter.

6. Write a life of Sir Philip Francis, dwelling especially on his relations with Warren Hastings. Expound in detail the line of action he took up as Member of Council.

7. Show how much party politics had to do with the impeachment and trial of Warren Hastings. Explain the political situation of the time in England and give an account of the persons most concerned with the impeachment. What were the sources of information on which they relied for their accusations?

Show how the same party feeling has influenced the historical judgment of the historians of Hastings and his administration.

Or

(2) The Crusades.

1. Explain the title, the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. Why were the Crusaders called Franks? What different races contributed their quota to the wars in the Holy Land, and which played a prominent part?

Examine critically the following judgments of the Latin rulers of Palestine, and support by direct historical evidence any remarks you have to make thereon:—

- (a) "They were tolerant rulers whose policy was the true policy of justice and equal law : who built up strong states in the conquered lands, and stood above the prejudices and hatreds of their age.
(Conder.)

(b) The Latin Kingdom "from the first displayed no characteristics which could give it any stability ; from the first it exhibited signs which foreboded its certain downfall. It sanctified treachery. It recognised no title to property except in those who professed the faith of Christ. It was marked by an almost total lack of statesmanship." (Cox.)

3. Write a life of St. Bernard, explaining especially the circumstances which raised him to the commanding position he occupied before the beginning of the Second Crusade. In what way did the movement towards the Second Crusade differ from that towards the First? How far can any such difference be traced to the influence of St. Bernard himself?

4. Write a sketch of the life of Saladin. Explain especially the political circumstances of the Muhammadan world that facilitated his rise to power.

5. Give an account of the relations between the Greek emperors of Constantinople and the Crusaders.

6. Draw a map of Palestine shewing the fiefs into which the kingdom of Jerusalem was divided before the battle of Hattin. Explain the relations between these fiefs and the suzerain power.

7. Write brief accounts of the following (a) Mathessep, (b) Kharezmians, (c) Margat, (d) Turcoples, (e) Carucates, (f) Minorites.

8. Write a life either of (a) Guy of Lusignan, or (b) Louis IX.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

FIRST PAPER.

Not more than seven questions to be attempted.

1. What is meant by the Law of Diminishing Returns? Illustrate your answer.

2. Define Capital and consider whether Land and Intelligence are properly included in the term.

3. Into what shares is the produce of work usually distributed? Give an instance. How has the rise of Entrepreneurs affected this distribution?

4. State and discuss the wages fund theory.

5. Explain the terms "Normal value" and "Market value" and show what causes commonly bring about divergencies between the two.

6. What are the characteristics of the precious metals which especially fit them to serve as money? On what grounds would you refuse the name of money to cheques and money orders?

7. What steps can the Bank of England take to avert a commercial crisis? What is its usual policy during a crisis? and how do these measures operate?

8. "The Ricardian theory of rent is based on the hypothesis of competition." Give an analysis of what is required in order that competition may be effective on the part of both landlords and tenants; and point out some of the circumstances which tend to interfere with effective competition on either side at the present time in India.

9. Enumerate the chief conditions that bring about a rapid increase of population. How far, according to Malthus, is such increase an evil?

10. State and discuss Adam Smith's arguments in favour of Free Trade.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND PAPER.

N.B.—*Not more than six questions are to be answered, of which 2 should be taken from each of parts A and B and the remaining 2 from either part C or part D.*

A.

1. "History is a pageant and not a philosophy."
"To lecture on Political Science is to lecture on History."

Explain clearly the opposite views expressed above. With what arguments does your author support the latter view, and to which do you incline? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Distinguish with illustrations between the organic State and the quasi or inorganic State. What, according to Seeley, is the most comprehensive classification of the organic States? Under what heads would you place the following :—The Turkish Empire, the ancient Roman Republic, the later Roman Empire, the Jewish Kingdom, Great Britain?

3. What is the commonly accepted and what the correct meaning of Aristocratic and Democratic States? By what principles are the modern Aristocratic and Democratic States differentiated from the ancient?

B.

4. State clearly the theories of the origin of the State as given by Woodrow Wilson, mentioning the elements of truth and error contained in each.

5. Discuss the "Laissez-faire" theory of the functions of Government. On what philosophic basis does it rest and how far in your opinion is it sound?

6. State precisely the constitutional position in England of (a) the King, (b) the Ministers, (c) the House of Commons, and (d) the House of Lords, to legislative, executive and

fiscal acts. How far is the theory of the constitution modified in practice ?

7. What is meant by the feudal system of Government ? Describe briefly its origin and show (a) its conception of Kingship and (b) its tendency to disintegration.

C.

8. Summarise the various Acts of Parliament from 1773 to 1892, regulating the British Government of India with special reference to (a) the extension of the powers of the Central Government in India, and (b) the provision for popular representation in the central and provincial Governments.

9. In what Courts was justice administered in India prior to the Act of 1861 (24 and 25 Vic.) and what changes were made by that Act ?

10. State the chief sources from which the public revenue in British India is derived, and classify them under the following heads :—

- (a) Taxation proper and sources other than taxation.
- (b) Central Government and Local Governments.
- (c) Direct and indirect taxation.

D.

11. "Man is naturally a political animal." Give the arguments advanced by Aristotle in proof of the above statement and show its bearing upon the State.

12. Give Aristotle's classification of Slavery and his arguments in favour of "natural slavery."

13. State Aristotle's criticisms of the proposals of Socrates for community of property. On what fundamental misconception, according to Aristotle, does any such proposal rest ?

14. What, according to Aristotle, are the characteristics of popular Government, and on what are they based ?

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

1. If the constants A, B, C in the equation of a straight line $Ax + By + C = 0$ be connected by a linear relation, prove that the straight line passes through a fixed point.

2. Write down the equations in their simplest forms, of (1) a chord, (2) a tangent, (3) a normal, (4) a polar, (5) a pair of tangents, (6) the locus of tangents intersecting at a given angle, (7) the locus of normals meeting at a constant angle, in the case of the curve $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

3. The equation to a conic referred to rectangular axes being

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

show that $a + b, ab - h^2$ remain unchanged when the axes are turned through any angle. If the origin be changed also, does the theorem still hold?

4. Find the equation of the tangent to a parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, in the form $y = mx + c$.

Show that the locus of intersection of tangents to a parabola which cut at a constant angle ϕ , is a hyperbola with the same focus and directrix as the parabola, and whose eccentricity is $\sec \phi$.

5. Find the locus of middle points of chords of an ellipse, parallel to a given straight line.

Hence show that if two diameters of an ellipse be such that one bisects all chords parallel to the other, then the second will bisect all chords parallel to the first.

6. Find the equation of the normal at any point of a hyperbola in terms of the eccentric angle.

7. Prove that the orthocentre of any triangle formed by three tangents to a parabola lies on the directrix.

8. Find the polar equation of the tangent at any point P of the conic section $l = a(1 - e \cos \theta)$.

9. Find the value of c in order that the equation

$$4x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 + 6x + 4y + c = 0$$

may represent two straight lines. Could you determine c so that the curve might be a parabola?

10. Find an expansion for a^x in powers of x .

Prove that

$$n^{n+1} - n(n-1)^{n+1} + \frac{n \cdot n-1}{1 \cdot 2} (n-2)^{n+1} - \dots = \frac{1}{2} n^{n+1}$$

11. Prove that any convergent is nearer to a continued fraction than any other fraction which has a smaller denominator than the convergent has.

12. Determine whether the series whose n^{th} term is

$$\frac{an^2 + bn + c}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}$$

is convergent or divergent.

SECOND PAPER.

Full marks may be obtained without answering the whole of the paper.

1. Write down the values of the differential coefficient of u^v with regard to x in the different cases where u or v , or both u and v are functions of x .

Differentiate

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \text{ with regard to } \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x};$$

$$\text{and } (\sin x)^{\cos x} + (\tan h x)^{\sec h x} \text{ with regard to } x.$$

2. If $y = e^x \log(1+x)$

Prove that

$$(1+x) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (2x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0.$$

If y be expanded in a series of the form $a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_r x^r + \dots$

Prove that

$$(r+1)(r+2)a_{r+2} + (r^2-1)a_{r+1} - 2ra_r + a_{r-1} = 0.$$

3. Apply Maclaurin's Theorem to expand $\tan x$ in powers of x as far as x^5 .

Find the limiting value when $x=0$ of

$$\frac{\tan(\sin x) - \sin(\tan x)}{\sin x - x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin^3 x}.$$

4. Shew how to obtain the maxima and minima values of a function of a single variable: and how to discriminate between those given by $f'(x)=0$.

Find whether there are maxima and minima values of

$$3x^4 + 4x^3 - 30x^2 + 36x - 13$$

and if so, determine them.

5. Prove that the equation to the tangent at any point of the curve $x = \frac{\phi(t)}{f(t)}$, $y = \frac{\psi(t)}{f(t)}$, may be written in

$$\text{the form } \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ \phi(t) & \psi(t) & f(t) \\ \phi^1(t) & \psi^1(t) & f^1(t) \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

6. Shew that the co-ordinates of the centre of curvature at any point of $y = f(x)$ are

$$x - \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}, \quad y + \frac{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$

In the curve given by $\cos x = e^y$ the radius of curvature = $\sec x$.

7. Trace the curve $x^4 + y^4 = ax^2y$.

Showing the effect of a change in the sign of a .

8. Define an integral and show that if $\frac{d f(x)}{dx} = \phi(x)$ then

$$\int_a^b \phi(x) dx = f(b) - f(a).$$

Obtain $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2+x^4}, \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-4x+5}}$

and $\int x^m \sin nx dx.$

9. Obtain a reduction formula for

$$\int \sin^p x \cos^q x dx.$$

10. Shew how to find the length of any arc of a curve whose equation is given in polar co-ordinates.

Shew that the whole length of the curve $r = a \cos \theta + b$ is equal to that of an ellipse whose semi-axes are equal to the maximum and minimum radii vectores of the curve.

11. Shew how to find the area of a surface of revolution.

The area of any zone of a paraboloid of revolution is proportional to the difference of the radii of curvature of the generating curve at points where it is cut by the bounding planes of the zone.

12. If $x = c \log \{y + \sqrt{a^2 + y^2}\}$

Shew that

$$\frac{2n}{c} \frac{d^{2n}y}{dx^{2n}} = y.$$

13. Give a method of finding the rectilinear asymptotes of a curve of the n^{th} degree, pointing out the difficulties which arise in the case of parallel asymptotes.

Find all the asymptotes of the curve

$$(y^2 - x^2)(x + y) + 2a(2x^2 + xy - y^2) + 2a^2 = 0.$$

TRIGONOMETRY.

1. State and prove De Moivre's Theorem. Sum to infinity the series $\cos^2\theta + \frac{1}{3}\cos\theta\cos^2\theta + \frac{1}{3}\cos\theta\cos^3\theta + \dots$

2. Obtain the exponential values of $\sin z$ and $\cos z$ and explain clearly why it is necessary to define afresh the trigonometrical ratios when z is of the form $x + y\sqrt{-1}$.

Prove that

$$\tan h 3\theta = \frac{3 \tan h \theta + \tan h^3 \theta}{1 + 3 \tan h^2 \theta}$$

3. Sum to n terms the series

$$\sin \theta + 2 \sin 2\theta + 3 \sin 3\theta + \dots$$

THIRD PAPER.

(*The Differential and Integral Calculus may be used.*)

1. What is the physical signification of the moment of a force about a point?

Prove that the algebraic sum of the moments of any two forces about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

Give Newton's definition of force.

2. What is meant by the centre of mass of a body? Define centre of gravity.

State and prove the general formulæ for determining the centre of mass of a body.

3. What do you understand by limiting friction. What is the Cone of friction?

A particle is placed on a rough plane, whose inclination to the horizon is α , and is acted upon by a force P acting parallel to the plane and in a direction making an angle β with the line of greatest slope in the plane; if the coefficient of friction be μ and the equilibrium be limiting, find the direction in which the particle will begin to move.

4. Write an Essay on Newton's Laws of Motion.

5. Describe Atwood's Machine.

An inelastic string, passing over a smooth pulley, is attached at one end to a mass m_1 , and at the other to another smooth pulley over which passes a second inelastic string carrying masses m_2, m_3 at its ends; find the tensions of the strings and the accelerations of the different masses, the masses of the pulleys and the strings being negligible.

6. What do you understand by relative velocity?

A wheel rolls uniformly along the ground without slipping, its centre describing a straight line; you are required to determine the velocity of any point on its rim.

7. Define the terms momentum and energy and determine their dimensions.

A train is moving on a horizontal railroad at 60 miles per hour; if the steam be suddenly turned off, how far will it run before it stops, the resistances being taken at 10lbs. weight per ton.

8. What are the forces of restitution and compression? Prove their relation.

Discuss the oblique impact of two smooth balls, being given all particulars of them.

9. Determine the path of a projectile in vacuô.

A particle projected with velocity v , strikes at right angles a plane through the point of projection inclined at an angle β to the horizon. Show that the height of the point struck above the horizontal plane through the point of projection is $\frac{2v^2}{g} \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{1+3 \sin^2 \beta}$, that the time of flight is $\frac{2v}{g \sqrt{1+3 \sin^2 \beta}}$, and that the range on the horizontal plane through the point of projection is $\frac{v^2 \sin 2\beta}{g} \frac{1+\sin^2 \beta}{1+3 \sin^2 \beta}$.

10. Prove the formula for the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum.

If a simple pendulum which beats seconds at sea level be carried to the top of a mountain 4 miles high, find the number of seconds it will lose in a day.

Optional.

A. Show that the pressure of a liquid like mercury may be represented by the formula $p = \rho g Z$. If a centimetre be the unit of length, water the standard liquid and a second the unit of time, then what does p stand for?

B. Define centre of pressure on a plane area and determine its depth for a triangular plate immersed vertically in water. The external pressure is neglected and the depths of the angular points are assigned.

C. How has the formula for gases, viz., $p = kp(1 + \alpha t)$ been obtained?

What are the dimensions of k .

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

General Physics, Heat and Sound.

N.B.—Only three questions in each of the parts A, B, and C, are to be attempted.

A.

1. Prove that a sphere exerts an attraction at an external point as if its mass were concentrated at its centre.

2. Calculate the moment of inertia of a circular disc about an axis through its centre perpendicular to the plane of the disc.

3. Define Young's Modulus. Give experimental details of a method of determining it in a long wire. How are variations in temperature in the wire compensated?

Find the value of Young's Modulus for a wire of circular section from the following results :—

Length of unstretched wire 375 cm.

Extension produced by 10 kilos 7.5 mm.

Diameter of wire 1.1 mm.

4. Explain the theory of Kater's pendulum and give some account of how to determine practically the value of the acceleration of gravity by its means.

B.

5. Explain carefully what is meant by a stationary undulation in air, indicating the nature of the changes which take place at different points.

6. Describe various methods of determining the velocity of sound in air and other gases.

How does the velocity of sound in a gas depend upon its temperature ?

The density of dry air at 0° and 1,000,000 dynes per sq. cm. is .001275, find the velocity of sound in air at a temperature of 91°C .

7. Give an account of the methods by which Helmholtz has analysed and synthesised complex tones.

8. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the air thermometer. Describe the constant volume air thermometer and the method of using it.

C.

9. Describe and explain the principle of Bunsen's ice calorimeter.

The specific gravity of ice at 0° is .917, the latent heat of water 80. What amount of heat must be given to 1,000 cc. of ice at 0° to cause a contraction of 1 cc. on melting ?

10. Explain how Lord Kelvin constructed his scale of absolute temperature. What are the advantages of the scale ?

11. Define the Coefficient of Conductivity of a substance. Describe a method of determining it in a metal bar.

12. What is meant by the critical temperature of a gas ?

Give sketches of and point out the difference between the isothermals of carbon dioxide above and below its critical temperature.

SECOND PAPER.

N.B.—*Not more than eight questions to be attempted.*

1. A diverging pencil of light falls perpendicularly on a plane refracting surface. Show how the pencil is modified at refraction.

A bright object, at the bottom of a tank containing six feet of water, is seen by two observers, one looking vertically down, the other with his eye very near the surface of the water at some little distance. Indicate the apparent positions of the object in the two cases.

2. What is meant by the *achromatism of lenses*? How can (1) object glasses, (2) eye-pieces, be made achromatic? Compare the achromatism in the two cases.

Describe Huyghen's eye-piece.

3. How would you determine the refractive index of carbon disulphide? Compare a prismatic, with a grating, spectrum. How would you use a grating to determine the wave length of D_1 ?

4. Describe an arrangement for producing Newton's Rings. How would you use it to determine the wave length of a monochromatic light? Work out the theory of the method.

5. Distinguish between circularly and elliptically polarized light, and indicate how each is produced. Account generally for the colour seen when a crystal plate is examined between crossed Nicols.

6. Write a short essay on the rotation of the plane of polarization.

7. Find the magnetic potential of a given indefinitely short magnet at any distant point. Hence deduce that the magnetic potential of a magnetic shell of uniform strength at any point outside it depends solely on the strength of the shell and the solid angle subtended by the shell at the point.

8. Distinguish between the magnetic induction and the magnetic force at a point. Show that they have the same value at all points of a non-magnetic medium. Explain any method of determining the permeability of a magnetic substance.

9. Describe Thomson's absolute electrometer, explaining its principle of action. Work out all formulæ.

10. Find an expression for the strength of the magnetic field at the centre of a plane circular coil of wire carrying a known electric current. How would you use such a coil to determine the strength of the earth's magnetic field?

11. Find an expression for the electromotive force in a circuit of two metals whose junctions are at different temperatures. What is meant by (1) the Peltier, (2) the Thomson, Effect?

12. Describe a Ruhmkorff's coil and explain, with mathematical details, the principles of its action.

PRACTICAL.

NOTE.—*Not more than one experiment from each section to be attempted, nor more than three in all.*

A.

1. Determine the water equivalent of the given calorimeter, or assuming this, find the specific heat of the given substance.

2. Determine the coefficient of expansion of air at constant pressure.

3. Determine the latent heat of steam.

B.

4. Prove the truth of Boyle's Law, and plot your results graphically.
5. The specific gravity bottle.
6. Hydrostatic balance.
7. The spherometer.

C.

8. Determine the pitch of the given tuning fork by the sonometer.
9. Determine the velocity of sound by the resonant tube.

D.

10. Determine the magnifying power of the given telescope
11. Find the focal length of the given lens.
12. Find the focal length of the given concave mirror.
13. Determine the angle of the given prism and the refractive index.

E.

14. Determine the reduction factor of the given galvanometer.
15. Determine H.
16. Determine the given resistance with the Wheatstone's bridge box.
17. Compare the magnetic moments of the two given magnets.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—Answer nine questions only.

1. 1.978 grams of a certain bromo-chloride gave 4.744 grams of mixed silver salts on precipitation with silver nitrate;

1.6791 grams of these salts, when heated in dried chlorine, lost .11005 gram. From these data calculate the percentage proportion of chlorine and bromine in the compound.

2. To what particular cases of decomposition is the term dissociation applied. Which of the following substances undergo dissociation when heated:—hydrogen iodide, chlorine monoxide, sulphuric acid, ammonium chloride and calcium carbonate?

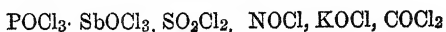
Supposing phosphorus trichloride and chlorine are the only products of dissociation of phosphorus pentachloride, calculate the composition of vapourised phosphorus pentachloride at 250°C . when its density is 5.76.

3. The combustion of a molecule of marsh-gas in oxygen gave 209 kilogram degrees of heat, while that of ethylene gave 332 and of acetylene 310, calculate the heat of formation for C_2H_4 , C_2H_4 , and C_2H_2 ; assuming 68 kilogram degrees for H_2O and 96 for CO_2 .

4. Write a short account of the combinations of fluorine with hydrogen, silicon and boron respectively. How are these compounds prepared and what are their physical and chemical properties?

5. State briefly the methods by which each of the oxides of nitrogen may be obtained from nitric acid. How has it been shewn that in nitric oxide a volume of oxygen and a volume of nitrogen are united without condensation?

Describe the preparation of the following oxychlorides, and state the action of water upon each of them:—



7. Describe a process for the preparation of hydriodic acid in aqueous solution. Compare and contrast the properties of hydriodic acid with those of the corresponding acids of chlorine and bromine.

8. How may a specimen of pure silica be obtained from ordinary glass? Explain the chemical reaction which takes place when glass is etched by means of hydrofluoric acid.

9. How can hydroxylamine be prepared in a pure condition? What are its properties? How would you represent its constitution? How does hydroxylamine act on solutions of metallic salts, *e.g.*, those of mercury, gold and copper?

10. Express by equations or otherwise, the following reactions :—

Chlorine is passed (1) into water holding calcium carbonate in suspension, (2) into a dilute solution of iodine, (3) into a solution of sodium sulphite, (4) into water containing mercuric oxide in suspension, (5) into a solution of caustic potash at 0°C . and at 100°C .

Sulphuretted hydrogen is passed (1) into a solution of ferric chloride, (2) into bromine water, (3) into a solution of potassium permanganate acidified with hydrochloric acid.

11. 10 volumes of a gaseous hydrocarbon at 0°C and 760 mm. pressure were mixed with 50 volumes of oxygen and fired; after explosion the mixture had contracted to 40 volumes, and after the action of potash to 20 volumes. What was the composition of the hydrocarbon?

SECOND PAPER.

Full marks for correct answers to nine questions.

1. How would you distinguish between Ferrous and Ferric salts, Cuprous and Cupric salt, Mercurous and Mercuric salts? Give as fully as possible the chemistry of any reactions which take place.

2. How is the metal aluminium obtained on the large scale? What are the alums? Explain the term isomorphism by reference to certain properties of the alums.

3. Write a short account of the properties of the element silicon and its most important compounds. How far can it be said to resemble the elements of Group IV?

4. How are the two oxides of Chromium prepared, and how would you prepare Potassium dichromate from chrome iron ore? What weight of Potassium dichromate would be required to make 100 c.c. of a solution, 1 c.c. of which would just oxidize 1 c.c. of a solution of Ferrous sulphate containing 100 grams to the litre? (Ferrous sulphate contains 7 molecules of water of crystallization in the molecule) $\text{Cr} = 52$.

5. Write a short essay on spectrum analysis and the spectroscope.

6. Give an account of the methods by which gold is extracted from its ores.

Describe the properties of gold, the manufacture and properties of any one of its salts.

7. Write an account of the metallurgy of zinc. To what use has zinc been put in any other metallurgical process?

or

Give as clear and concise an account as possible of the various steps in the manufacture of copper from its ores.

Mention the chief method for the manufacture of copper sulphate.

8. The specific heat of a metal is 0.0281, on analysis 0.125 grams of the chloride yield 0.054 of metal. What is the exact atomic weight of the metal?

9. What volumes of Carbon dioxide and of Sulphur dioxide are produced by complete combustion of 10 grams of Carbon disulphide? If 100 litres of air are used for the combustion, calculate the volumes of the 4 resulting gases respectively, (air = 21 vols. Oxygen + 79 vols. nitrogen).

10. Classify as far as possible the various methods by which metals can be reduced from their ores and salts. Give

examples of each method and mention cases in which each method is practically useful.

11. Discuss the properties of the elements of Group V on the table of Lothar Meyer, and show their relations to one another and the elements of Groups IV and VI.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

First prepare two jars of Sulphur dioxide gas, setting up the necessary apparatus which you must prepare from the materials supplied on your table.

Then analyse the mixtures labelled A and B, and the simple salt C.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

19TH CENTURY : POETRY.

Candidates are recommended to answer questions from each Part, but not all, of the paper.

I

Explain the following passages, referring each to its context. Quote or mention any other passages which may suggest themselves by marked similarity or contrast ; and make any comments you think fit.

- (1) Nor less I deem that there are powers
Which of themselves our minds impress ;
That we can feed this mind of ours
In a wise passiveness.
- (2) Therefore am I still
A lover of the meadows, and the woods,
And mountains, and of all that we behold
From this green earth : of all the mighty world
Of eye, and ear,—both what they half create,
And what perceive ; well pleased to recognise
In nature and the language of the sense,
The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse,
The guide, the guardian of my heart, and sou
Of all my moral being.
- (3) He was gone
Whose light I hailed when first it shone.
And showed my youth
How Verse may build a princely throne
On humble truth.
- (4) That inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude.

- (5) Through no disturbance of my soul
Or strong compunction in me wrought ;
I supplicate for thy control ;
But in the quietness of thought :
Me this unchartered freedom tires ;
I feel the weight of chance desires :
My hopes no more must change their name,
I long for a repose that ever is the same.
- (6) We receive but what we give,
And in our life alone does nature live :
Ours is her wedding-garment, ours her shroud !
- (7) The fire that on my bosom preys
Is lone as some volcanic isle ;
No torch is kindled at its blaze
A funeral pile.
- (8) And if I laugh at any mortal thing,
'Tis that I may not weep ; and if I weep,
'Tis that our nature cannot always bring
Itself to apathy, for we must steep
Our hearts first in the depths of Lethe's spring,
Ere what we least wish to behold will sleep
Thetis baptised her mortal son in Styx ;
A mortal mother would on Lethe fix.
- (9) The Pilgrim of Eternity, whose fame
Over his living head like heaven is bent,
An early but enduring monument.
- (10) A thing of beauty is a joy for ever ;
Its loveliness increases ; it will never
Pass into nothingness ; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.
Therefore on every morrow, are we wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,

Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways
Made for our searching : yes, in spite of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits.

- (11) 'Tis dark : quick pattereth the flaw-blown sleet :
This is no dream,
- (12) We cannot kindle when we will
The fire which in the heart resides ;
The spirit bloweth and is still,
In mystery our soul abides.
But tasks in hours of insight will'd
Can be through hours of gloom fulfill'd.
- (13) He look'd on Europe's dying hour
Of fitful dream and feverish power ;
He said : "The end is everywhere
Art still has truth, take refuge there !"
- (14) He laid us as we lay at birth
On the cool flowery lap of earth,
Smiles broke from us and we had ease.
Our youth returned ; for there was shed
On spirits that had long been dead,
Spirits dried up and closely furl'd
The freshness of the early world.
- (15) That general life, which does not cease,
Whose secret is not joy, but peace.
- (16) Ah, ye hope
To revel down my villas while I gasp
Brick'd o'er with beggar's mouldy travestine !
Nay, boys, ye love me—all of jasper, then !
- (17) Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us,
Burns, Shelly, were with us.

- (18) I am a part of all that I have met ;
Yet all experience is an arch where thro'
Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move.
- (19) Let the change which comes be free
To ingroove itself with that which flies,
And work, a joint of state, that plies
Its office, moved with sympathy
A saying, hard to shape in act ;
For all the past of Time reveals
A bridal dawn of thunder-peals,
Wherever Thought hath wedded Fact.
- (20) If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its intervital gloom
In some long trance should slumber on ;
Unconscious of the sliding hour ;
Bare of the body, might it last,
And silent traces of the past
Be all the colour of the flower :
So then were nothing lost to man ;
So that still garden of the souls
In many a figured leaf enrolls
The total world since life began.
- (21) O hollow wraith of dying fame,
Fade wholly, while the soul exults,
And self-infolds the large results
Of force that would have forged a name.
- (22) The churl in spirit, up or down
Along the scale of ranks, thro' all,
To him who grasps a golden ball,
By blood a King, at heart a clown ;

The churl in spirit, howe'er he veil
His want in forms for fashion's sake,
Will let his coltish nature break
At seasons thro' the gilded pale :
For who can always act ? but he,
To whom a thousand memories call,
Not being less but more than all
The gentleness he seemed to be,
Best seem'd the thing he was, and join'd
Each office of the social hour
To noble manners, as the flower
And native growth of noble mind.

- (23) High wisdom holds my wisdom less,
That I, who gaze with temperate eyes
On glorious insufficiencies
Set light by narrower perfectness.
But thou, that fillest all the room
Of all my love, art reason why
I seem to cast a careless eye
On souls the lesser lords of doom.
- (24) O living will that shalt endure
When all that seems shall suffer shock !
- (25) Sweet Hesper-Phospor, double name
For what is one, the first, the last
Thou, like my present and my past,
Thy place is changed ; thou art the same.

II

1. Examine the literary influence of Coleridge.
2. Write a short essay on Byron, with illustrative quotations if possible. Is there any connexion between his poetry and his critical standards ?
3. Illustrate Tennyson's observation that Shelley and Wordsworth are the chief masters of blank verse, since Milton.

4. What do you know of the sonnet as a form of verse, and of its history in English poetry, after Milton?

5. Sir H. Taylor observes of Southey :—"of all his contemporaries he was the greatest *Man*." Consider this briefly.

6. Illustrate from *In Memoriam* the impression made on Tennyson by the scientific advance of his time.

7. What does Tennyson say on the following subject?

—the existence of Evil ; progress ;

Make use if you can, of the poet's words.

SECOND PAPER.

Poetry from MILTON to the end of the 18th Century.

1. "The difference between the poems *Comus* and *Samson Agonistes* is all the difference between youth and age.' Expand and illustrate the statement.

2. Summarise what Milton says in *Samson Agonistes* of :—

Either Man exalted by God and then apparently degraded below the common level. [Put in the mouth of the Chorus.]

Or Fame. [Put in the mouth of Dalila.]

3. Add notes, explanatory of the language or of the statements, to either.

(a) Who tore the lion, as the lion tears the kid ;

Ran on embattled armies clad in iron,

And weaponless himself,

Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery

Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass.

Chalybeam-temper'd steel, and frock of mail

Adamantean proof :

.....

Then by main force pull'd up, and on his shoulders
bore

The gates of Azza, post and massy bar,

Up to the hill by Hebron, seat of giants old,
No journey of a Sabbath day.

- Or (b) Am I not sung and proverb'd for a fool
In every street? Do they not say, 'How well
Are come upon him his deserts?' Yet why?
Immeasurable strength they might behold
In me; of wisdom nothing more than mean.
This with the other should, at least, have paired;
These two, proportion'd ill, drove me transverse.
Chorus. Tax not divine disposal. Wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.

4. Either—

- (a) Rewrite in idiomatic prose—

Virtue could see to do what Virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk. And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where with her best nurse contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort
Were all to-ruff'd and sometimes impair'd.

The two sentences in the above passage, apply respectively
as a prophecy of the future and a description of the actual life
of the writer.

Or

- (b) Rewrite in idiomatic prose the first ten lines of the
following extract :—

Virgin daughter of Loocrine,
Sprung of old Anchises' line,
May thy brimmed waves for this
Their full tribute never miss
From a thousand petty rills,
That tumble down the snowy hills;

Summer drouth or singed air
 Never scorch thy tresses fair ;
 Nor wet October's torrent flood
 Thy molten crystal fill with mud ;
 May thy billows roll ashore
 The beryl and the golden ore ;
 May thy lofty head be crown'd
 With many a tower and terrace round,
 And here and there thy bands upon
 With groves of myrrh and cinnamon.

Point out the mingling of conventional poetic features with the actual description of nature in the above passage.

5. What were Masques ? Show that **Comus** satisfies the description and also possesses special features of its own.

Or

Sketch the history of the character **Comus** before Milton's poem of that name, and also justify the statement that the character in Milton's poem is in all essentials the creation of Milton.

6. Make clear the meaning and general context of three of the following :—

- (a) My hasting days fly on with full career,
 But my late spring no bud or blossom showeth.
- (b) The better part with Mary and with Ruth
 Chosen thou hast.
- (c) . . . Bless us ! what a word on
 A title-page is this ! and some in file
 Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile—
 End Green.
- (d) They also serve who only stand and wait.
- (e) . . . What supports me, dost thou ask ?
 The conscience, friend, to have lost them overplied
 In liberty's defence, my noble task.

7. According to Dryden, "The true end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction. And he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender than the physician to the patient." Applying his own standard, discuss briefly those satires of Dryden that have been prescribed.

8. Make clear the difficulties, the references, and the satire in the portions in thick type, in either (a) or (b), and in either (c) or (d).

(a) To speak the rest, who better are forgot,
 Would tire a well breathed witness of the plot.
 Yet, Corah, thou shalt from oblivion pass ;
 Erect thyself, thou monumental brass,
 High as the serpent of thy metal made,
 While nations stand secure beneath thy shade.
 What though his birth were base, yet comets rise
 From earthly vapours, ere they shine in skies.
 This arch-attester for the public good
 By that one deed ennobles all his blood.
 Who ever asked the witnesses' high race
 Whose oath with martyrdom did Stephen grace ?

(b) Now stop your noses, readers, all and some,
 For here's a tune of midnight work to come,
 Og from a treason-tavern rolling home.
 Round as a globe, and liquored every chink,
 Goodly and great he sails behind his link.
 With wealth he was not trusted, for Heaven knew
 What 't was of old to pamper up a Jew ;
 But though Heaven made him poor, with reverence
 He never was a poet of God's making ;
 speaking,

.....

Why should thy metre good king David blast ?
 A psalm of his will surely be thy last.

(c) One side is filled with title and with face ;
 And, lest the king should want a regal place,

On the reverse a tower the town surveys,
 O'er which our mounting sun his beams displays.
 The word, pronounced aloud by shrill voice,
LAETAMUS, which in Polish is **REJOICE**,
 The day, month, year, to the great act are joined,
 And a new canting holiday designed.

- (d) Near this a Nursery erects its head,
 Where queens are formed and future heroes bred.
 Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here ;
 Nor greater Jenson dares in socks appear ;
 But gentle Simkin just reception finds.
 Amidst this monument of vanished minds ;
 Pure clinches the suburban muse affords
 And Panton waging harmless war with words.

9. " In poetry, Pope takes a first place in the second order of poets. The deficiencies which forbid his entrance into the first rank are obvious." Consider this statement in detail, illustrating by definite references to the " Essay on Man."

Or The Essay on Man is professedly a universal theme. By definite references to other passages than those given below, show that the poem also contains definite satire or criticism of seventeenth and eighteenth century persons and things.

10. Indicate the place in the argument of two of the following either (a) or (b) and (c) or (d), adding explanatory notes :

- (a) Go wondrous creature ! mount where science guides,
 Go, measure earth, weigh air, and state the tides ;
 Instruct the planets in what orbs to run,
 Correct old Time, and regulate the sun ;
 Go, soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere,
 To the first good, first perfect, and first fair ;
 Or tread the mazy round his follow'rs trod,
 And quitting sense call imitating God.
- (b) In lazy apathy let Stoics boast
 Their virtue fix'd ; 'tis fix'd as in a frost ;

.....
 The rising tempest puts in act the soul,
 Parts it may ravage, but preserves the whole.
 On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
 Reason the card, but passion is the gale ;
 Nor God alone in the still calm we find,
 He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind.

- (c) Who taught the nations of the field and flood
 To shun their poison, and to choose their food ?
 Who made the spider parallels design,
 Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line ?
 Who bid the stork, Columbus-like explore
 Heav'n's not his own, and worlds unknown before ?
 Who calls the council, states the certain day,
 Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way
- (d) Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life ?
 Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife.
 If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd
 The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind :
 Or ravish'd with the whistling of a name,
 See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame !
 If all, united, thy ambition call
 From ancient story learn to scorn them all.

THIRD PAPER.

(SHAKESPEARE).

6 questions not more, are to be answered. Each section
 of the paper to be attempted.

A.

One or two questions, not more, to be attempted.

1. Explain the following passages and comment on the
 grammar of the words or phrases italicised :—

- (a) They say he is already in the forest of Arden, and
a many merry men with him ; and there they live
 like the old Robin Hood of England.

- (b) Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The seasons' difference, as the icy fang
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind.
- (c) Know you not, master, to some kind of men
Their graces serve *them* but as enemies?
No more do yours.
- (d) Heaven would that she these gifts should have,
And I to live and die her slave.

2. Explain the following passage :—

Welcome, young man ;
Thou offer'st fairly to thy brothers' wedding :
To one his lands withheld, and to the other
A land itself at large, a potent dukedom.
First, in this forest let us do those ends
That here were well begun and well begot :
And after, every of this happy number
That have endured shrewd days and nights with us
Shall share the good of our returned fortune,
According to the measure of their states.

It has been said that "in the **Merry wives** all the surroundings are English and real, here (in this play) they belong to a land of romance." What elements in the play strike you as unreal or romantic? Comment on the same.

3. Explain the following passage. Refer to passages in the play which seem to you to throw light on contemporary manners.

O Sir, we quarrel in print, by the book ; as you have books for good manners : I will name you the degrees. The first, the Retort Courteous ; the second, the Quip Modest ; the third, the Reply Churlish ; the fourth, the Reproof Valiant ; the fifth, the Countercheck Quarrelsome ; the sixth, the Lie with Circumstance ; the seventh, the Lie Direct. All these you may avoid but the Lie Direct, and you may avoid that too, with an If.

B.

One or two questions, not more, to be attempted.

4. Explain the following passages, and comment on the grammar of the words or phrases italicised :—

- (a) Lastly, he frets
That Lepidus of the triumvirate
Should be deposed ; and, *being*, that we detain
All his revenue.
- (b) Tend me to-night ;
May be it is the period of your duty :
Haply you shall not see me more ; or *if*,
A mangled shadow.
- (c) I fight against thee ! No : I will go seek
Some ditch wherein to die ; the foul'st best fits
My latter part of life.
- (d) Look you sad, friends ?
The gods rebuke me, *but* it is tidings
To wash the eyes of kings.

5. Explain the following passage. Examine the character of the speaker both as revealed here, and also as shown in the course of the play, and support each of your conclusions by reference to particular words or actions.

Welcome hither :

Your letters did withhold our breaking forth ;
Till we perceived, both how you were wrong led,
And we in negligent danger. Cheer your heart :
Be you not troubled with the time, which drives
O'er your content these strong necessities ;
But let determined things to destiny
Hold unbewail'd their way. Welcome to Rome ;
Nothing more dear to me. You are abused
Beyond the mark of thought : and the high gods,
To do you justice, make them ministers
Of us and those that love you. Best of comfort ;
And even welcome to us.

6. Explain the following passage. Scan each line, pointing out all irregularities, and remarking on differences between the metrical characteristics of earlier and those of later plays. (The passages set in this paper may be used in illustration where considered suitable.)

Yes, like enough, high-battled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be staged to the show,
Against a sworder ! I see men's judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes ; and things outward
Do draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. That he should dream,
Knowing all measures, the full Cæsar will
Answer his emptiness ! Cæsar thou hast subdued
His judgment too.

C.

One or two questions, not more, to be attempted.

7. Explain the following passages, and comment on the grammar of the words or phrases italicised.

- (a) Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark.
- (b) My necessities are embark'd : farewell :
And sister, *as* the winds give benefit
And convoy is assistant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you.
- (c) If circumstances lead me. I *will* find
Where truth is hid, though it *were* hid indeed
Within the centre.
- (d) To-morrow shall I beg leave to see your kingly eyes :
when I shall, first asking your pardon thereunto,
recount the occasion of my sudden and *more strange*
return.

8. Explain the following passage. Examine the characters of Gertrude and Polonius, and the question of their guilt, supporting each of your conclusions by reference to their words or actions.

Queen. What have I done, that thou darest wag thy tongue
In noise so rude against me ?

Hamlet. Such an act
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite, takes off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love
And sets a blister there, makes marriage-vows
As false as dicers' oaths : O such a deed
As from the body of contraction plucks
The very soul, and sweet religion makes
A rhapsody of words : heaven's face doth glow ;
Yea, this solidity and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is thought-sick at the act.

Queen. Ah me, what act,
That roars so loud, and thunders in the index ?

9. Explain the following passage :—

Her obsequies have been as far enlarged
As we have warranty : her death was doubtful ;
And, but that great command o'ersways the order.
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet ; for charitable prayers,
Shards, flints and pebbles should be thrown on her ;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her maiden strewments and the bringing home
Of bell and burial.

Examine the theory that when Shakespeare wrote his great tragedies he was "in the depths." What justification is there for it ?

D.

One or two questions, not more, to be attempted.

10. Explain the following passages, and comment on the grammar of the words or phrases italicised.

- (a) Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, *but* rather follow
Our forceful instigation ?
- (b) 'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him and do sigh
At *each* his needless heavings, such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking.
- (c) Go on, go on !
Thou canst not speak too much ; I have deserved
All tongues to talk their bitterest.
- (d) You're a made old man ; if the sins of your youth are
forgiven you, you're well *to live*. Gold ! all gold !

11. Explain the following passage. Comment on the duration of the action of this play. What proofs, if any, can be brought forward to show that Shakespeare was acquainted with the Unities ? What can be said in justification of the rule of Unity of Time ?

Sent by the King your father
To greet him and to give him comforts. Sir.
The manner of your bearing towards him, with
What you as from your father shall deliver,
Things known betwixt us three, I'll write you down :
The which shall point you forth at every sitting
What you must say ; that he shall not perceive
But that you have your father's bosom there
And speak his very heart.

12. Explain the following passage. Remark on the source from which Shakespeare drew the story of this play,

contrasting it and similar pieces known to you, with the modern style of fiction.

Music, awake her ; strike !—

'Tis time ; descend ; be stone no more ; approach :
Strike all that look upon with marvel. Come,
I'll fill your grave up ; stir, nay, come away,
Bequeath to death your numbness, for from him
Dear life redeems you.—You perceive she stirs.
Start not ; her actions shall be holy as
You hear my spell is lawful. Do not shun her
Until you see her die again ; for then
You kill her double. Nay, present your hand :
When she was young you woo'd her ; now in age
Is she become the suitor ?

FOURTH PAPER.

1. (a) Comment upon the criticism : " While Jonson has not much claim to the possession of humour, he has had few rivals in the delineation of humours. "
- (b) Describe briefly the humours of any two of the following characters : Knowell, Downright, Kitem, Bobadil.
- (c) How does Ben Jonson differ from Shakespeare as regards the Dramatic unities ? Illustrate from the Prologue and the general conduct of the Play.
2. (a) How did Bobadil propose to conduct war with a minimum of expenditure to the State ?
- (b) Explain :
 - (1) An' he think to be relieved by me, when he is got into one of your city pounds, the counters, he has the wrong sow by the ear, I' faith ; and claps his dish at the wrong man's door.

(2) Honourable worship, let me derive a small piece of silver from you, it shall not be given in the course of time.

(3) They say he will commit a man for taking the wall of his horse.

3. (a) Sketch briefly the plot of Chaucer's Prologue.

(b) Deduce the poet's attitude towards the Church from his descriptions of the *Monk*, the *Frere*, the *Pardoner*, and the *Persoun*.

4. Modernise the following passages, and write notes on the italicised portions :—

(a) In *curteisye* was set ful moche her lest.
 Hir over lippe wyped she so clene,
 That in hir coppe was no *ferthing* sene
 Of grece. When she dronken hadde her draughte.
 Ful semely after hir mate she raughte,
 And sikerly she was of greet disport,
 And ful plesaunt, and amiable of port,
 And peyned hir to countrefete *chere*
Of court, and been estatlich of manere,
 And to ben holden digne of reverence.

(b) I *have*, God woot, a *large feeld* to ere,
And wayke been the oxen in my plough,
 The remenant of the tale is long ynough ;
 I wol nat letten eek noon of this route,
 Dat every felawe telle his tale aboute,
 And lat see now *who shal the soper winne*
 And ther I lefte, I wol ageyn beginne.

(c) But I ne cannot *bulle it to the bren*,
 Whether that Goddes worthy forwiting
 Streyneth me nedely for to doon a thing,
 (Nedely clepe I simple necessitee) ;
 Or elles, if free choyes be graunted me

To do that same thing, or do it noght
Though God forwot it, er that it was wrought;
Or if his witing streyneth nevere a del
But by necessitee condicionel,

5. (a) Account for each of the final accented e's in passage IV (a) above.

(b) Point out the grammatical peculiarities in the following extracts, and translate each into modern English :—

- (1) He nevere yet no vileinye ne sayde
In al his lyf, unto no maner wight.
(2) And but I have hir mercy and hir grace,
That I may seen hir atte leste weye,
I nam but deed ; ther nis no more to seye.
(3) Lo Catoun, which that was so wys a man,
Seyde he not thus, ne do no fors of dremes ?

6. (a) Give an outline of the story of the First Book of the Faërie Queen and explain the meaning of the allegory.

(b) Give a brief account of one of the following :—the counsellors of Lucifera, the beadmen of Charissa.

(c) Explain briefly the allegory of either (1) the Cave of Mammon, or (2) the House of Temperance.

7. (a) Rewrite the following stanza in modern prose, connecting with the context :—

Certes, (said he,) well mote I shame to tell
The fond encheason, that me hether led.
A false infamous faitour late befell
Me for to meet, that seemed ill bested,
And playnd of grievous outrage, which he red

A knight had wrought against a ladie gent;
 Which to avenge, he to this place me led,
 Where you he made the marke of his intent,
 And now is fled : foule shame him follow, where he
 went.

(b) Explain :—

- (1) So forth they rode, he feining seemly merth.
 And she coy lookes: so dainty they say maketh
 derth.
- (2) Losse is no shame, nor to bee less than foe,
 But to be lesser than himselfe, doth marre,
 Both losers lot, and victour's prayse alsoe.
 Vaine others overthrowes, who self doth overthrowe.

Or

CHAUCER.

1. Rewrite in modern English each of the following passages and annotate the words in *italics* :—

- (a) A Frere there was, a *wantoun* and a merye,
 A *limitour*, a ful solempne man.
 In alle the *ordres foure* is noen that can
 So moche of *daliaunce* and fair language,
 He hadde maad ful many a mariage
 Of yonge wommen, at his oune cost.
 Unto his ordre he was a noble post.
 Ful wel beloved and famulier was he
 With *frankeleyns* over-al in his contree,
 An eek with worthy wommen of the toun
- (b) Alas, why pleynen folk so in commune
 Of *purveiance* of God, or of fortune,
 That yeveth him ful ofte in many a gyse
Wel bettre than they can hem-self devyse ?
 Som man desyreth for to han *richesse*,
 That cause is of his mordre or greet siknesse.

And som man wolde out of his prison fayn,
That in his house is of his *meynee* slain.
Infinite harmes been in this matere ;
We witen nat what thing we prayen here

- (c) Ther *saugh* I first the derke imagining
Of felonye; and al the compassing ;
The cruel ire, as reed as any *glede* ;
The pykepurs, and eek the pale drede ;
The smyler with the knyf under the cloke ;
The shepne *brenning* with the blake smoke ;
The tresoun of the mording in the bedde ;
The open werre, with woundes al *bi-bledde* ;
Contek, with bloody knyf and sharp manace,
Al ful of chirking was the sory place.

- (d) O, *blisful* God, that art so just and trewe !
So, how that thou *bivregeest* mordre alway !
Mordre *wol* out, that se we day by day.
Mordre is so *wlatsom* and *abhomynable*
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol nat suffre it heled be;
Though it abyde a yeer, or two, or three,
Mordre wol out, this my conclusion.

2. Give the meaning of the following, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

- (a) And French she spak ful faire and fetisly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe.
(b) He kepte his pacient a ful greed del
In houres, by his majik niturel.
(c) And yet this mainciple sette hir aller cappe.
(d) A man moot nedes love, maugree his heed.
(e) For al-day meteth men at unset stevene.
(f) And to the launde herdy eth him ful right.

- (g) In which there ran a rumbel in a swough.
 - (h) A povre widwe somdel stope in age.
 - (i) For swevener been but vanitees and japes.
 - (j) Til it was passed undern of the day.
3. Discuss Chaucer's position as a poet.
 4. Give a brief sketch of the plot of the *Knights Tale* and compare the characters of Palanion and Arcite.

SPENSER.

5. To what extent may Spenser be called a poet representative of the Elizabethan age?

6. Give in modern English the meaning of the following, adding explanatory notes where you think necessary:—

- (a) So dainty they say maketh derth
- (b) Hee had a faire companion of his way
A goodly lady clad in scarlot red.
Purified with gold and pearle of rich assay,
And like a Persian mitre on her hed
She wore with crowns and owches garnished.
- (c) As hagar hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his hable might,
His wearee pounces all in vaine doth spend
To trusse the pray too heavy for his flight;
Which comming down to ground, does free itselfe by
fight.
- (d) And round about him lay on every side
Great heapes of gold that never could be spent;
Of which some rude owre, not purifide
Of Mulciber's devouring element;
Some others were new driven, and distent
Into great Ingowes and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten monument;

But most were stamp't, and in their metal bare
The antique shapes of Kings and Kesars straunge and rare.

- (e) Next him King Leyr in happie peace long raynd,
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three faire daughters which were well uptrained
In all that seemed fitt for kingly seed ;
Mongst whom his realm he equally decreed
To have divided. Tho, when feeble age
Nigh to his utmost date he saw proceed,
He cald his daughters, and with speeches sage
Inquyrd, which of them most did love her parentage ?

7. Indicate briefly the political significance of the first two books of the Faërie Queene.

KELLNER AND MORRIS.

8. Shew clearly that the English language is essentially a Teutonic language, although the majority of its words are not of Teutonic origin. Classify the chief Indo-European languages.

9. Classify phonetically the consonant sounds of the English language. Explain clearly what are meant by the terms voiced and unvoiced as applied to consonants.

10. Write brief notes on the Etymology of the following words :—what, farther, dew, dairy, bishop, chosen, queen, lord, two, its, them, needs, amongst, was, might, own, caitiff, boycott, orchard, costermonger.

11. Discuss fully the effect upon word order produced by the decay of inflexions.

12. Shew clearly that the Active Voice is psychologically a simpler and more natural means of expression than the Passive Voice. How is the want of a convenient impersonal pronoun supplied in English ?

FIFTH PAPER.

A.

1. (a) Summarise the reasons given by Hathloday for declining to serve as counsellor to a King. With what period of Sir Thomas More's career does this correspond?

(b) Give Hathloday's arguments against the practice of punishing thieves by death. How did Hathloday describe the method of punishing thieves among the Polylerites? To what extent is this a prophecy of the modern system of dealing with convicts?

(c) Modernise the following passage : " First there is a great numbre of gentlemen, which cannot be content to live idle themselves, lyke dorres, of that whiche other have laboured for : their tenauntes I meane, whom they polle and shave to the quicke, by reisyng their rentes (for this only poynte of frugalitie do they use, men els through their lavasse and prodigall spendynge, hable to brynge theymselves to verye beggerye) these gentlemen, I say, do not only live in idlenesse themselves, but also carrye about with them at their tailles a great flocke or traine of idle and loyteryng servyngmen, which never learned any craft wherby to gette their livynges."

2. (a) What does More mean by giving the name Utopia to his socialistic state?

(b) How did the Utopians use gold and jewels in their own community? What use did they make of money in war?

(c) Turn the following passage into modern English : " But they muche more marvell at and detest the madnes of them, whyche to those riche men, in whose debte and daunger they be not, do give almost divine honoures, for none other consideration, but bicause they be riche ; and yet knowing them to bee suche nigeshe penny fathers, that they be sure as longe as they live, not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them."

3. (a) State the circumstances which called forth Sidney's "Apologie for Poetrie," and give a brief outline of the subject of the essay.

(b) "Poets be subdivided into speciall denominations. The most notable bee the Heroick, Lirick, Tragick, Comick, Sa irick, Iambick, Elegiack, Pastorall, and certaine others. Some of these being termed according to the matter they deale with, some by the sorts of verses they liked best to write in, for indeed the greatest part of Poets have apparelled their poetical inventions in that numbrous kinde of writing which is called verse: indeed but apparelled, verse being but an ornament and no cause to Poetry; sith there have beene many most excellent Poets that never versified, and now swarme many versifiers that neede never aunswere to the name of Poets."

(1) Rewrite the above in plain modern English.

(2) Criticize the theory that verse is only an accident of Poetry.

(3) How does Sidney distinguish the special merits of the "speciall denominations" of Poetry enumerated above?

4. (a) Account for the Utilitarian spirit of Bacon's Essays.

(b) Give a summary of one of the following: "of the True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates"; "of Judicature."

5. (a) Develop the ideas of the following propositions so as to bring out Bacon's meaning:—

(1) The care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity.

(2) Public envy is as an ostracism, that eclipseth men when they grow too great.

(3) Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set.

*(4) Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.

(b) Explain the following :—

(1) Shepherds of people had need know the calendar of tempests in state ; which are commonly greatest when things grow to equality ; as natural tempests are greatest about the equinoctia.

(2) It is a poor centre of a man's actions, himself. It is right earth. For that only stands fast upon his own centre ; whereas all things that have affinity with the heavens, move upon the centre of another, which they benefit.

(3) A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds ; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.

(4) For their merchants ; they are *vena porta* ; and if they flourish not, a kingdom may have good limbs, but will have empty veins, and nourish little.

~6. (a) Describe the main characteristics of the political and social conditions of the age of Addison, so as to account for the journalism and party literature of the period.

(b) Explain the following extracts so as to bring out the humour :

(1) But I do not propose to our British ladies, that they should turn Amazons in the service of their sovereign, nor so much as let their nails grow for the defence of their country.

(2) There is nothing more frequent than to find a tailor breaking his rest on the affairs of Europe, and to see a cluster of porters sitting upon the ministry.

(3) The cat-call has struck a damp into generals, and frightened heroes off the stage. At the first sound of it I have seen a crowned head tremble, and a princess fall into fits.

(4) The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a standing crimson by his zeal for the prosperity of the church, which he expressed every hour of the day, as his customers dropped in, by repeated bumpers.

Or
ANGLO-SAXON.

1. Decline in full the following :—

stan, scip, giefu, fœt, boc, brodor, halig, gōd, se, twa.

2. Classify the following verbs and give their principal parts :—

beodan, arisan, blawan, feohtan, faran.

3. Explain with examples what is meant by the term **past-present verbs**.

4. Translate and parse the words in thick type :—

(a) Witodlice æfter **miclum** fierste cōm pāra peōwa hlāford and dihte him gerad. Pā cōm sē pe pā fif pund underfēng and brohte ōpru fif, and cwœp ; Hlāford, fif pund pū sealdest mē, nū ic gestriende ōpru fif ? pā cwœp his hlāford to him :—'Beo blipe, pu gōda peow and getreowa : for **pœm** pe pu wære getreowe ofer lytlu ping, ic gesette pē ofer miclu ; ga intō pines hlāfordes blisse.

(b) Pa behead Alexander **pœm** hœpnan biscepe pœt he **becrupe** on pœs amones anlicnesse pe inne on pœm hearge wæs, ær pœm pe he and pœt folc hie pœr gegaderede, and sæde hu he **him** an his gewill beforan pam folce andwyrðan sceolde pœs pe he hiene ascade Genoh sweotollice us gedyde un to **witanne** Alexander hivelæ pa hœpnan godas sindon to weorþianne, pœt hit swipor is of para biscepa geblote and of heora agenre gewyrde pœt pœt hic secgaþ ponne of para goda mihte.

(c) Æfter pœm Pene foran ongean Scipian mid eallum hiera fultume, and wiestowa namon, on twam stowum, neah pære byrg ke mon utica hæc. On operre wæron pene, on operre numepe, pe him on fultum wæron, and gepoht hæfdon pœt hic pœr sceoldon wintersetl habban. Ac sippan Scipia geascade pœt pa forewearda wæron feor pœm fœstenne gesette, and eac pœt pœr nane opre near **noeran** he pa diegellice gelaedde his fird betuh **keam** pœm weardum, and feawe men to

oprum para fœstenna ðnsende, to pon poet hie his æerne ende onbærndon, poet sippan mœst ealle he pœrbinnan wæron wæron wip poes fyres weard, ti pon poet hie hit acwencean pohton.

5. Translate the following Unseen Passages :—

(a) Her cuom se here to Rēadungum on west seaxe, ond poes ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas ūp, pā gemætte hie Æpelwulf aldormann on Englafelda, ond him poer wip gefeagt, ond sige nam. Poes ymb iiii niht Æpered cyning ond Ælfred his bropur poer micle fird to Readingum gelcæddon, ond wip pone here gefuhton; ond poer wæs micel wæl geslœgen on gehwære hond, ond Æpelwulf aldormann wearp ofsœgen; ond pā Deniscan ahton wælstowe gewald.

(b) He fulworhte on Eferwic poet ænlice mynster pe his mæg Eadwine ær begunnen hæfde; and be swānc for heofonan rice mīde singalum gebedum swīpor ponne hē hogode hū hē hwōnlic lufode. Hē wolde æfter uhtsange oftost hine gebiddan, and on cyrcan standan on syndrigum gebedum of sunnan ūpgange mid swyðlicre onbryrdnesse mid swyðlicre onbryrdnyssse; and swa hwær swā hē wæs hē wurdode æfre God ūpā wendum handbredum wið poes heofones weard.

(c) Hwæt, wē poet gebryrdon purh halige bec,
 Pæt eow dryhten geaf dom unscyrdne
 Meotod, mihta spēd, moyse sægde,
 Hā gē heofoncynige, hyran sceoldon,
 Lāre læstan, Eow poes lungre apreat,
 Ond gē pām rihte wiðroten hæfdon,
 Onscunedon pone sciran scieppend Ealra
 Drihtna drihten, ond gedwolan fylgdon
 Ofer riht godes. Nū gē rape gangap
 Ond findap gēn, pā pe fyrngewritu
 Purh snyttro cræft sēlest cunnen,
 Æ riht eower, poet mē andsware
 Purh sīdne sefan seegan cunne

SIXTH PAPER.

Prose. 18th and 19th Centuries.

1. Burke's "French Revolution" falls into three sections, of about equal length, dealing with three different although kindred themes. Describe briefly these three themes; point out in general terms the merits or defects of his treatment of each; and of the published replies to Burke's "French Revolution," mention one and say which of the three sections it refers to.

2. What part does Burke say the French Literary Class played, consciously or unconsciously, preparing the way for the Revolution or facilitating its course?

Or

Describe the position of the Landed Class and of the Moneyed Class in France prior to the Revolution. According to Burke, what part was played in the Revolution by the latter Class?

3. Make clear the meaning of three of the following in relation to the general context :—

- (a) Wise historically, a fool in practice.
- (b) Too much and too little is treason against property.
- (c) All the decent drapery of life is to be rudely torn off.
- (d) Under the special direction of the learned academicians of Laputa and Balnibarbi.
- (e) This Universal medicine of church mummy.

4. How would you characterise Ruskin in respect both of literary style and treatment of subject-matter in his "Sesame and Lilies"?

Or

Compare the chivalry in "Sesame and Lilies" with that of Tennyson's Idylls.

5. Make clear the meaning of Ruskin in three of the following :—

- (a) The good book of the hour.
- (b) A well-educated gentleman...above all, is learned in the peerage of words.
- (c) Queen's Gardens.
- (d) She should follow at least some one path of scientific attainment as far as the threshold of that bitter Valley of Humiliation, into which only the wisest and bravest of men can descend.
- (e) Walter Scott's true works, studied from Scottish life, bear a true witness ; and in the whole range of these, there are but three men who reach the heroic type.

6. In connection with the pieces prescribed, discuss whether Froude approves of a strong paternal government or of laissez-faire in socio-political matters.

7. Explain three of the following :—

- (a) The fourth throw, there is a swirl like the wave which arises under the blade of an oar, a sharp sense of hard resistance, a pause, and then a rush for the dear life. The wheel shrieks, the line hisses through the rings.
- (b) 'We must educate our masters,' said Mr. Lowe sarcastically. Whether what is now meant by education will make their rule more intelligent remains to be seen.
- (c) A distinguished American friend describes Democracy as 'making pie.'
- (d) What would have become of England and Ireland,... had steam not been invented, and had the New World provided no room for emigrants? Left to

the higgling of the market, with employers of all kinds looking in strict economic orthodoxy to their own pockets, what would have been the condition of the people?

- (e) 'The present age,' said the most distinguished of the Tractarians, unconscious that he was the mouth-piece of the spirit which he most dreaded and most despised, 'requires something deeper and truer than satisfied the last century.'

8. In an early chapter of *Romola*, we read :

"Am I to spend life in a wandering search? I believe he is dead. Cennini was right about my florins: I will place them in his hands to-morrow."

"When the next morning, Tito put this determination into act, he had chosen his colour in the game, and had given an inevitable bent to his wishes. He had made it impossible that he should not from henceforth desire it to be the truth that his father was dead; impossible that he should not be tempted to baseness rather than that the precise facts of his conduct should not remain for ever concealed."

Illustrate the foregoing from the subsequent chapters of the story of Tito Melema.

Or

Discuss the character Tito Melema, in itself and in contrast to other characters in the novel.

9. Trace the evolution of prose fiction from about the year 1675 to about 1832. Give brief critical accounts of two works of fiction of different authors within that period.

Or

Emphasizing the character of periods and setting forth the influences in operation, sketch the English Literature of the eighteenth century with definite references to authors, works and dates.

SEVENTH PAPER.

Unseen Passages.

1. Explain the following passages carefully line by line ; and state clearly in your own words the central thought.

Not from a vain or shallow thought
His awful Jove young Phidias brought ;
Never from lips of cunning fell
The thrilling Delphic oracle ;
Out from the heart of Nature rolled
The burdens of the Bible old ;
The litanies of nations came,
Like the volcano's tongue of flame,
Up from the burning core below,—
The canticles of love and woe ;
The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity ;
Himself from God he could not free ;
He builded better than he knew,—
The conscious stone to beauty grew.

2. Explain the following passage line by line ; and state clearly the main thought.

The worldly hope men set their hearts upon
Turns ashes,—or it prospers ; and anon,

Like snow upon the desert's dusty face,
Lighting a little hour or two—is gone.

Think in this battered carvanseraï
Whose portals are alternate night and day,

How Sultan after Sultan with his pomp
Abode his destined hour, and went his way.

They say the lion and the lizard keep
The courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep ;

And Bahram, that great hunter—the wild ass
Stamps o'er his head, but cannot break his sleep.

I sometimes think that never blows so red
 The rose as where some buried Caesar bled ;
 That every hyacinth the garden wears
 Dropped in her lap from some once lovely head.
 And this reviving herb whose tender green
 Fledges the river-lip on which we lean,—
 Ah, lean upon it lightly, for who knows
 From what once lovely lip it springs unseen !

3. Explain the following passage line by line ; and state clearly the main thought.

Some men whom we call virtuous, are not so
 In their whole substance ; but their virtues grow
 But in their humours, and at seasons show.

For when through tasteless flat humility
 In dough-baked men some harmlessness we see,
 'Tis but his *phlegm* that's virtuous and not he.

So in the blood sometimes ; whoever ran
 To danger unimportuned, he was then
 No better than a *sanguine*-virtuous man.

So cloistered men, who in pretence of Fear
 All contributions to this life forbear,
 Have virtue in *melancholy*, and only there.

Spiritual *choleric* critics, which in all
 Religions find faults, and forgive no fall,
 Have through this zeal virtue but in their gall.

We're thus but parcel-gilt, to gold we're grown,
 When virtue is our soul's complexion ;
 Who knows his virtue ; name or place, hath none.

4. Express simply in your own words the central thought of the following passage ; and comment in detail on the words or phrases italicised.

Every spot in Europe, as a matter of course, has had *a Past of considerable duration* ; and this lovely tract of country must

have had a *chequered*, and at times a very exciting one. But its visible relics are few. The Roman came and made his roads ; the Saracen came and ravaged ; *feudal bandit harried feudal bandit* ; and the great bandit of our own century, Bonaparte, dispatched and sometimes accompanied his armies along it. But almost the sole vestiges of its vanished vigour and virility are trivial ruins devoid of architectural beauty ; its villages are situated most picturesquely, but *they are as devoid of plastic beauty as an eagle's eyrie* ; their churches are *touching in their devout simplicity*, but, alike within and without, lack the impress of the artist's mind, the artist's hand. He has not been there ; or, if he has, the *condottiere* has destroyed all traces of his work. Look at the sea. Byron most happily called it '*the image of Eternity*,' for its Present is exactly like its Past, and its Future will be only like its Present. Man can make no impression on it, nor leave on it any trace of his presence. Therefore, despite its sublimity, most of us at last tire of gazing on it. *It lacks human interest*. When it smiles, it enchants. When it frowns, it overawes. But we cannot take it to our heart ; and something of the heartlessness of the sea attaches to a land where neither poet, architect, nor painter has bequeathed monuments to remind us that here man has aspired and striven, here woman consoled and suffered.

5. Express simply in your own words the main thought of the following passage ; and remark in detail on the phrases italicised.

Grammarians draw a distinction between a maxim and an aphorism, and tell us that while an aphorism only states some broad truths of general bearing, a maxim, besides stating the truth, enjoins a rule of conduct as its consequence. For instance, to say that "*There are some men with just imagination enough to spoil their judgment*" is an aphorism. But there is action as well as thought in such sayings as this : "*'Tis a great sign of mediocrity to be always reserved in praise*," or in this of M. Aurelius, "*When thou wishest to give thyself delight, think of*

the excellences of those who live with thee ; for instance, of the energy of one, the modesty of another, the liberal kindness of a third." Again, according to this distinction of the word, we are to give the name of aphorism to Pascal's saying that "*Most of the mischief in the world would never happen, if men would only be content to sit still in their parlours.*" But we are to give the name of maxim to the great and admirable counsel of a philosopher of a very different school, that "*If you would love mankind, you should not expect too much from them.*"

6. Express simply in your own words the course of the thought of the following passage ; and remark in detail on the phrases italicised.

One cannot refrain from noting the peculiar, and one may say unique, ethical character which is given to George Eliot's work by her constant and *apparently instinctive habit* of connecting the life of the individual with the life of humanity, and of *associating a great moral exaltation or re-generation with the recognition by any individual human being of the ties which bind him to his fellows and make him a member of a body.* With all her strong *faculty of individualization*, which makes her *separate creations* more vivid and realizable than any which have appeared in English literature since the days of Shakespeare, she never ignores what Emerson calls *the over-soul, the humanity which belongs to no single man but only to the race, the something which we do not possess but of which we are possessed, the great background upon which the lines of character are drawn.*

EIGHTH PAPER.

Write an essay on one of the following :—

- (a) The style of an author reveals the inner man.
- (b) "Romantic" Literature.
- (c) The influence of historical events on English Literature 1790—1850.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Explain in the form of a *Tika*.

उषो वाजिनं वाजिनिं प्रचेताः स्तोमं जुषस्व गृणतो मघेनि ।
 पुराणी देवि युवतिः पुरन्धिरनुव्रतं चरसि विश्ववारि ॥
 उषां देव्यमर्त्ता विभाहि चन्द्ररथा मुहता ईरयन्ती ।
 आ त्वा वहन्तु सुयमासी अश्वा हिरण्यवर्णा पृथुपाजसी ये ॥
 अवस्थूनेव चिन्वती मघान्युषायाति रुसरस्य पत्नी ।
 स्वरर्जनन्ती सुभगा सुदंसा आन्ताद्विषः पप्रथ आ पृथिव्याः ॥
 ऋतस्य बुध्न उषसामिषयन्वृषा सहो रोदसौ आविवेश ।
 महो मिचस्य वरुणस्य माया चन्द्रेव भानुं विदधे पुरुवा ॥

- (b) Note interpretations of European scholars where they have differed from Sayana.

- (c) Give the Pada Patha of the *Mantras*.

2. (a) Reproduce in your own Sanskrit the following :

अहं सीमसाहनसं विभस्यं हं लघारमुत पूषणं भगम् ।
 अहं दधामि द्रविणं हविष्मते सुप्रायेऽयजमानाय सुवते ॥
 अहं राष्ट्री संगमनी वनूनां चिकितुषी प्रथमा यज्ञियानाम् ।
 तां मां देवा व्यदधुः पुरुवा भूरिखात्रां भूर्याविश्यन्तीम् ॥
 मया सो अन्नमन्ति यो विपश्यति यः प्राणिति य ईं शृणोत्युक्तम् ।
 अमन्तवो मान्त उपचिद्यन्ति शुधि शु त अद्धिवं ते वदामि ॥
 अहं रुद्राय धनुरातनीमि ब्रह्मविषे शरवे हन्तवा उ ;
 अहं जनाय समदं कृणाम्यहं द्यावापृथिवी आविवेश ॥

- (b) State the *Devatā*, *Rishi* and metre of these *Mantras*.

- (c) Write out the Pada Patha.

- (d) Write a note on the word आहनसं. Is the word शुत open to more than one interpretation ?

- (e) Explain the allusion in the last *Mantra*.

3. Reproduce in your own words the teaching of what is known as the दहरविद्या ॥

4. मयवन् मर्त्ये वा इदं शरीरमात्तं सृष्टुना तदस्यास्तस्याशरीर-
स्यात्मनोऽधिष्ठानमात्मी संशरीरः प्रियाप्रियाभ्यां न वै संशरीरस्य
सतः प्रियाप्रिययोरपहतिरस्यशरीरं वाव सन्तं न प्रियाप्रिये
स्युशतः ॥

Annotate the above bringing out the meaning fully.

5. Quote texts in which the doctrine of reincarnation finds mention in the Gita.

6. किं तद्ब्रह्म किमध्यात्मं किं कर्म प्रकथयत ।
अधिभूतं च किं प्रीतमधिदैवं किमुच्यते ॥
अधियज्ञः कथं कोऽच देहेऽस्मिन् मधुपूदन ।
प्रयाणकाले च कथं ज्ञेयऽसि नियतात्मभिः ॥

Reproduce the answers to these queries in your own words.

7. Comment on the texts :

- (a) वृणीनां वासुदेवोऽस्मि ॥
(b) वासुदेवस्यैवमिति ॥

8. Write short descriptive or biographical notes on the following :

- (a) Prātisākhya Sutras ; (b) Adhwaryu, (c) Inscriptions of King Priyadarsi. (d) Uttarakurus ; (e) Vena, (f) Asita, the Indian Simēon ; (g) Yaska.

9. State some noted instances in which Brahmans are said to have been instructed in divine knowledge by Kshatriyas.

10. State what you know about the Indian traditions of the deluge. What opinions have M. Burnout and Professor Weber expressed as to the origin of such traditions ?

शिशिरकरयतुरंगखुरशिखरील्लेखखण्डितोल्लसन्नवक्त्रं पल्लवादैरावत-
 करलूनसल्लकौकिसलयदलादाशैलादुदयनाम्नः कपिवल्लविलुप्तविरल-
 लवलोल्लताफलादुदधिनिर्गतजलदेवतावन्यमानराधवपादादचलपात-
 दलितशङ्खकुलशकलतारकितशिलातलान्नलकरतलकलितशैलसङ्घ-
 सम्भूतादासेतुवन्मादच्छनिर्भरजलधौततारकासायादस्यतमथनीयतवै-
 कृण्ठकेयूरपचमकरकोटिकवणमसृणितग्राण्यः सुरासुरहेलावललित-
 वामुक्तिसमाकर्षणारम्भचलितचरणभरदलितनितम्बादस्यतशोकरसि-
 क्तसानीरामन्दराचलाग्र्येसुरवनिपाः

(a) Translate into English the extract quoted above.

(b) Expound the *Samāsa* of the first six compounds occurring in the extract.

7. Sketch in Sanskrit the character of one of the following :

(1) Chārudatta, the Citizen of Avanti. (2) Rākshasa, the minister of Nanda.

8. ये नाम केचिदिह नः पृथग्व्यवज्ञा

नानन्ति ते किमपि तान् पुति नैव यत्नः ।

उत्पत्यतेऽस्मि मम कोऽपि समानधर्मा

कालोऽद्य निरवधिर्विपुला च पृथ्वी ॥

What is the verdict of Posterity on the merits of the work in which this self-laudatory reflection occurs? Can you quote passages to show that the poet has elsewhere similarly indulged in open declarations of his own greatness?

9. (1) एसो क्व जीव्णारम्भगव्यसंभरिददुल्लिखसहामरिसरीमवद्वर-
 बलासिद्धिश्चिह्निदग्धाडिदलोहपञ्जरणिबद्धसिङ्गलाशिरोहपडिभङ्ग-
 सङ्कलिदणिश्चलौलाबिलासुल्लल्लल्लवहलुत्तुल्लल्लूलविशडवेजश्चन्ति-
 आडम्वरुद्दामसरीरसंघिवेसोमडादोश्रवक्कमिश्चतक्कणसतिक्ककवलि-
 दायेअदेहिदेहावअवमश्चणिदुरत्थिखल्लटङ्कारकाडकाडाअत्तकर-

वक्तव्यिणदाढाकरालसुहकन्दरी दुट्टसद्वली कुबिभकअन्तलीताइदं
करेदि ॥

10. (2) जाणन्ति तन्तुजुतिं जहट्टिं मन्डं अहिलिहन्ति ।

जे मन्तरक्खणपरा ते सप्पणराद्धिं उपचरन्ति ॥

- (a) Render into Sanskrit the extracts given above.
- (b) Expound the *Samāsa* of compounds in extract (1).
- (c) Explain fully extract (2).

THIRD PAPER.

[Questions Nos. 5 and 6 should be attempted.]

1. What indications of its age are furnished by the language and style of the Bhagavadgītā? How is the Gītā related to the Upanishads and the Vedānta-Sūtras by its teachings?

2. Is the existence of Brahman a matter of inference apart from Sruti? argue the question from the stand point of the Vedāntin. How does Sankara briefly describe the nature and the purpose of the Vedānta-Sūtras?

3. (a) Translate the Sūtra — “तत्तुसमन्वयात्” and summarize its teaching.

(b) Translate the following :—

तस्माद्देहादित्यतिरिक्तास्माकित्वादिनां देहादावहंपुत्र्ययो नित्यैव न
गौणस्तस्मान्निष्ठापुत्र्ययनिमित्तत्वात्प्रशरीरत्वसा सिद्धं जीवतोऽपि विदधा-
ऽशरीरत्वम् । तथाच ब्रह्मविधिषया अतिः । “तद्यथाऽह्नित्वंयवो बलमीके
मृता पुत्र्यसा शरीरैववेदे शरीरं भेति । अथायमशरीरोऽमृतः प्राणो ब्रह्मैव
तेज एव” इति । “सचक्षुरचक्षुरिव सुकर्णोऽकर्ण इव” ति च । स्मृतिरपि
च स्थितपुत्र्यस्य का भाषा इत्याद्या स्थितपुत्र्यलक्षणायाचक्षाणा विदुषः सर्व-
पुत्र्यसम्बन्धं दर्शयति । तस्मान्नावगतब्रह्मात्मभावस्य यथापूर्वं संसारित्वम् ।
अस्य तु यथापूर्वं संसारित्वं नासाववगतब्रह्मात्मभाव इत्यनवद्यम् ॥

Write a technical note on the word अहंप्रत्ययः, and supply the context of the passage quoted from the Bhagavadgītā.

4. (a) Translate the Sūtra :—भोक्तृत्वापत्तेरविभागश्चेत्यल्लोकवत् according to Sankara. Remark on a totally different interpretation given to this Sūtra.

(b) Translate उपपद्यत एवायमव्यक्त्येऽपि विभागः । एवं लोके दृष्टत्वात् । तथाहि असुद्राददकात्मनोऽननयत्वेऽपि तद्विकाराणां फलबीची-
तरज्जुदुदादीनामितरेतरविभाग इतरेतरसंश्लेषादिलक्षणस्य व्यवहार उपलभ्यते । How does Sankara complete the argument ?

5. न्यायाभिमतसत्कार्यवादे यो विचारः स संक्षेपेण वर्ण्यताम् ॥
साख्यातसत्कार्यवादः कौटुशः कौटुशस्य वेदान्ताक्तकार्यकार
णामिदवादः ।

किं वाद्यारनयारैक्यं वैलक्षण्यं वा तत्र च पुयोजकं किम् ॥

6. Translate, supplying the context necessary to complete the argumentation :—

(a) न तु स्वतन्त्रं फलाय कल्पयत इति । नहि परिणामवत्त्वविज्ञानारपरि-
णामवत्त्वमात्मनः फलं स्यादिति वक्तुं युक्तं कूटस्थनित्यतुल्योच्चस्थ ।
कूटस्थसंज्ञात्मवादिन एकत्वेकाल्यादोशिनौशितव्यभाव ईश्वरकारणप्रतिज्ञा-
विरोध इति चेन्न । अवित्यात्मकनामरूपबौजव्याकरणापेक्षत्वात्सर्वज्ञत्वस्य ।

(b) सर्वज्ञस्येश्वरस्याऽत्मभूत इवाविद्याकल्पिते नामरूपे तत्त्वान्यतुल्य-
मनिर्वचनीयं संसारप्रपञ्चबीजभूत सर्वज्ञस्येश्वरस्य साक्षात्प्रतिः प्रकृतिरिति
युतिश्चान्वारमित्येते ताभ्यामन्याः सर्वज्ञ ईश्वरः ।

Write notes on the following points :—(a) the Vedantic concep-
tion of साक्ष and साया as here set forth, supporting your view
by references to other passages in the Bhāṣhya ; (b) the mean-
ing of अनिर्वचनीय as applied to Māyā, considering the question
whether Brahman is not also अनिर्वचनीय ; (c) the nature of

Isvara in the Vedānta System and the precise meaning of the सर्वज्ञत्व ascribed to him.

7. Translate, supplying the necessary context :

अनादित्वे तु बीजाङ्कुरनाथिनापपत्तेर्न कश्चिद्दोषो भवति । उपलभ्यते च संसारस्यानादित्वं श्रुतिरुच्यते । श्रुतौ तावत् अनेन जीविनाऽत्मना इति सर्गप्रसुखे शरीरमात्मानं जीवशब्देन प्राणधारणनिमित्ते नाभिल-
पन्ननादिः संसार इति दर्शयति । आदिमन्त्रे तु प्रागनवधारितप्राणः सन् कथं प्राणधारणनिमित्तेन जीवशब्देन सर्गप्रसुखेऽभिलष्येत । न च धारयिष्यति इत्यतःऽभिलष्येत । अनागताद्भिः संवन्वादतीतः संवन्वा बलवान्भवताभि-
नियन्त्रत्वात् । रूढतावप्यनादित्वं संसारस्योपलभ्यते “न रूपमस्येह तथोपलभ्यते नान्तो न चादि” च संप्रतिष्ठा” इति ॥

Explain what is exactly meant by संसारस्यानादित्वम् Supply the whole reasoning implied in “अभिनियन्त्रत्वात्” Write a note dealing with जीव in its physical and psychological aspects. Refer the quotation from the Gītā to its context.

FOURTH PAPER.

1. Translate into English :

(a) एवं प्रवृत्तिलक्षणाद्वर्मादधर्मसङ्घिताद्देवमनुष्यतिर्थङ्गनोरकेषु पुनः पुनः संसारबन्धो भवति । ज्ञानपूर्वकात् कृतादसङ्कल्पितफलादिशुद्धे कुले जातस्य दुःखविगमोपायजिज्ञासोराचार्यं सुपसङ्गम्योत्पन्नष्टपदार्थतत्त्वज्ञानस्य ज्ञान-
निवृत्तौ विरक्तस्य रागद्वेषाद्यभावात् तज्ज्यो धर्माधर्मयोरनुत्पत्तौ पूर्वसंज्ञितयो-
श्चोपनागान्निराये सन्तोषसुखं शरीरपरिच्छेदस्योत्पाद्य रागादिनिवृत्तौ निवृत्तिलक्षणः केवलो धर्मः परमार्थदर्शनजं सुखं कृत्वा निवर्तते । तदा निराधान्निर्वीजस्वात्मनः शरीरादिनिवृत्तिः । पुनः शरीराद्यनुत्पत्तौ दम्भेस्वना-
नलवदुपशमो नास्ति इति ॥

Give a technical explanation of प्रवृत्ति, निवृत्ति and सञ्चित as occurring in extract (a). Why षट्पदार्थं and not सप्तपदार्थं ?

(b) प्रकृतेः सुकुमारतरङ्ग किंविदस्तीति मे मतिर्भवति ।

या दृष्टाऽस्तीति पुनर्न दर्शनमुपैति पुरुषस्य ॥

तस्मान्न वध्यतेऽद्या न सुच्यते नापि संसरति कश्चित् ।

संसरति वध्यते सुच्यते च नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः ॥

रूपैः सप्तभिरिव तु बध्नात्यात्मानमात्मना प्रकृतिः ।

सैव च पुरुषार्थं प्रति विमोचयतेऽकरूपेण ॥

प्राप्ते शरीरभेदे चरितार्थत्वात् प्रधानविनिवृत्तौ ।

ऐकान्तिकसात्त्वान्तिकसुभयं कैवल्यसाग्रीति ।

Is the teaching of verse 2 different from that of Vedānta, and if so, in what respects? Compare the notions of मोक्ष presented in extracts (a) and (b).

2. Explain fully, defining technicalities and (wherever possible) giving illustrations :—

(a) आश्रितत्वं चान्यत्र नित्यद्वयभ्यः । द्रव्यादीनां पञ्चानां समवायित्व-
मनेकत्वं च । द्रव्यादीनां वयाणां सत्तासम्बन्धः सामान्यविशेषवत्त्वं स्वसमवाय-
शब्दाभिधेयत्वं धर्माधर्मकर्तृत्वं च । कार्यत्वानित्यत्वे कारणवतामेव ।
कारणत्वं चायत्र पारिमाण्डव्यादिभ्यः ॥

(b) सुखदुःखिच्छाद्वयप्रयत्नाश्चासमानजात्यारम्भकाः । बुद्धिसुखदुःखिच्छा-
द्वेषभावनाशब्दाः स्वाश्रयसमवतारम्भकाः । रूपरसगन्धानुष्णत्पश्चक्ष्णापरि-
माणैकप्रयत्नकैर्दृष्टानामसमवायिकारणत्वम् । संयोगविभागशब्दास्त्वविशेष-
गुणानां पुद्गेष्टवन्ति तुम् ॥

3. Translate into English :

(a) अविवेक्यादेः सिद्धिर्लैगुण्याच्चिदपर्ययाभावात् ।

कारणगुणात्मकतुल्याकार्यस्याव्यक्तमपि सिद्धम् ॥

भेदानां परिमाणात्मकत्वव्याकार्यतः पृष्ठोक्तम् ।

कारणकार्यविभागादविभागाद्वैश्वरूप्यस्य ॥

(b) अविवेक्यादेरिति । अविवेकित्तमविवेकि यथा ह्येकया हि वचनैक-
वचने इत्यत्र हित्वैकतुयोरिति अन्वया ह्यत्र स्थिति स्यात् । कुतः पुनरविवेकि-
त्वादेः सिद्धिरिति आह वैगुण्यादिति यद्यत् मुखदुःखमोहात्मकं तत्तदविवेकि-
त्वादियोगि यथेदमभूयमानं व्यक्तमिति स्फुटत्वादन्वया नात्रः । व्यतिरेकमाह
तद्विपर्ययाभावादिति । अविवेक्यादिविपर्यये पुरुषे वैगुण्याभावात् । अथवा व्यक्ता-
व्यक्तं पक्षौकृतान्वयाभावेनावीत एव हेतुस्त्वै गण्यादिति वक्तव्यः ॥

(c) स्यादेतद्वाक्ताह क्तमुत्पद्यते इति कणभञ्जान्निचरणतनयाः परमाण्वो
हि व्यक्ताः तैदृश्याणां दिकमण प्रथिव्यादिलक्षणं कार्यं व्यक्तामारभ्यते । प्रथिव्यादिषु
च कारणगुणक्रमण रूपाद्युत्पत्तिः तस्माद्व्यक्ताद्व्यक्तस्य तद्गुणस्य चात्यन्ते
कृतमदृष्टवर्णव्यक्तं न इत्यत्र आह भेदानामिति ॥

4. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes and
(wherever possible) illustrations :—

स च द्रव्यादिभ्यः पदार्थान्तरं भाववज्जलचणभेदात् । यथा भावस्य द्रव्यत्वादौ नां
स्थाधारेषु आत्मानुरूपप्रतायकत्वात् स्वाश्रयादिभ्यः परस्परतश्चार्थान्तरभा-
वस्तथा समवायस्यापि पञ्जसु पदार्थेष्वेति प्रतायदर्शनात्तेभ्यः पदार्थान्तरत्व-
मिति । न च संयोगवद्वानात्वं भाववज्जलकाविशेषात् विशेषलिङ्गाभावाच्च
तस्माद्भाववत्सर्वत्रैकः समवाय इति ॥ न न यद्येकः समवाया द्रव्यगुणकर्मणां
द्रव्यत्वगुणत्वकर्मत्वादिविशेषणैः सह भवत्येकत्वात् पदार्थसङ्करप्रसङ्ग इति
न आधारार्थेनियमात् ॥ कथा पुनर्हत्या द्रव्यादिषु समवाया वृत्तिः ।
न संयोगः सम्भवति तस्य गुणत्वेन द्रव्याश्रितत्वात् । नापि समवायस्त-
स्यैकत्वान्नचान्या वृत्तिरस्तीति । न । तादात्म्यात् । यथा द्रव्यगुणकर्मणां सदा-
त्मकस्य भावस्य नान्यः सत्तायागोऽख्यवसावभाविनि । ह्यत्मात्मकस्य सम-
वायस्य नाग्या वृत्तिरस्ति तस्मात्स्वात्मवृत्तिः । अत एवातीन्द्रियः सत्तादाना-
मिव प्रत्यक्षेष्वर्थेषु वृत्त्यभावात् स्वात्मगतसंवदनाभावाच्च ।

How according to the Vaisesikas is a knowledge gained of
Samavāya ? Consider Sankarāchārya's objections to the notion
of Samavāya.

5. (a) Explain Prasastapāda's definition of प्रत्यक्ष; (b) Translate : सामान्यविशेषज्ञानात्पक्षावविभक्तमालाचनमात्रं प्रत्यक्षं प्रमाणम् ।
अभिप्रायप्रमाणमस्ति अफलस्वरूपत्वात् ।

6. Translate and expound :—

अन्तःकरणं त्रिविधं दशधा बाह्यं त्रयस्य विषयाख्यम् ।

साम्प्रतकालं बाह्यं चिकालसाभ्यन्तरं करणम् ॥ Compare the Sāṅkhya conception of काल with that of the Vaisesika.

7. Expound and illustrate :—

यदनुमे (यदन्त) येन सखडं प्रसिडं च तदन्विते ।

तदभावे च नाख्येव तल्लिङ्गमनुमापकम् ॥

विपरीतमती यव्यादिर्केन हितयेन वा !

विरुद्धासिद्धसन्दिग्धमलिङ्गं काश्यपोऽब्रवीत् ॥

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

[NOT MORE THAN EIGHT QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED.

QUESTIONS NOS. 3, 4 AND 8 SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED.]

1. It has been said that before the time of Kant no satisfactory attempt was made to explain the notion of moral obligation. Examine this statement with reference to the teachings of Plato and Aristotle.

2. Examine the conception of Justice contained in the Republic. Does Plato succeed in proving that Justice is desirable ?

3. Discuss the grounds on which Plato justifies the paradox that philosophers should be Kings.

4. On what grounds does Aristotle distinguish between intellectual and moral Virtue? Show how he obtains his

definition of moral virtue. Does his Doctrine of the Mean commit him to the view that the difference between Virtue and Vice is merely *quantitative*? State his practical rules for hitting the mean.

5. How, according to Aristotle, are ultimate principles reached; and how applied to practical life? Illustrate your answer.

6. (a) "Virtue is knowledge": (b) "All the virtues are forms of prudence".--To whom were these opinions attributed: and, how were they modified by Plato and Aristotle respectively?

7. What place do Plato and Aristotle assign to Pleasure? How do they answer the question whether pleasures differ in *kind*?

8. In what sense is it true that the Platonic or Aristotelian conception of Virtue is *final*; and at the same time, that the highest Greek ideal is inferior to the highest modern ideal? Illustrate the latter point from any of the cardinal virtues.

9. Inquire into the necessary presuppositions involved in the idea of human progress. "Our ultimate standard of worth is an ideal of *personal* worth".--How does Green arrive at this position? Does he offer any suggestions as to the problem of "the constant spectacle of unfulfilled human promise"?

10. Sketch Aristotle's treatment of justice, so as to show whether it affords materials for a Theory of Punishment.

11. Briefly reproduce the Platonic and the Aristotelian analysis of Soul. Does the later analysis mark an advance in psychology?

12. Discuss the nature and limitations of Aristotle's view of Friendship.

13. What can we gather from the *Republic* in regard to the current morality and opinion? What is known of social life in Greece that may help us to understand Plato's readiness to abolish the family?

SECOND PAPER.

1. State and criticise Berkeley's theory of Nature.
2. Trace the development of the Philosophy of Phenomenalism from Hume to the present day.
3. Does Knowledge presuppose (1) a pure Ego and (2) a pure Non-ego? Fully discuss the question, noticing differences of opinion.
4. State and examine Kant's criticism of the doctrine that Space is an infinite and eternal reality.
5. Expound and criticise Kant's doctrine of the Soul's receptivity and spontaneity as the two essential elements of all our knowledge.
6. Is an Ontological proof of the existence of God impossible? Discuss the question with special reference to Kant's view.
7. Trace the development of the Intuitive Doctrine of Perception from Reid to the present time.

THIRD PAPER.

1. What is the relation of Psychology to the other sciences? Fully discuss the question, noticing differences of opinion.
 2. What are the ultimate constituents of psychical life? Discuss the question with special reference to Dr. Ward's view.
 3. What does Dr. Ward mean by a Presentation? Give a critical account of his theory of the development of presentations.
 4. State and criticise Dr. Ward's theory of the Intuition of Things.
- Fully state Dr. Ward's theory of causality and give his criticism of Hume's theory.

6. What are the fundamental Laws of Association? Answer the question historically and critically and give your own view with reasons.

7. Trace the development of the doctrine of the Self as a spiritual substance from Berkeley to the present day.

FOURTH PAPER.

[NOT MORE THAN **EIGHT** QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED.

QUESTION NOS. 3, 7, 8 SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED.]

1. In what sense may Logic be regarded as a *formal* Science? Explain fully:—"Logic can do nothing but bring to our knowledge the conditions under which this subjective feeling of necessity arises, and express them in a general form."

2. Indicate briefly (*a*) how language helps towards a classification of the different kinds of objects of thought; and (*b*) how it modifies the actual process of thought in the individual thinker.

3. What are the constituents of a complete judgment; and what the principles on which it rests? Explain fully: "It is the peculiarity of our thought, when judging, that its processes are *incongruent* with the existent to which they refer." What does Sigwart mean by the *objective validity* of a judgment?

4. "The copula does not convey the negation, but is the object of it. There is no such thing as a negative but only a negated copula"—Expound and illustrate this statement by reference to the complete theory of negation of which it forms a part.

5. Sketch Sigwart's doctrine of the Logical Concept, dwelling on (*a*) his three-fold application of the term concept; (*b*) his exposure of the error in the current view as to the formation of concepts; (*c*) the place he finds for Real and Formal Categories.

6. In regard to the Aristotelian Logic (as interpreted by Sigwart), set out (a) the real import of the universal and particular judgment; (b) the metaphysical foundations of the doctrine of the Syllogism; (c) the end which this doctrine had in view.

7. Discuss J. S. Mill's criticism of the Syllogism, not neglecting the value of his criticism.

8. Distinguish between Induction as a psychological fact and induction as a logical method; and show the importance of the distinction. What are the essential features of the inductive process; and what is its most general postulate?

9. Show (after Sigwart) that Bacon, though proposing a new Organon, was still under the influence of Aristotelian metaphysic.

10. Estimate Hume's contribution to the problem of induction. How did Mill profit by it? "The endeavour to extract any necessity from a mere sum of facts must be fruitless"—Expound this statement as a criticism of Mill's Theory of Induction.

11. Explain fully:—"Kant's principle of causality is no principle of the pure understanding in the sense of a synthetical judgment *a priori*, but a postulate of the effort for complete knowledge."

12. Consider how Logical Theory is, or ought to be, modified by the teaching of Darwin

Essay Paper.

[Only ONE subject to be chosen for an Essay.]

A. "Neo-Kantianism takes the notion of knowledge as equivalent to a real *Knower*; and the form of knowledge being one, it leaps to the conclusion that what we have before us is the One Subject who sustains the world and is the real *Knower*

i n all finite intelligences. It seems a hard thing to say, but to do this is neither more nor less than to hypostatise an abstraction."

Bring out fully the significance of this criticism : discuss its validity as applied to Green's system : consider such rejoinder as you may find given to it (by anticipation) in his Prolegomena

Or

B. The advantages and the limitations of the psychological method in philosophy, with illustrations from the history of philosophy.

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1903.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Solid Geometry and Diff. Eqns.

(Full marks for eight questions including four from each part.)

1. Find the shortest distance between two straight lines whose equations are given.

Shew that the bisectors between the lines

$$lx + my + nz = 0 \text{ and } ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0$$

is on both the cones

$$ax(mz - ny) + by(nx - lz) + cz(ly - mx) = 0$$

$$\frac{l(b-c)}{mx-ny} + \frac{n(c-a)}{nx-lz} + \frac{n(a-b)}{ly-mx} = 0.$$

2. Give the general form of the equation of a surface of the second degree, and shew that all plane sections are conics.

The plane $lx + my + nz = p$ meets the paraboloid

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{2z}{c}$ in a section whose centre is $x_0 y_0 z_0$ and a semi-diameter of length ρ is in the direction $\lambda \mu \nu$; prove that:—

$\rho^2 (\lambda^2/a^2 + \mu^2/b^2) = (a^2 l^2 + b^2 m^2 + 2cnp) c^2 n^2 = \sigma$ and thence deduce that the values of the principal semi-axes are given by

$$\frac{l^2}{\sigma - \rho^2/a^2} + \frac{m^2}{\sigma - \rho^2/b^2} + \frac{n^2}{\sigma} = 0.$$

3. If $a > b > c$ construct the conics

$$z = 0, \frac{x^2}{a^2 - c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - c^2} = 1 \text{ and } y = 0, \frac{x^2}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{z^2}{b^2 - c^2} = 1$$

and explain their relation to the quadric

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

Prove that the normals from $f g h$ to a system of confocals all lie on the cone

$$\frac{(b^2 - c^2)f}{x - f} + \frac{(c^2 - a^2)g}{y - g} + \frac{(a^2 - b^2)h}{z - h} = 0.$$

4. Find the condition that

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy = 0$$

may be a cone of revolution, and work out the cases—

$$(i) \ 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy = 0.$$

$$(ii) \ \sqrt{l}x + \sqrt{m}y + \sqrt{n}z = 0.$$

5. Find the circular sections of the paraboloid

$$\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} = 2z.$$

Define an umbilic and show that for the conicoid

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1, \text{ there are four given by}$$

$$\pm \frac{ax}{(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \pm \frac{cz}{(b-c)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \left\{ \frac{ac}{b(a-c)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}, y=0 \text{ if } a > b > c.$$

6. Explain the terms:—ruled surface, generating lines, developable surface, skew surface, giving examples.

Determine which of the conicoids are ruled surfaces.

If ψ be the angle between two planes each passing through the centre of the surface $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ and through one of the generating lines at a point P , shew that

$$\tan \psi = 2r/(abc) (a^{-2} + b^{-2} + c^{-2} - p^{-2}).$$

7. Explain generally the nature of differential equations and of the solution sought.

Show that the solution of $y^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - 6 \frac{dy}{dx} x^3 + 4 x^2 y = 0$ is given by $(9 x^4 - 4 y^3)^2 = (x^2 + k)^2$.

8. Give two standard forms of differential equations of the first order and indicate how they may be solved.

Solve

$$\left(a^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} + b^2 x \right)^2 - \left(a^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} + b^2 x \right) (a^2 + b^2 - x^2 - y^2).$$

$$\left(x + y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + (a^2 b^2 - b^2 x^2 - a^2 y^2) \left(x + y \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 0$$

and give a geometrical interpretation.

9. If D stand for $\frac{d}{dx}$ prove that

$$F(x D) x^m V = x^m F(x D + m) V$$

where F is a rational integral function and V any function of x .

Solve

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} + x + a \right) \left(\frac{d}{dx} + x + b \right) y = 0.$$

10. Explain the difference between a general and a particular solution of a differential equation, giving examples.

Solve

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \tan x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \cos^2 x = 0.$$

11. Explain generally the method to be adopted in solving a differential equation with constant coefficients.

Solve

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 4 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 y = e^{-x} + x^2.$$

12. Prove that if r particular solutions of a differential equation are known, then the order of the equation can be reduced by r .

Solve

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = \frac{c}{y^3}$$

SECOND PAPER.

Dynamics.

Full marks may be obtained without answering the whole of the Paper.

1. The motion of a point in a plane being given with respect to fixed axes, find its acceleration relative to axes in the same plane which revolve about a common origin with constant angular velocity.

Find expressions for the acceleration along fixed axes which instantaneously coincide with the moving axes.

2. A particle under gravity is projected with a given velocity, in a given direction, in a uniform medium whose resistance varies as the square of the velocity. Find the intrinsic equation of the path described.

If the axis of y be measured upwards, and the resistance $=\mu v^2$, prove that at any point of the path

$$\frac{d\rho}{d\phi} + 2\mu\rho^2 = 3\rho \tan \phi,$$

ϕ and ρ having the usual meanings.

3. Investigate the differential equation of a central orbit,

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2 u^2}.$$

Find the law of force when a parabola is described under the action of a force to the focus.

4. Show how to determine the motion of a particle constrained to move on a smooth plane curve under the action of given forces.

Prove that the particle will leave the curve at a point where its kinetic energy is equal to the product of the resultant force at that point, into $\frac{1}{2}$ of the chord of curvature parallel to the resultant.

5. A particle revolves in a nearly circular orbit under an attraction to the centre of the circle, varying as the n th power of the distance, prove that the apsidal angle is approximately $\pi/N (3 + n)$.

6. Enunciate and prove the principle of least action.

7. Define the term momental ellipsoid.

A tetrahedron has three concurrent edges of length a, b, c mutually at right angles. Show that the momental ellipsoid at the point of concurrence is :—

$$(b^2 + c^2)x^2 + (c^2 + a^2)y^2 + (a^2 + b^2)z^2 - 2bcyz - 2cazx - 2abxy = \text{const.}$$

the edges themselves being the axes of reference.

Hence determine the principal axes.

8. Enunciate D'Alembert's principle, and deduce the general equations of motion of a rigid body acted upon by given forces.

9. A uniform stick hangs freely by one end, the other end being close to the ground. An angular velocity ω is then communicated to the stick, and when it has risen through an angle of 90° , the end by which it was hanging is loosed, prove that the stick will pitch on the ground in an upright position if :—

$$\omega^2 = \frac{3g}{a} + \frac{g}{a} \frac{\{(2n+1)\pi/2\}^2}{(2r+1)\pi/2+1},$$

where a is the length of the stick.

10. Define centre of percussion.

A body is capable of freely turning about a fixed axis. Determine the conditions that there shall be a centre of percussion and find its position.

11. A fine string is attached to two points A, B in the same horizontal plane, and carries a weight W at its middle point. A rod, whose length is AB and weight W , has rings at both ends through which the string passes, and is let fall from the position AB .

Show that the string must be at least $\frac{2}{3} AB$, in order that the weight may ever reach the rod.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Heat.

1. Prove that when a gas expands adiabatically

$$p v \gamma = \text{const.}$$

Show γ is equal to the ratio of the adiabatic to the isothermal elasticity

2. Explain shortly the reasoning which led Van der Waals to the equation

$$\left(p + \frac{a}{v^2}\right)(v-b) = R \theta.$$

Prove that, if θ_c be the critical temperature then

$$\theta_c = \frac{8a}{27 Rb}.$$

3. Describe Ingen Hausz's experiments on conductivity and prove that when a steady state is reached, the lengths of the wax melted are proportional to the square roots of the conductivities.

4. Enunciate the second law of Thermodynamics and write a short essay on supposed violations of it.

5. Prove that the absolute zero on Lord Kelvin's scale of temperature is the same as the zero of a perfect gas thermometer.

6. Give a brief account of the various methods that have been adopted to determine J.

7. Show that the statement that the entropy of the universe is tending towards a maximum, is equivalent to saying that the available energy is tending towards zero.

8. Establish the equation

$$\frac{L}{\theta} = (v_2 - v_1) \left(\frac{dp}{d\theta} \right)_v$$

Where $v_2 - v_1$ is the change of volume per unit mass in changing from one state to another.

Find the lowering of the freezing point of water per atmosphere increase of pressure, taking the latent heat of ice to be 80, the specific volume of ice being 1.087, that of water at 0°C being unity.

9. Describe Boy's radio-micrometer.

SECOND PAPER.

Properties of Matter and Sound.

N.B.—Full marks will be given for six questions fully answered.

1. Write a short essay on Gravity.

2. Find an expression for the difference of pressure on the two sides of a curved membrane subjected to a constant tension at all points. Explain why the soap-film bounded by a wire bent into any form of closed curve is the surface of no curvature and minimum area satisfying the boundary conditions.

3. Discuss the influence of viscosity on the flow of an incompressible liquid along a horizontal pipe in which the pressure falls uniformly. Show that in pipes of different radii the

amount discharged per second varies as the fourth power of the radii, other things being equal. Show how the viscosity of a fluid may be determined.

4. Develop fully the theory of the transmission of sound waves in rods. Indicate practical methods of investigating the phenomena.

5. Determine from theory the wave lengths and frequencies of the various notes that can be produced from a pipe open at both ends.

6. State and verify Fourier's Theorem for the resolution of any periodic motion into a series of simple harmonic motions. In what cases can two or more simple harmonic movements simultaneously impressed on a particle, combine to produce one simple harmonic movement?

7. Describe briefly Helmholtz's method of investigating differences of timbre in sounds, and indicate some of his conclusions. Does the quality of a tone depend at all on the differences of phase of the partial tones?

8. Discuss briefly the phenomena of differential and combinational tones, indicating the conditions necessary for their production and the law of their vibrational numbers.

PRACTICAL.

1. Determine the Modulus of Torsion of the wire.
2. Determine the surface tension of the given liquid.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—Not more than 6 or 7 questions should be attempted. Answers should be as complete as you can make them.

1. Describe historically the methods which have been used for determining the atomic weight of Nitrogen.
2. Write an essay on the early history of Chlorine.
3. Write an essay on osmotic pressure.

4. Describe as fully as possible any methods which are used on a manufacturing scale for the recovery of sulphur from tank waste in alkali manufacture.

5. Write an account of the various forms of fuel which are used in manufacturing processes, and describe the different forms of furnaces with which you are acquainted.

6. Write a short account of the elements of the Platinum group with their important compounds. How are these metals found and how can they be separated from one another?

7. Describe in detail the oxyacids of the halogens. Compare and contrast their properties with those of hydrogen chloride, bromide and iodide.

8. What methods are usually employed for the determination of vapour density? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.

9. Write an essay on the principles of Thermochemistry. Explain the following statements :—

“Some hydrocarbons have a greater heat of combustion than that of the carbon and hydrogen contained in them.”

“The substance hydrozoic acid has a large negative heat of formation.”

10. Write an account of some of the most important inorganic researches of recent years.

SECOND PAPER.

Organic Chemistry.

Full marks will be given if 8 questions are correctly answered.

1. Describe and discuss the various methods employed for the estimation of Nitrogen in Organic Compounds.

2. Explain the constitution of the isomeric bodies having the compound C_4H_{10} , as well as that of the alcohols and acids derived therefrom.

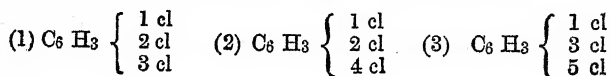
3. Describe and explain the manufacture of Oxalic Acid from Sawdust. Write down the formulæ of the Oxalates of Ammonium and of the substances formed when these bodies are heated. Describe the properties and constitution of these bodies.

4. Explain the composition and constitution of the Lactic Acids, giving their modes of formation, properties and points of analogy and difference.

5. How do alkalis act on the principal Sugars? How are the products identified?

6. Give an account of the Arsenic bases of Methyl and their derivatives.

7. Show by structural formulæ how the Carbon and Hydrogen atoms are supposed to be united in Benzene, Naphthalene and Anthracene, respectively. Explain the formulæ.



8. How would you prepare Quinone? How convert it into Hydroquinone? How do you explain the isomerism of Hydroquinone, Resorcin, and Pyrocatechin? What constitution do you give to Quinone, and how is it related to Benzene?

9. What has been definitely ascertained with reference to the connection existing between colour of an Organic body (compound) and its chemical constitution?

10. Name some of the principal bodies known as Glucosides; state their properties, the sources from which they are obtained, and the best processes for preparing them.

PRACTICAL,

- I. Analysis of a Mixture.
- II. Estimation of Calcium in Calcespar gravimetrically.
- III. Estimation of Potassium bichromate volumetrically.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Algebra and Trigonometry.

(Full marks may be obtained without answering all questions.)

1. If $\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}, \dots$ are the convergents of the continued fraction $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}$

Shew that

$$\frac{q_{n-1}}{q_n} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_1}$$

Prove that

$$\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} - \frac{1}{a_4} + \dots = \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{a_1^2}{a_2 - a_1} + \frac{a_2^2}{a_3 - a_2} + \dots$$

and find the value of

$$\frac{1^2}{1} + \frac{2^2}{1} + \frac{3^2}{1} + \dots$$

2. Prove that, whatever x may be, the infinite product

$$(1+u_1x)(1+u_2x)(1+u_3x)\dots$$

and the infinite series

$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots$$

are convergent and divergent together.

Decide whether the following series are convergent or divergent :—

$$(1) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \dots + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2-1} + \dots$$

$$(2) 1 - \frac{(1+1)^{2m}}{(1^2+1)^m}x + \frac{(2+1)^{2m}}{(2^2+1)^m}x^2 - \frac{(3+1)^{2m}}{(3^2+1)^m}x^3 + \dots$$

3. Investigate the algebraical solution of the equation

$$ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 3cx + d = 0$$

How far is the solution applicable to numerical equations ?

Prove that if

$$(ac - b^2)x^2 + (ad - bc)x + (bd - c^2)$$

be factorized into the form $(px+q)(p'x+q')$ then the transformation $x = \frac{q'y - q}{p - p'y}$ reduces the cubic to the form

$$Ay^3 + D = 0.$$

4. Write down the square of the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Solve the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4x, & 6x+2, & 8x+1 \\ 6x+2, & 9x+3, & 12x \\ 8x+1, & 12x, & 16x+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

5. If
- n
- is a prime number prove that it is a divisor of

$$1 + \lfloor n-1.$$

Prove also that n is the smallest divisor of $1 + \lfloor n-1$, and that n^2 is a divisor of $n + \lfloor n+1$ and of $n + \lfloor n$ where n is prime.

6. Sum the following series :—

$$(1) \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{2}{5} \frac{x^5}{3!} + \frac{3}{6} \frac{x^6}{4!} + \dots \text{ to inf.}$$

$$(2) \frac{7}{12} + \frac{7 \cdot 11}{12 \cdot 18} + \frac{7 \cdot 11 \cdot 15}{12 \cdot 18 \cdot 24} \dots \text{ to inf.}$$

- (3) The recurring series

$$1 - 5x + 7x^2 + 12x^3 + 78x^4 + 634x^5 + 4548x^6 + \dots \text{ to inf.}$$

7. Obtain an expression for the sine of an angle in terms of the powers of its circular measure.

$$\text{Prove that } \pi^2 = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

8. Find the value when $p = 4$ of the infinite product.

$$(1-x^2) \left(1-\frac{x^2}{2^2}\right) \left(1-\frac{x^2}{3^2}\right) \dots$$

State for what range of values of p the infinite product is convergent.

Find the sum of the series whose general term is $\frac{1}{m^2 n^2}$, the summation being taken for all unequal values of m and n .

9. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos n\theta + 1$ into quadratic factors and prove that

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = 2^{n-1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{2n} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{2n} \dots \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n}$$

and prove that

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

10. Explain the geometrical significance of the hyperbolic functions.

$$\text{If } \sin(x + iy) \sin(X + iY) = 1$$

$$\tan X = \frac{\pm \sin x}{\sinh y} \text{ and } \tanh Y = \mp \frac{\cos x}{\cosh y}$$

11. Define Bernoulli's numbers and shew how they may be obtained by direct division.

Obtain a series for $\operatorname{cosech} x$ in which the coefficients of the powers of x involve them.

12. Two bags contain four red balls and four blue balls. One ball is taken from one bag and put into the other. If one ball be now drawn from each bag, find the probability that the two balls so drawn will be of different colours.

SECOND PAPER.

Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.

1. Forces acting at a point O are represented in direction and magnitude by $\alpha OA, \beta OB, \gamma OC, \delta OD$, &c. Shew that if G , be the centre of gravity of weights proportional to $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \dots$ placed at the points A, B, C, D, \dots , the resultant of the forces is $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \dots) OG$.

If F and G are the centres of gravity of the triangles ABC, DBC , the resultant of the forces AD, AB, AC, BD, CD is $9FG$.

2. An inextensible string lies at rest on a smooth surface, prove that its tension at any point (x, y, z) is given by

$$T = C - \int (Xdx + Ydy + Zdz)$$

where (X, Y, Z) are the component forces per unit length.

3. The axes of two screws of pitches p_1 and p_2 are respectively the axes Ox and Oy , of rectangular co-ordinates. Investigate the equation of the cylindroid defined by these screws, namely

$$z(x^2 + y^2) = (p_2 - p_1)xy$$

and also the expression for the pitch associated with the generator inclined at an angle θ to Ox , namely

$$p_1 \cos^2 \theta + p_2 \sin^2 \theta$$

4. Find the centre of gravity of the area bounded by the arc of a parabola and the tangents at its extremities.

5. Find the potential of a uniform thin bar at an external point.

6. The co-ordinates of point P referred to moving axes turning about the origin with angular velocities $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$ are x, y, z . Find the component accelerations of P along the axes.

7. A particle of unit mass describes an orbit under an attractive force P to the origin and a transverse force T perpendicular to the radius vector. Prove that the differential equation of the orbit is given by

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2 u^2} - \frac{T}{h^2 u^3} \frac{du}{d\theta}, \quad \frac{d(h)^2}{d\theta} = 2Tu^{-3}.$$

If the attractive force is always zero and the particle move in an equiangular spiral of angle α , prove that

$$T = \mu r^{2 \sec^2 \alpha - 3} \quad \text{and} \quad h = (\mu \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sec^2 \alpha r$$

8. A particle describes a conic about a centre of force situated at a point O . Prove that the force varies directly as the distance of the particle from O and inversely as the cube of its distance from the polar of O .

9. A particle describes a parabola under the action of a centre of force in the focus S . Prove that the time of describing an arc PP' is given by

$$6\sqrt{\mu} \cdot t = (r+r'+k)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (r+r-k)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

where r, r' are the focal distances of P, P' and k is the chord joining P, P' .

10. A particle is projected upwards with velocity L in a medium producing a negative acceleration of magnitude

$g\left(\frac{v}{L}\right)^3$. Shew that the whole time and space of the ascent

are connected by the equation $s + L T = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{L^2}{g}$.

THIRD PAPER.

Rigid Dynamics.

(Full marks may be obtained without answering all questions.)

1. Define the principal axes at any point of a body, an equimomental cone at any point of a body.

Prove that the geometrical principal axes of an equimomental cone are the dynamical principal axes at the vertex.

Taking the principal axes at the centre of gravity of a body as axes of reference, show that all principal axes \parallel to lmn lie in the plane

$$\frac{x}{l}(B-C) + \frac{y}{m}(C-A) + \frac{z}{n}(A-B) = 0$$

and that the points at which they are principal axes lie on a rectangular hyperbola.

2. Enunciate and prove the two theorems on the independence of the translation and rotation of a body under the action of external forces. Show that any lamina is equimomental with three equal particles of mass $\frac{1}{3}M$ put in its plane with their centre of gravity at the centre of gravity of the lamina, if the triangle having the particles at its corner satisfies the conditions

$$k_1^2 + k_2^2 = \frac{1}{9}(a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$$

$$k_1^2 k_2^2 = \frac{1}{27}(2\Delta \cdot ABC)^2.$$

when Mk_1^2 , Mk_2^2 are the principal moments of the lamina and abc are the sides of the triangle ABC having the particles at its corners.

3. A heavy lamina moves in a vertical plane about a fixed point, show that the component of the reaction perpendicular to the radius vector to the centre of gravity is independent of the initial motion and that in any position it varies as the distance of the centre of gravity from the vertical line through the point of support.

4. In the general case of impact between two bodies in two dimensions, explain the use of the representative point to illustrate the changes which occur in frictional impulse during the impact.

A board of mass M is free to rotate about an axis perpendicular to its plane, and on it is placed a perfectly rough sphere of mass m moving under no forces, find the equations of motion in the form

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{2}{7} \frac{d}{dt} (\Omega y) = 0, \quad \ddot{y} - \frac{2}{7} \frac{d}{dt} (\Omega x) = 0$$

$$M K^2 \ddot{\Omega} + m (\ddot{x}y - y\ddot{x}) = 0$$

and show that the path of *c.g.* of sphere in space is

$$M K^2 + \frac{2}{7} m (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{m}{\Omega^2} (A y - Bx + C).$$

5. Investigate Euler's geometrical equations connecting the motion of a body in space with the angular velocities of the body about three moving axes, viz. $\theta_1 = -\psi \sin \theta \cos \phi + \theta \sin \phi$,

$$\theta_2 = \psi \sin \theta \sin \phi + \theta \cos \phi, \quad \theta_3 = \phi + \psi \cos \theta.$$

6. A body is turning about an axis through its centre of gravity and suddenly a point P in the body is fixed, show that the new instantaneous axis of rotation is related to the old axis in such a way that their diametral planes with regard to the momental ellipsoids at P and G are parallel.

A body at rest is struck by a blow XYZ at $x_0 y_0 z_0$ and the lines of reference are the principal axes at the centre of gravity. Find the conditions that the resultant motion may be (1) one purely of translation, (2) one purely of rotation.

7. Explain the terms force function, conservative system of forces.

If U be the force function of a system which receives any small displacement ds parallel to a given line and an angular displacement $d\theta$ about the line, then the partial differential coefficients $\frac{\partial U}{\partial s}$ and $\frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta}$ represent respectively the resolved part of the forces along the line and the moment of the forces about the line.

A semi-circular wire having OCA as a bounding diameter is turning about an axis through O perpendicular to its plane with uniform angular velocity ω , prove the equations for the stress at a point.

$$\frac{dT}{d\phi} - S - M(\omega^2 a/\pi) \sin \phi = 0, \quad \frac{dL}{d\phi} + Sa = 0$$

$$\frac{dS}{d\phi} + T - M(\omega^2 a/\pi) (1 + \cos \phi) = 0.$$

8. State fully and prove the principle known as the principle of Vis Viva.

A circular wire can turn freely about a vertical axis passing through the centre of the wire, the wire being firmly fixed to the axis with its plane making α with the horizon. A bead is strung on the wire and all is released from rest when the bead is at the end of a horizontal diameter of the wire. Prove that the depth of the bead below the centre at any time is given by $z = a \sin \alpha \sin \phi$ when

$$\ddot{\phi}^2 \left\{ \frac{I + m a^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \phi}{I + m a^2 (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \phi)} \right\} = \frac{2g}{a} \sin \alpha \sin \phi.$$

9. Investigate Lagrange's generalised equations of motion.

FOURTH PAPER.

Differential and Integral Calculus, Etc.

(Full marks for any eight questions.)

1. If $y = z + x \phi(y)$ and $u = f(y)$

$$\text{Shew that } \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial x^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial z^{n-1}} \left\{ [\phi y]^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\}$$

and thence obtain Lagrange's expansion of $f(y)$ in terms of ascending powers of x

Prove that

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} F(\sqrt{x}) = \sum_{r=1}^{r=n} A_r (\sqrt{x})^{-2n+r} F^{(r)}(\sqrt{x})$$

where the co-efficients A are given by

$$\frac{1}{2} x (\frac{1}{2} x - 1) (\frac{1}{2} x - 2) \dots (\frac{1}{2} x - n + 1) \equiv A_1 x + A_2 x (x - 1) + A_3 x (x - 1) (x - 2) + \dots A_n x \dots (x - n + 1), \text{ and give a similar theorem for the differentiation of } F(x^2).$$

2. Given the curve

$$x^n f_0(y/x) + x^{n-1} f_1(y/x) + x^{n-2} f_2(y/x) + \dots = 0$$

determine the conditions that the curve may have (1) a single rectilinear asymptote parallel to $y = \mu x$, (2) a pair of asymptotes parallel to $y = \mu x$, and in this latter case prove that the approximations to the curve near the asymptote are

$$y = \mu x + v + M/x \text{ where } M \{ v + f_0''(\mu) + f_1'(\mu) \} + \frac{1}{6} v^3 f_0'''(\mu) + \frac{1}{2} v^2 f_1''(\mu) + v f_2'(\mu) + f_3(\mu) = 0.$$

3. Define the osculating conic at a point on a curve and show how its equation may be determined. Prove that the locus of the centre of the osculating conic is the envelope of the system of straight lines cutting the curve at an angle $\frac{1}{2}\pi - X$ where

$$\tan X = \frac{1}{3} \frac{dp}{ds} \text{ and that the conic of closest contact is a parabola}$$

when $\rho \frac{dX}{ds} = 1$ and also that the arc σ of the locus is given by

$$\frac{d\sigma}{ds} = \frac{d\lambda}{ds} + \sin X \text{ when } \lambda \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{dX}{ds} \right) = \cos X$$

and the curvature of the locus is

$$\left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{dX}{ds} \right) / \left(\frac{d\lambda}{ds} + \sin X \right).$$

4. If $y = \mu + \frac{1}{2} h(y^2 - 1)$ Expand y in terms of h and shew that $(1 - 2\mu h + h^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + P_1 h + P_2 h^2 + \dots P_n h^n + \dots$ when

$$P_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{d\mu^n} (\mu^2 - 1)^n.$$

thence deduce that

$$(1 + h^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+2)h^n \int_0^1 \mu P_n d\mu$$

and shew that

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \left\{ (1 - \mu^2) \frac{dP_n}{d\mu} \right\} + n(n+1)P_n = 0.$$

5. Define the functions $B(mn), \sqrt[n]{n}$,

and prove that $B(mn) = \sqrt[m]{m} \sqrt[n]{n} / \sqrt[m+n]{m+n}$

Evaluate the integrals

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-xy} \sin ax \, dx \, dy \text{ and } \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} e^{-ay} \cos x \sin xy \, dx \, dy$$

$$\text{and thence deduce that } \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$\text{and } \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} e^{-a}.$$

Being given that $\int_0^1 x^m f(x) \, dx = 0$ when $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

and that $f(x)$ is rational integral and algebraic of degree n subject to $f(0) = 1$, shew that

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \{ x^n (1-x)^n \}.$$

6. Obtain a formula for determining the curved surface of a solid, the cartesian equation to the surface being given.

Shew that the portion of the area of an ellipsoid bounded by two pairs of lines of curvature is given by

$$\int \int \frac{(\mu^2 - \nu^2) \sqrt{(a^2 - \mu^2)(\nu^2 - a^2)} d\mu d\nu}{\sqrt{(\mu^2 - h^2)(\mu^2 - k^2)(\nu^2 - h^2)(\nu^2 - k^2)}}$$

when μ and ν are the elliptic coordinates of a point on the ellipsoid and the limits of integration are all constants.

7. Prove that for n variables $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ connected explicitly or implicitly with a new system $y_1 y_2 \dots y_n$

$$\iiint \dots V dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n = \iiint V' \frac{\partial(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)}{\partial(y_1 y_2 \dots y_n)} dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_n,$$

V' being obtained from V by substitution of the y 's for the x 's.

If $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = A da^2 + B db^2 + C dc^2 + 2F dbdc + 2G dcda$

$+ 2H dadb$ then $\iiint \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz =$

$$- \iiint \begin{vmatrix} A & H & G & \frac{\partial U}{\partial a} \\ H & B & F & \frac{\partial U}{\partial b} \\ G & F & C & \frac{\partial U}{\partial c} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial b} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial c} & 0 \end{vmatrix} da db dc,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & H & G \\ H & B & F \\ G & F & C \end{vmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

8. Explain the method to be adopted in obtaining a solution of an equation of the form

$$X dx + Y dy + Z dz.$$

Solve $\alpha(y dz - z dy) + \beta(z dx - x dz) + \gamma(x dy - y dx) = 0$.

The lines of the family $\frac{dx}{X} = \frac{dy}{Y} = \frac{dz}{Z}$ meeting a small closed curve of area dS , are drawn and in this manner a fine tube is formed; if a point travel round the tube in such a way as always to cut the lines at right angles, prove that as a rule the point will trace out a spiral on the tube and that the distance along a line between consecutive points of meeting that line is

$$dS \left\{ X \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) + Y \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right) + Z \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) \right\} / (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2)$$

the plane of the curve being at right angles to one of the lines.

9. Prove Green's theorem, viz:—

$$\iint U \frac{\partial V}{\partial u} dS - \iiint U \nabla^2 V dx dy dz = \iint V \frac{\partial U}{\partial u} dS - \iiint V \nabla^2 U dx dy dz.$$

Prove that the mean value of $f(xyz)$ taken throughout a sphere of radius a with its centre at $x_0 y_0 z_0$ is

$$3 \left[\frac{1}{1!3} + \frac{a^2 \nabla^2}{3!5} + \frac{a^4 \nabla^4}{5!7} + \dots \right] f(x_0 y_0 z_0)$$

$$\text{where } \nabla^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_0^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_0^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_0^2}$$

10. Using d and δ as the symbols of operation in the differential calculus and calculus of variations respectively, prove carefully that when used in combination d and δ are commutative and hence shew that

$$\delta \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} - \frac{d^{n+1} y}{dx^{n+1}} \delta x = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\delta y - \frac{dy}{dx} \delta x \right)$$

A curve of given length is to be drawn with its ends on two fixed curves and to have its centre of gravity as far as possible from a fixed straight line. Shew that it must be in the form of a catenary having its directrix parallel to the given line and cutting both the given curves at right angles.

FIFTH PAPER.

Analytical Geometry.

Full marks may be obtained without answering the whole of the paper.

1. Show that the equation of the chord joining the two points $(c \tan \alpha, c \cot \alpha)$ $(c \tan \beta, c \cot \beta)$ on the hyperbola $xy=c^2$, may be put in the form

$$x \cos \alpha \cos \beta + y \sin \alpha \sin \beta = c \sin (\alpha + \beta)$$

A series of rectangular hyperbolas is drawn with the same two lines as asymptotes. A fixed line $ax + by=1$ meets any one of the hyperbolas in P and the normal at P meets the curve again in Q . Show that the locus of Q is

$$\frac{b}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{a}{y^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

2. If the equation to a conic be

$$S= ax^2 + 2 hxy + cy^2 + 2 gx + 2 fy + c=0,$$

show that the equation of the asymptotes is

$$(ab-h^2) S=abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2.$$

3. What is the geometrical relation between two conics whose coefficients are connected by the equation $\theta^2 = 4 \Delta \theta^1$?

Find the relation between a, b, a', b' , if it is possible to inscribe a triangle in the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, whose sides shall touch $\frac{x^2}{a'^2} + \frac{y^2}{b'^2} = 1$.

4. Determine the coordinates of the centre of curvature of any point of an ellipse in terms of the eccentric angle of that point.

If ϕ be the eccentric angle, and the centre of curvature is on the ellipse, prove that

$$e^2 \cos^2 \phi = \frac{2e^2 - 1}{2 - e^2},$$

where e is the eccentricity.

5. Find an expression for the radius of curvature of a curve which is the intersection of two surfaces whose equations are given.

6. Define radius of torsion and find an expression for the radius of torsion at any point of a helix.

7. A circle passes through the origin and has its centre on the axis of z . It is subject to one other restrictive condition. Find the functional equation of the surfaces which can be thus generated, and prove that the differential equation is,

$$\left(x \frac{dz}{dx} + y \frac{dz}{dy} \right) (x^2 + y^2 - z^2) = 2z(x^2 + y^2).$$

8. Prove that along a geodesic on a central quadric pd , is constant, p being the perpendicular on the tangent plane from the centre, and d the central radius parallel to the geodesic.

9. If we take as axes of coordinates, the radius of curvature the tangent, and the binormal at any point of a curve, prove that approximately

$$x = \frac{s^2}{2\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{d\rho}{ds} \frac{s^3}{6}$$

$$y = s - \frac{s^3}{6\rho^2}$$

$$z = \frac{s^3}{6\rho r},$$

where ρ is the radius of curvature and r the radius of torsion.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

A small pencil of light is refracted obliquely at a spherical surface : find the positions of the foci.

2. Describe Fresnel's interference experiment with the biprism, and show that the biprism is equivalent to a pair of mirrors inclined at an angle $(\mu-1)$ times the angle of the prism.

How can this experiment be adapted to determine indices of refraction ?

3. A luminous origin of light is viewed through a pinhole in a sheet of lead. Shew that the positions of maximum intensity along the axis are given by,

$$x = \frac{a\Omega^2}{na\lambda - \Omega^2},$$

where a is the distance of the source of light from the pinhole, a the radius of the pinhole, and n any odd number.

4. Give Lord Rayleigh's explanation of the width of the spectral lines.

5. How did Fresnel account for the phenomenon of rotatory polarisation, and how did he experimentally test his conclusions ?

6. Investigate an expression for the group velocity of two infinite trains of waves of equal amplitude and of nearly equal wave length advancing in the same direction.

Indicate in general terms the bearing of this investigation upon the various determinations of the velocity of light.

7. Describe Kerr's magneto-optical experiments.

8. Investigate a formula for the diameter of Newton's rings.

Describe the apparatus you would use to produce and measure the rings, with a view to determine the wave length of light.

SECOND PAPER.

Electricity and Magnetism.

(N.B.—*Not more than six questions to be attempted.*)

1. Distinguish between tubes of magnetic induction and tubes of magnetic force, showing that they *necessarily* coincide in direction at a point in a medium only when the magnetization of the medium is at that point entirely induced. Prove that all tubes of induction are closed curves.

2. Give some account of Gauss's method of determining the locality of the influences producing the earth's magnetic field. Distinguish "true" and "false" magnetic poles. Indicate the reasons given by Kelvin for supposing that the whole terrestrial magnetic system is slowly turning round the earth's axis in a period of nearly 1000 years.

3. Prove that the potential of an insulated uncharged conductor, due to unit charge on a second conductor is equal to the potential of the second when insulated and without charge, due to unit charge on the first. Hence or otherwise, show that the potential of an insulated conductor remains constant in whatever way a charged body is moved inside it. Prove that charged conductors, free to move and maintained during motion at a constant potential, move so that the electric energy increases, whereas if maintained with constant charges during the motion, they move so that the electric energy decreases.

4. Find the electric capacity per unit length of two concentric cylinders. Show that it is a minimum when they are concentric, and that for very small displacements from this position, the increase of capacity varies as the square of the displacement, provided the axes remain parallel. Show how to arrange a quadrant electrometer to give potential differences proportional to the square root of the displacement of the needle.

5. Describe how the method of inversion has been applied to solve the problem of the distribution of electricity on certain forms of conductor. Use the method to determine the distribution of electricity on two insulated charged spheres in contact.

6. Discuss fully the energetics of a system consisting of a Daniell's cell having its electrodes connected by a wire containing a junction exhibiting a Peltier effect. Describe a Clark's standard cell.

7. State the conditions satisfied when a current flows from one medium to another. Prove that the lines of flow of the electric current in an infinite conductor from one perfectly conducting cylindrical plug, by which the current enters, to another similar plug by which it leaves, are circles. Deduce an expression for the electrical resistance of the conductor.

8. Find the magnetic force due to a circular current at any point on the axis. Hence show that at points on the common axis of two equal coils approximately midway between them, the magnetic force varies very slowly if the distance between the coils equals the radius of either. In what way has this fact been made use of in the construction of galvanometers?

9. Describe and work out the theory of the ballistic galvanometer, showing how it may be employed to measure quantities of electricity when frictional forces retarding the swing of the needle are not negligible.

THIRD PAPER.

Electricity and Magnetism.

1. Prove that the total normal electric induction over any closed surface not containing any electric charge is zero.

2. Prove that the mechanical force upon a charged conductor per unit of area $= 2\pi\sigma^2$ where σ is the surface density.

3. Describe and give the theory of a method of comparing the capacity of two condensers.
4. Describe and give the theory of the Quadrant Electrometer.
5. Prove that the Electric Image of a point in a sphere of radius a is a charge at another point at a distance from the centre of the sphere $= \frac{a^2}{f}$ where f is the distance of the given point from the centre of the sphere.
6. Describe and give the theory of the determination of the Horizontal Intensity of the earth's magnetic field.
7. Prove that the potential of a magnetic shell at a point is the product of the strength of the shell and the solid angle subtended by the shell at that point.
8. Find an expression for the work done in carrying a piece of iron through a cycle of magnetisation.
9. Give an account of—
 - (a) the effect of radiation upon a charged insulated body ;
 - or*
 - (b) the explanation of the phenomena of magnetisation on Ewing's molecular theory of magnetism.

FOURTH PAPER.

Six questions fully answered will obtain full marks.

1. Prove that when a cylinder is acted upon by torsion alone, the twist per unit of length of the cylinder varies directly as the twisting couple and inversely as the rigidity, and as the fourth power of the radius.

Find the time of oscillation of a mass suspended by a cylindrical wire.

2. What reasons do physicists advance for belief in the existence of the ether? How has Lord Kelvin approximately determined the density of the ether?

3. Investigate the vibration of a tuning fork under the action of an impressed force of nearly the same period.

4. Investigate an expression for the time of vibration of a string fastened at both ends.

5. Give a brief account of Lord Kelvin's experimental and theoretical investigation of the temperature of melting ice on the absolute scale.

6. Investigate an expression for the temperature at any point of a bar surrounded by a non-conducting jacket when a simple harmonic variation of temperature is applied at one end.

If k be the diffusivity, and τ the period, prove that the length of the temperature wave is $\sqrt{4\pi\tau k}$.

7. Give a brief account of Airy's explanation of the action of quartz on plane polarised light.

8. Describe Lloyd's experiments on conical refraction, and indicate how the wave theory explains this phenomenon.

9. Describe Lord Kelvin's method of determining resistance in absolute measure.

If the magnetic field due to the magnet can be neglected, find an expression for the deflection of the magnet.

10. Give a brief account of Professor Bose's experiments on the influence of the thickness of air space on total reflection of electric radiation.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

1. Determine the E. M. F. of the given battery by Lord Kelvin's current weigher.

2. Determine the wave length of the D. lines by aid of the given diffraction grating.

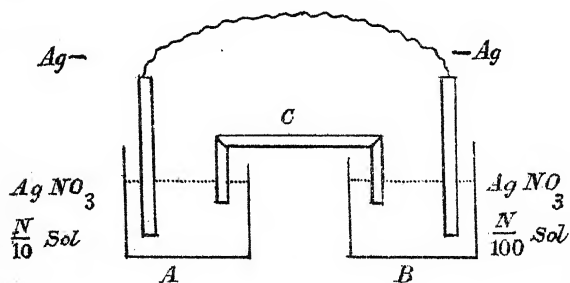
CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

Inorganic and General Chemistry.

Only FIVE questions need be attempted.

1. Discuss the Theory of electrolytic dissociations, with special reference to experimental work on the existence of Ions and their behaviour.
2. Explain clearly Wenzel and Berthelot's law of "Mass action" and detail some important experimental work on the subject.
3. Describe how the members of the Argon Group may be separated, and mention the characteristic properties of each.
4. Draw curves (pressures ordinates, volumes abscissæ) illustrating the behaviour of a gas (*e.g.* CO_2) below, at and above its critical temperature.
5. Detail a method for separating Fe, Mn and Al; and give a process for estimating each quantitatively.
- 6.



Two cells A and B contain the one decinormal and the other centinormal solution of AgNO_3 ; they are connected by a syphon C. In each a plate of silver is dipped, and these two plates are connected by a wire. Describe and explain the electric phenomena which occur.

7. Describe the various allotropic forms of Silver, and how they may be prepared.

8. Describe the cyanide process for the extraction of Gold from its ores.

SECOND PAPER.

Organic Chemistry.

N.B.—*You are not required to answer every question.*

1. Give an account of the thio-derivatives of the aliphatic compounds. Treat this question fully, mentioning as many classes of derivatives as you are acquainted with, but confine your remarks to typical compounds where several similar compounds exist in a series.

2. Write a short essay on the use of aceto-acetic ester and its homologues in synthetical operations.

3. Give a system for the classification of the carbohydrates in general ; then take the hexoses and discuss their constitutions (1) as to space formulæ and (2) as to their chemical natures.

4. How are the acids of the "oleic series" prepared ? What are the peculiar reactions of unsaturated acids on heating with caustic alkalis ? How many possible formulæ are there for crotonic acids ? Can you tell which are adopted for the 3 known acids ?

5. Write a short essay on the phosphorus and arsenic derivatives of the alcohol radicals.

6. Give a concise account of the principal methods in use for oxidation and reduction in organic chemistry.

7. Give an account of the closed chain compounds which contain less than 6 carbon atoms in the nucleus. How can these be prepared from open chain compounds ? Do not deal with thio-derivatives, but remember to include the tri and penta methylenes.

8. Describe any organic syntheses which you have effected in the fatty series.

9. Give the preparation of ethyl hydrazine, formic aldehyde, chloral, and the chlorhydrins of glycerine.

THIRD PAPER.

Answer nine questions only.

1. A crystalline substance melting at 125.5° is believed to be nitro-bromobenzene. How may the presence of the bromine and nitrogen be first ascertained, and afterwards their quantities determined.

2. Prepare benzyl alcohol from toluene and from benzaldehyde, and discuss the nature of its isomerism with cresol. How may it be made to yield the following substances (a) benzlamine, (b) toluene, (c) benzene?

3. Give an account of the chemistry of toluene, and of the isomerism manifested by its reputed methylic and phenylic mono-derivatives.

4. Accepting the hexagon formula for benzene, explain in principle the nature of the experimental evidence according to which certain derivatives are assigned to the 1:2, certain others to 1:3, and certain others to the 1:4 position respectively.

5. Give an account of the artificial production of the aromatic aldehydes, and prepare in this way salicylic aldehyde and vanillin.

6. Give a brief account of Greiss' work on the diazoderivatives of benzene; and illustrate the use that is made of these substances in organic chemistry.

7. How may o-phthalic acid be prepared in quantity? Compare the chemical behaviour of this substance with that of succinic acid. Give some account of the mode of reasoning

by which the constitution of the isomeric phthalic acid has been determined.

8. Describe the various operations which would have to be performed in order to convert naphthalene into beta-naphthol.

9. Write a constitutional formula for anthracene and indicate the successive steps of the process by which this hydrocarbon is converted into alizarin and anthraflavic acid.

10. Give a general account of the substances produced by the hydrogenation and the oxidation of indigo. How may indigo be made to yield aniline and picric acid respectively?

11. Explain how thiophene and its homologues have been synthesised. Contrast the chemical behaviour of thiophene with that of benzene, and explain briefly the nature of the arguments by which the orientation of the substitution derivatives is determined.

FOURTH PAPER.

Theoretical and Historical.

N.B.—*You are not required to answer every question.*

1. Write an account of Cavendish's experiments on air and show how he might have forestalled recent chemists in the discovery of argon. Give an account of the discovery of that element.

2. Write a short account of either Priestley's or Schesle's work with regard to the discovery of oxygen. Explain the theory of phlogiston and shew the reasons of its overthrow.

3. Write a concise history of the atomic theory.

4. What is meant by the expression "triple point"? Illustrate your answer by reference to water and draw curves in explanation. What are meant by nonvariant, monovariant and divariant systems?

5. Write an essay on Thermochemical change.

6. Write an essay on the relation of physical properties to composition and constitution.

7. Give an account of any method by which reaction velocity has been measured. What causes can modify the velocity of a reaction? Can you discuss Guldberg and Waage's formula for the velocity constant in a bimolecular reaction?

8. Write a history of the theory of types, indicating more especially the work of the following chemists in its development: Dumas, Wurtz, Gerhardt, Laurent, Kolbe, Kekule and Berthelot.

PRACTICAL.

I. Estimation of Iron and Chromium in a Chrome-Iron Ore, gravimetrically.

II. Preparation of Phenylhydrazine from materials supplied.

XIII. LIST OF GRADUATES, 1889.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.*

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

	A. C. Mukerji ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Afzul Husain ...	... Ditto.
	Bans Gopal ...	... Ditto.
	Bhagwan Das ...	... Teacher.
	Bhikhan Lal ...	... Bareilly College.
	Chandra Shikar Mallik ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Dwarka Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Gordon, F. Dukoff ...	... Ditto.
10	Gurucharan Das ...	... Ditto.
	Gurudayal Ray ...	... Teacher.
	Hira Lal Singh ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Jagadindra Chandra Sen ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Masud Ali ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Muhammad Matin ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Rafi ...	... Bareilly College.
	Nagendra Nath Mukopadhya, Teacher.	
	Oudh Behari Lal ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Pirbhu Dayal ...	... Ditto.
20	Prabodh Chandra Banerji ...	... Ditto.
	Prem Behari ...	... Ditto.
	Qesim Beg Chagtai ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Ram Nath Bhargava ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sarat Chandra Ghose ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Suraj Nath, Pundit ...	... Ditto.
	Sayed Mustafa ...	... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdul Ali ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Angelo Isaac ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Arun Chandra Rai ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

* In 1889 no Master of Arts Examination was held.

- 30 Ashutosh Bandyopadhyaya ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Atul Chandra Chakravarti ... Teacher.
 Bhola Datt Pande ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Bipin Behari Banerji ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Muhammad Abdul Rafe Khan ... Ditto.
 Rajkrishna Bhattacharji ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Ram Sarup ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 Ratan Lal Chak, Pandit ... Canning College, Lucknow
 Sarat Chandra Gangopadhyaya, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 40 Sidha Gopal Singh ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Tulsi Dayal Varma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Lala Phul Chand Rai ... Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Aziz Beg... Bareilly College.
 Amrit Lal Sil ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Ashutosh Ghose ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Sheoraj Bali Mathur ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Shikar Nath Bandopadhyaya... Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Newal Kishore Lal ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Saroda Charan Chakravarti ... Ditto.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Amrit Lal Sil ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Kanhaiya Lal Dave, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Ram Mohan De, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.

Sheo Charan Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Hari Mohan Banerji, B.A. ... Agra College.
 Gokul Prasad, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Ram Chandra Chaudhri, M.A. Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD CLASS.

Sri Ram, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Rae Prithwi Nath, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1890.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Brij Nandan Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Bishan Lal Sarma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2. Gulab Chand Dhadha ... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

1. Bhuban Mohan Bandopadhyaya Teacher.
2. Suresh Chandra Roy ... Ditto.
3. Amrit Lakshman Dighe ... Private Candidate.
4. Liladhar Joshi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5. Asha Ram ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Sarat Chandra Sinha ... Canning College, Lucknow.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Amrit Lal Sil ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Foy, George Edward	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ganga Nath Jha	... Queen's College, Benares.
Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya	... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amba Lal	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Bhagwan Prasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
Bhura Mal	... Agra College.
Bose, A. L.	... Ditto.
Chail Behari Lal Mathur	... Ditto.
Emile, C. H. Ashley	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Enayat Ullah	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Janki Prasad	... Bareilly College.
Jeremy, A. S.	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kalipado Moittra	... Ditto.
Lal Behari Neguma	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Mirza Muhammad Askari	... Ditto.
Murali Dhar Nagar	... Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Krishna Das	... Agra College.
Rakhal Chandra Pramanik	... Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhawani Prasad Varma	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Devi Prasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
Harish Ch. Chattopadhyaya	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hazari Lal Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath Sirhandi	... Bareilly College.
Kali Charan Mittra	... Queen's College, Benares.
Kripa Shankara	... Agra College.
Man Mohan Goshal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Prabhu Lal Bhargava	... Agra College.
Radha Mohan	... Ditto.
Ram Dayal Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Sambhu Nath Tandan	... Agra College.
Singh, S. Nihal	... Teacher.
Suresh Chandra Sen	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra N. Mukhopadhyaya	... Agra College.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Arbinda Prakash Mullik	... Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, Ernest D.	... Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
Joti Prasad Bajal	... Agra College.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Krishna Sevak Lal	... Queen's College, Benares.
Mul Chand Gobhil	... Agra College.
Suraj Prakash ...	... Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhairo Prasad Srivastava	... Bareilly College.
Shankar Lal ...	... Agra College.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya...	Agra College.
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HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

Ganga Nath Jha Queen's College, Benares.
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HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Suraj Prakash Teacher.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.*In Order of Merit.*

FIRST CLASS.

Braja Nandan Prashad, M.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
--------------------------------	----------------------------------

SECOND CLASS.

Narain Das, B.A.	... Agra College.
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THIRD CLASS.

Suraj Nath, Pandit, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra Nath Basu, M.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Md. Maqbul Alam, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Bhola Datt Pande, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Vijai Shankar Rai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Srotiya Krishna Swarup, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Prem Behari, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Asha Ram, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Ram Sarup, B.A.	...	Ditto.

1891.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya ... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Deb ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ambica Prasad Dikshit ... Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Prabodh Chandra Banerji ... Teacher.
F. Dukoff Gordon ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Mohan Lal Sandal ... Agra College.
Upendra Nath Sen ... Teacher.
Isaac Angelo ... Canning College, Lucknow.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Oudh Behari Lal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
C. H. Linton ... Professor.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Pandit Suraj Prakash ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Sen ... Canning College, Lucknow. •

SECOND DIVISION.

Badri Prasada ... Agra College.
 Basanta Kumar Mukerji ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Brahmanand Sinha ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Brij Mohan Lal ... Ditto.
 Chheda Singh Varma (Thakur) ... Agra College.
 D'Abreu, Sophia ... Teacher.
 Devi Das ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 Dhanpat Rai Srivastava ... Ditto.
 Ganga Prasad ... Agra College.
 Gosain Dass Datt ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Govind Prasad ... Bareilly College.
 Gursaran Das ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Har Dayal ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Har Narayan Das ... Ditto.
 Har Prasad ... Agra College.
 Hari Kesab Sanyal ... Teacher.
 Hari Narain ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
 Hoti Prasad ... Agra College.
 Iftikhar Husain ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Ikbāl Krishna Dar ... Agra College.
 Ishwari Prasad ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Jagan Nath Prasad Dikshit ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Jagdish Narain Sivapuri, Pt. ... Agra College.
 Jugāl Kishore Srivastava ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Kailas Nath Kunzru ... Agra College.
 Kalipada Sircar ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Kashi Dayal Tripathi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Kashi Krishna Narayan ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Lakshmi Chand Dave ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Madhoban Das ... Agra College.
 Mahadeva Prasad ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Muhammad Khan Sambul ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 Mangli Prasad Srivastava ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Mithan Lal Bhargava ... Agra College.
 Mukh Ram ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Narsinha Sahai ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Piarey Lal ... Agra College.
 Salig Ram ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Sangam Lal Kapur ... Agra College.
 Sanjiban Gangopadhyay ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
 Shaikh Bahadur Ali ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 Siva Sahai ... Canning College, Lucknow.

Siraj Ahmad ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Syed Allay Hasan ...	... Agra College.
Syed Baqar Husain ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Syed Hidayat Ali ...	... Ditto.
Syed Md. Anwar-ul-Hasan ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Venay Madhava Lal ...	... Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdur Rahman ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Abdus Sami ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Ajudhya Prasad ...	... Agra College.
Ashutosh Datt ...	... Bareilly College.
Babu Ram Agarwal ...	... Ditto.
Chandu Lal Bhargava ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Charu Chandra Mittra ...	... Agra College.
Chhail Behari Lal ...	... Ditto.
D. Raghubar Prasad ...	... Teacher.
Gopal Dass Mukerji ...	... Agra College.
Hamirsingh Sahihwala ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hasan Muhammad ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Jadu Nath Mittra ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagannath Sarin ...	... Agra College.
Jagdamba Prasad ...	... L. M. College, Benares.
Jwala Prasad Kamtar ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanai Lal De ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Lal Behari ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lalita Prasad ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Mani Ram ...	... Ditto.
Mirza Hamid Hasan ...	... Agra College.
Muhammad Daud Abbasi ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Prasanno Kumar Bagchi ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Ravan ...	... Agra College.
Raghubir Saran ...	... Ditto.
Ram Prasad ...	... Ditto.
Ram Swarup ...	... Ditto.
Sarju Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Shafi Ahmad Khan ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Shankar Singh ...	... Agra College.
Sayed Ali Sajjad ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Visheswar Nath Sukla ...	... Queen's College, Benares.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Avinash Chandra Bandopadhyaya ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Baidya Nath Dass ...	... Queen's College, Benares.

Bipin Chandra Chattopadhyaya Canning College, Lucknow.
 Muhammad Fasih Ud-din ... Ditto.
 Nriitya Gopal Sircar ... Agra College.
 Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra... Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Dhanesh Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.*
 Guru Charan ... Agra College.
 Indra Sahai ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Nand Lal Chandra ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Ram Das ... Ditto.
 Ramdulare Lal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Sahib Dayal ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Sushil Chandra Banerji ... Agra College.
 Usuf Ali Mirza ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Badri Dutt Joshi... Bareilly College.

SECOND CLASS.

Ganpat Rao Lothi, B.A. ... Agra College.
 Promoth Kumar Bose ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Bans Gopal, B.A. ... Ditto.
 Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A. ... Ditto.
 Muhammad Ishaq, B.A. ... Ditto.
 Madan Mohan Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.
 Shankar Prasad ... Ditto.
 Muhammad Abdul Ghani ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Hoti Prasad, B.A. ... Agra College.
 Krishna Sewak Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.
 Jivan Ch. Mukhopadhyaya, M.A. Jabalpur College.
 Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A. Queen's College, Benares.
 Gurcharan Dass, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Justice D. Straight, Judge, High Court of Judicature,
 Bar.-at-law. N.-W. P.

1892.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Alfred Sheridan Jeremy	... Teacher.
Janki Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Purna Nand Sen	... Teacher.
Ashu Tosh Hazra...	... Ditto.
Ram Newas Prohit	... Ditto.
Kirpa Shankar	... Agra College.
Harish Chandra Chattopadhyaya,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
8 Amba Lal	... Private Candidate.

THIRD DIVISION.

Murli Dhar Nagar	... Teacher.
Prabhu Dayal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	... Teacher.
Frederick George Housden	... Ditto.
Banarsi Das	... Private Candidate.
6 Prabhu Lal Bhargawa	... Agra College.

IN SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ganga Nath Jha	... Queen's College, Benares.
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THIRD DIVISION.

Keshav Gopal Tamahan	... Teacher.
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IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Jeoti Prasad Bajal (Chy.)	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arabinda Prsh. Mallick (Phys.)	Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal (Chy.)	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aditya Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ghana Nand Joshi ...	... Bareilly College.
Hari Bans Sahai ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhab Rao Kher ...	... Ditto.
Murli Dhar Agnihotri ...	... Bareilly College.
6 Nisar Ali ...	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Hamid ...	... Bareilly College.
Abdul Latif Khan ...	... Ditto
Ahmad Husain Siddiqui ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Anand Kumar Chaudhri ...	... London Mission College, Benares.
Anand Swarup ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Anthony Stanley, E. ...	... Agra College.
Baijnath Misra ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Bishamber Nath Tondon ...	... Agra College.
Braj Gopal Nandi ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Bukhtawar Lal ...	... Agra College.
Charan Chandra Rai ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Damodar Rao ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Dhanpat Rai ...	... Agra College.
Dinshah Dosabhai Katrak ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Dularey Lal ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Dwarka Nath ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ellis, George James ...	... Ditto.
Ganesh Lal ...	... Agra College.
Ghazanfar Ali ...	... Teacher.
20 Ghose, Joseph J. ...	... Agra College.
Hafiz Dil Ahmad ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Iqbal Narayan Bakshi ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Das ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Jagan Nath Prasad ...	... Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad Misra ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Janki Prasad Varma ...	... Bareilly College.
Jwala Prasad Varma ...	... Ditto.
Joti Prasad ...	... Agra College.
Jwala Prasad ...	... Ditto.
30 Kandhji Sahai Varma ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kesho Rai Tondon ...	... Agra College.
Krishna Chandra Banerji ...	... Teacher.
Kushal Pal Sinha ...	... Agra College.
Lakshman Vyankatesh Par- naik.	... Ditto.
Madan Gopal Lal Bhatnagar,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

	Madho Lal	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Madho Sinha	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Mahadev Sinha	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Maharaj Narayan Chakbast	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
40	Maharaj Narayan Hangal, Pt.,	Ditto.	
	Mangal Prasad Misra	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Raya	...	Ditto.
	Moin-ud-din Ahmad	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Muhammad Amanul Haq	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Khan,	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.	
	Muhammad Latif	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Muhammad Yakub Ali	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Nazir Ahmad	...	Ditto.
50	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Nur Baksh	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Onkar Singh Kunwar	...	Agra College.
	Raghu Nath Sahai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ram Narayan Hakchar	...	Agra College.
	Ram Narayan Kakkar	...	Ditto.
	Randhir Sinha	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	S. Raza Ali, R.M.	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Sajjad Husain	...	Teacher.
	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya,	Queen's College, Benares.	
60	Sayyid Zain-ul-Abdin	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Sham Narayan Balya	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Shambhu Narayan	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Shambhu Nath Sukla	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Shankar Dayal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sheo Lal	...	Agra College.
	Shib Baran Sinha	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Sita Ram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sayyid Abdul Hasan	...	Agra College.
	Tarak Nath Ganguli	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Tika Ram Gupta	...	Agra College.
	Udey Ram	...	Ditto.
	Vindhyeswari Prasad Sinha	...	Queen's College, Benares.
73	Visweswar Prasad	...	London Mission College, Bens.

THIRD DIVISION.

	Ali Naki	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Abadh Behari Lal (1)	...	Agra College.
	Bahadur Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bhagwati Prasad Katara	...	Agra College.
	Bisveswar Nath Misra	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Dhani Ram (1)	...	Teacher.
	Ganga Charan Nigam	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Harihar Sahai Verma	...	Bareilly College.
	Jai Gopal	...	Ditto.
10	Kanhaiya Lal	...	Agra College.

Kalka Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Lachmi Narayan Verma	...	Bareilly College.
Ladli Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Lila Nand Joshi	...	Ditto.
Mahmud Ali	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Abdul Hadi Khan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Narayan Das	...	Bareilly College.
Sant Bakhsh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Banerji	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
90 Shiva Raj Bali	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shiva Shankar Lal (1)	...	Ditto.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hari Prasad Vidyant	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
2 Raghubir Prasad Verma	...	Muir Central College, Alld.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abinash Chandra Mukarji	...	Agra College.
Ajgar Singh Thakur	...	Ditto.
Balmokund	...	Ditto.
Bimal Chandra Ghose	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishun Lal	...	Agra College.
Bishun Swarup	...	Ditto.
Brij Basi Lal Verma	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joogul Kishore Singh	...	Agra College.
Lakshmi Nath Sukul	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
10 Mata Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Nathu Ram	...	Bareilly College.
Shafi, S. M.	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
13 Shyam Lal	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Hari Das Mukarji	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Hem Chandra Chatterji	...	Ditto.
3 Kailas Chandra Mallik	...	Muir Central College, Alld.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Madhav Rao Kher	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Raghubir Prasad Verma	...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

Raghubir Prasad Verma	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
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HONOURS IN ARABIC.

Muhammad Aman-ul-Haq	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
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HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

Moin-ud-din Ahmad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Gyanendra N. Chakravarti,
M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
3 Gulzari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narsingh Sahai, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Debendra Nath Ohdedar ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gaidan Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.
Aditya Prasad, B.A. ... Ditto.
Mithan Lal Bhargava, B.A. ... Agra College.
Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A. ... Ditto.
Dhani Ram, B.A. ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Upendra N. Sen, M.A., B.L., ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Saiyid Hidayet Ali, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Muhammad Rahmat-ul-lah ... Ditto.
Abhoy Podo Bose, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Shikhar Nath Banerji, B.A. ... Bareilly College.
Jagannath Prasad Nigama ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishamber N. Tondon, B.A. ... Agra College.
Aziz-ur-Rahman Khan, M.A., ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hira Lal Singh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Sital Prasad Ghosh, M.A. ... Bareilly College.
Lila Dhar Joshi, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arun Chandra Roy ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
20 Lokman Das ... Agra College.
Baij Nath Sinha ... Queen's College, Benares.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Edmund White, Esq., C.S. ... Director of Public Instruction,
N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

1893.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll
No.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9 | Surendra Nath Sen | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 24 | Lakshmi Chand Dave | ... Muir Central College, Alld. |

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10 | Ganga Prasad | ... Agra College. |
| 4 | Shorat Chakarbatti | ... Private Candidate. |
| 6 | Sanjiban Gangopadhyay | ... Ditto. |
| 28 | Davendra Nath Sen | ... Ditto. |
| 27 | Siraj Ahmad | ... Muir Central College, Alld. |
| 7 | Shiva Sahai | ... Teacher. |
| 13 | Sangam Lal Kapur | ... Agra College. |
| 10 23 | Goshain Das Datta | ... Muir Central College, Alld. |

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| 3 | Kanhya Lal Guru | ... Private Candidate. |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Mahadeva Prasad | ... Private Candidate. |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 21 | Mohd. Aman-ul-Haqq | ... Muir Central College, Alld. |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| 14 | Shanker Lal | ... Assistant Professor. |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll
No.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 16 | Gokaran Nath Misra, Pt. ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 19 | Durjan Lal ... | Muir Central College, Alld. |
| 18 | Dhanesh Prasad ... | Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 17 | Aubinash Chandra Bando- | Muir Central College, Alld. |
| | padhya. | |

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 20 | Raghubir Prasad Verma ... | Muir Central College, Alld. |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------|-------------------|
| 20 | 15 | Guru Charan ... | ... Agra College. |
|----|----|-----------------|-------------------|

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 180 | Charu Chandra Biswas ... | Muir Central College, Alld. | |
| 182 | Jwala Prasad ... | Ditto. | |
| 28 | Khushi Muhammad ... | M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. | |
| 82 | Muhammad Khalil Syed ... | Queen's College, Benares. | |
| 5 | 56 | Narayan Prasad Ashtana... | Agra College. |

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 27 | Abdul Kadir ... | M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. |
| 143 | Abdul Wahab ... | Muir Central College, Alld. |
| 26 | Abdus Salam ... | M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. |
| 144 | Abdul M. Md. Ata-ur Rahman | Muir Central College, Alld. |
| 23 | Ala-ul Hasan ... | M.A.-O. College, Aligarh. |
| 95 | Babu Lal ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 96 | Badri Narain Misra ... | Ditto. |

Roll No.		
192	Baij Nath ...	... Bareilly College.
146	Baldeo Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
10 171	Balgobind Sukul ...	... Ditto.
19	Bal Mokand ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
70	Balram Upasani ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
39	Bankay Bihari Lal ...	... Agra College.
172	Beni Madhab Ghose ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
178	Bhagwat Prasad ...	... Ditto.
179	Binoy Bhushan Ghose ...	... Ditto.
40	Beni Prasad ...	... Agra College.
101	Bhagwat Sahai ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41	Bishambhar Nath ...	... Agra College.
20 149	Bishesar Nath Bhargava ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
105	Bisheshwar Dayal Tewari,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
21	Dalpat Rai Vidyarthi ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
150	Debi Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
20	Devanath Sahay ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
10	Din Dayal ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
194	Ganga Sahai Shinghal ...	... Bareilly College.
33	Ghulam-us Suqlain ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
151	Gokal Chand ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
137	Gopi Nath Sen ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30 44	Gulzari Lal Chaube ...	... Agra College.
24	Hamid Ali Khan ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
118	Harihar Nath Muttou, Pt. ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
13	Jagan Nath ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
153	Jagdish Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
47	Jankey P. Chaturvedi ...	... Agra College.
43	Kazi Saiyed Hamid Ali ...	... Ditto.
156	Kedar Nath ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
184	Khirode Gopal Banerjee ...	... Ditto.
157	Kunj Behari ...	... Ditto.
40 48	Luchman Sarup ...	... Agra College.
49	Lakshmi Chand... ..	... Ditto.
195	Mahabeer Prasad ...	... Bareilly College.
14	Makhan Lal Bhargava ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	Manmohan Datt ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
185	Manmohan Sanyal ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
52	Manohar Das Chaube ...	... Agra College.
109	Mohan Lal Tewari ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
110	Moti Lal Chattopadhyay ...	... Ditto.
80	Mohd. Abdussami Kazimi ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
50 81	Mirza Asad-ul-lah Beg ...	... Ditto.
53	Mukand Lal ...	... Agra College.
54	Munna Lal Misra ...	... Ditto.
111	Murli Dhar ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Nand Kishore ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
186	Nibaran Chandra Gupta ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.

Roll
No.

116	Nitya Nand Chaube	... Canning College, Lucknow.
167	Partab Singh ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
123	Permeshwari Dayal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
58	Piaryal Lal	... Agra College.
60	85 Prasiddha Narayan Singh...	Queen's College, Benares.
86	Priya Nath Datta	... Ditto.
34	Pyare Lal Katara	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
88	Radhey Charan	... Queen's College, Benares.
169	Radhey Lal ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
59	Raghubar Dayal Mahesri	... Agra College.
126	Raj Bahadur Srivastava	... Canning College, Lucknow.
60	Rajani Kumar Mukarji	... Agra College.
22	Ram Charan ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
127	Ram Gopal ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
70	91 Saprey Somnath Sitaram...	Queen's College, Benares.
62	Shiam Sundar Lal	... Agra College.
130	Shiva Dularey Sukul	... Canning College, Lucknow.
197	Suraj Narayan Mujju, Pt.,...	Bareilly College.
133	Surendra C. Rai Chaudhri	Canning College, Lucknow
140	S. M. Ibn Ibrahim	... Muir Central College, Alld.
35	Sayyid Wazir Hassan	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
18	Tiramushi B. Ramacharya	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	201 Umrao Singh ...	... Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

138	Abdul Gafur ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
98	Bankey Behari Lall	... Canning College, Lucknow.
99	Bansi Dhar ...	... Ditto.
72	Gaur Mohan De	... Queen's College, Benares.
11	Gopal C. Mukopadhyaya	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
106	Gur Dayal Tewari	... Canning College, Lucknow.
64	Hem Chandra ...	... Agra College.
107	Indra Mani Chaturvedi	... Canning College, Lucknow.
154	Jogal Kishore Khuina	... Muir Central College, Alld.
10	74 Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee	Queen's College, Benares.
183	Kali B. Bhattacharya	... Muir Central College, Alld.
160	Matadin Lal Varma	... Ditto.
25	Mazhar-ul-Huq...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
79	Mohendra Nath Lahiri	... Queen's College, Benares.
112	M. Anwar-ul-Hasan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
113	Muhammad Habib Ullah ...	... Ditto.
114	Muhammad Nur-ul-Hasan...	... Ditto.
115	Muhammad Nur	... Ditto.
164	Mul Chand ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
20	190 Nishi Nath Chatterji	... Ditto.
57	Pahlad Dass Tondon	... Agra College.

Roll
No.

16	Panna Lal	...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
168	Prayag Dass	...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
124	Prayag Datt	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
89	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad	...	... Queen's College, Benares.
125	Raghunath Prasad	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
1	Ram Dayal Srivastava	...	... Teacher.
199	Ram Sarupa Varma	...	... Bareilly College.
128	Ram Sanehi Seth	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30	92 Sarada Sahay	...	... Queen's College, Benares.
200	Shyam Sunder Lal	...	... Bareilly College.
32	135 Upendra Nath Mukerji	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

30	Abdul Karim Khan	...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
33	Bose, Edgar	...	... Ditto.
3	19 Ram Chandra	...	... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

2	Ajit Prasad	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
31	Akshaya Kumar Datta	...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
23	Anadi Kumar Mukerji	...	... Queen's College, Benares.
24	Babu Nandan Lal	...	... Ditto.
40	Bijoy Kumar Datta	...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
3	Brinda Ban	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
32	Debendra Nath Pal	...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
34	Har Narain	...	... Ditto.
14	Jagat Narain	...	... Agra College.
10	28 Lakshmi Chand	...	... Queen's College, Benares.
17	Lekh Raj Singh	...	... Agra College.
4	Mohan Lal	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
42	Rashik Lal Mittra	...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
21	Sham Lal Gargya	...	... Agra College.
15	44 Syed Abu Talib	...	... M.A.-O College, Aligarh.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	Kshetra Mohan Banerji	...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
41	Lalit Mohan Mukerji	...	... Ditto.
5	Murari Lal Bhargava	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
6	Ramapat Ram	...	... Ditto.
20	Ram Sarup	...	... Agra College.
11	Sada Siva Misra	...	... Canning College, Lucknow.

Roll
No.

- 9 Siddheswar Bandopadhyaya, Canning College, Lucknow.
8 10 Syyed Zahur Ahmad ... Ditto.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

- 54 Munna Lal Misra ... Agra College.
56 Narayan Pd. Ashthana ... Ditto.
19 Ram Chandra (B. Course) ... Ditto.
10 Din Dayal ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
28 Khushi Muhammad ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6 182 Jwala Prasad ... Muir Central College, Alld.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

- 28 Khushi Muhammad ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
2 80 Mohd. Abdussami Kazi mi... Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- 1 30 Abdul Karim Khan ... Muir Central College, Alld.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

- 1 37 Haribans Sahai, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Alld.
2 28 Roop Narain ... M. A.-O College, Aligarh.
3 19 Tikaram Gupta, B.A. ... Agra College.
4 29 Anand Swarup, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Alld.
5 71 Salig Ram, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
6 20 Kesho B. Vyavahare, B.A. St. John's College, Agra.
7 27 Kanhaiya Lal ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8 5 Har Prasad Bhargava, ... Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

- 1 68 Maharaj Narain Hangal, B.A. Canning College, Lucknow.
2 30 Aukhoy C. Bose, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Alld.
3 72 Shankar Dayal, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
4 35 Girdhari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Alld.

Roll
No.

5	7	Joti Prasad, B.A.	... Agra College.
6	48	Parbhu Dayal, M.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
7	66	Ishwari P. Kshatri, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
8	57	Baidya Nath Das	... Queen's College, Benares.
9	49	Salig Ram Dube, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
10	31	Bhagwan Das Bhargava	... Ditto.
11	4	Gopal Das Mukerji, B.A.	... Agra College.
12	23	Badr-ul-Hasan	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13	59	Habib-ul-lah Kadirbhai, M., B.A.	... Government College, Jabal- pur.
14	8	Lakshmi Chand, B.A.	... Agra College.
15	21	Mathura Pd. Vaishnava	... St. John's College, Agra.
16	18	Sushil Ch. Banerji, B.A.	... Agra College.
17	14	Raghobir Saran, B.A.	... Ditto.
18	39	Jagannath Pd. Dikshit, B.A.	Muir Central College, Alld.
19	70	Rasamay Sinha	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	73	Shiva Sahai, M.A.	... Ditto.
21	36	Hargopal, B.A....	... Muir Central College, Alld.
22	11	Mirza Hamid Hosen, B.A....	Agra College.
23	15	Saiyid Abdul Hosen, B.A....	Ditto.
24	41	Jogendra N. Mukerji, B.A.,	Muir Central College, Alld.
25	61	S. Bhashkar Rao Naidu	... Government College, Jabal- pur
26	13	Piary Lal, B.A.	... Agra College.
27	10	Madhoban Das, B.A.	... Ditto.
28	43	Ladli Prasad, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Sir John Edge, B.A., Chief Justice, High Court of
LL.B., Kt., Q. C. Judicature, N.-W. P.

1894.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll
No.

22	Ghana Nand Joshi	... Muir Central College, Alld.
2	11 Munna Lal Misra	... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll
(No.

- 14 Charu Chandra Roy ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 12 Narayan Prasad Ashthana ... Agra College.
 19 Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya ... Queen's College, Benares.
 4 Anthony, Stanley E. ... Teacher.
 21 Din Dayal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 6 13 Udey Ram ... Agra College.
 5 Ram Chandra ... Teacher.
 8 10 Kesho Rai Tendon ... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 8 Joti Prasad ... Agra College.
 23 Haribans Sahai ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 1 Rajendra Nath Sen ... Teacher.
 18 Ananda Kunwar Chaudhri ... Queen's College, Benares.
 9 Jwala Prasad ... Agra College.
 24 Ramdulare Lal Chaturvedi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 7 3 Kanai Lal De ... Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

- 27 Hari Prasad Vidyant ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 28 Jugul Kishore Singh ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 2 29 Bimal Chandra Ghose... Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

- 31 Mata Prasad ... Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 30 Shyam Lal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

- 32 AbdulKarim Khan ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

PHILOSOPHY.

Roll
No.

THIRD DIVISION.

34 Sajjad Husain ... Teacher.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

26 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad... Professor.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

37 Parsuram Narain Patankar... Professor.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Bahadur Ali ... Teacher	...	... II
2	Mahabir Prasad (1) ... Ditto	...	... II
5	Upendra N. Bhattacharya	Ditto	... III
6	Pt. Chhabi Nath Misra, Ditto	...	... II
7	Mahadeo Prasad ... Christian College, Lucknow,		II
8	Nathaniel Jordon ... Ditto	...	... II
9	Pt. Ram Chandra Dar... Ditto	...	... II
10	Bansidhar Sharma ... St. John's College, Agra	...	... I
12	Mahendra Nath Gangoli, Ditto	...	... II
10 13	Khogindro Nath Banerji	Ditto	... III
15	Durga Prasad ... Ditto	...	... II
16	Anthony David Bachmann, Agra College	...	... II
17	Borendra Nath Dutt ... Ditto	...	... I
18	Behari Lal Bhargava ... Ditto	...	... II
19	Bhola Nath Seth ... Ditto	...	... II
20	Brij Behari Lal ... Ditto	...	... II
21	Burway, Mukand Wamanrao, Ditto	...	... II
22	Chhotey Lal ... Ditto	...	... II
24	Debi Prasad Mathur ... Ditto	...	... II
20 25	Dhanprakash Agarwal, Ditto	...	... II
26	Ghasi Ram ... Ditto	...	... I
28	Gopi Nath ... Ditto	...	... I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
29	Hari Har Lal ...	Agra College	... I
30	Harishankar Chaturvedi,	Ditto	... II
31	Jogannath Raoji Tullu,	Ditto	... II
32	Jatindra Mohan Bose...	Ditto	... II
33	Kharagjit Misra ...	Ditto	... II
34	Lakshmi Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
36	Mukta Prasad Varma...	Ditto	... II
30 38	Nand Kishore ...	Ditto	... II
39	Narayan Das ...	Ditto	... I
40	Pt. Niddha Lal Dube ...	Ditto	... II
41	Raghbar Dayal Gupta...	Ditto	... III
44	Ram Chandra Saksena...	Ditto	... II
45	Ramkrishna, L. Shrikhande	Ditto	... II
46	Reoti Saran Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
47	Raghubir Saran Bhargava,	Ditto	... II
48	T. M. Satakopacharya,	Ditto	... II
50	Shiva Shankar Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
40 52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.,	Ditto	... I
54	Idris Ahmad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	... II
56	Kanhaiya Lal ...	Ditto	... II
57	Phow Lal Sri Mali ...	Ditto	... II
58	Radha Mohan Mathur	Ditto	... II
190	Shiam Sunder Lal ...	Ditto	... II
62	Shiva Prasad ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
63	Raja Ram Upadhya ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad	... III
65	Partap Narain ...	Ditto	... II
66	Saiyid Ahmad Husan ...	Ditto	... II
50 68	Abdul Rahman Khan ...	Ditto	... III
69	Abdul Ghafur ...	Ditto	... I
70	Abid Ali ...	Ditto	... II
74	Bhagwati Prasad Bhatnagar ...	Ditto	... II
76	Brijpal Saran ...	Ditto	... I
78	Jamil Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
79	Jivan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
81	Lakshman Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
82	Madan Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... III
83	Muhammad Ali Ausat...	Ditto	... II
84	Muhammad Zahur ...	Ditto	... II
60 85	Muhammad Wasi ...	Ditto	... III
87	Nawal Behari Misra ...	Ditto	... III
89	Raj Bahadur Verma ...	Ditto	... II
92	Ugra Narain Rai ...	Ditto	... II
93	Adhar Chandra Mittra,	Ditto	... II
94	Jugal Kishore Verma...	Ditto	... II
96	Mangal Charan Bhatnagar...	Ditto	... II
97	Mangal Prasada Bhargava ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
	98 Sarada Prasad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad	II
	99 Thakur Das ...	Ditto	... II
70	102 Beni Madhava ...	Ditto	... III
	103 Phakir Chand Ghosh ...	Ditto	... III
	107 Balbhadra Prasada Shukul ...	Canning College, Lucknow	II
	109 Baldeo Singh Chauhan	Ditto	... II
	110 Balgobind Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
	112 Bhudhar Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	... II
	116 Brijmohan Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
	117 Cyril Theodore Dutt ...	Ditto	... II
	121 Jai Bahadur Lal ...	Ditto	... II
	122 Manohar Lal Zutshi ...	Ditto	... II
80	123 Mirza Sami-ul-lah Beg	Ditto	... II
	125 Muhammad Abdullah Khan ...	Ditto	... III
	129 Pt. Iqbal Krishna M. Grattoo ...	Ditto	... II
	132 Prabhat Chandra Gupta	Ditto	... II
	133 Prakash Chandra Gangooly ...	Ditto	... II
	135 Ram Bakhsh Srivastava	Ditto	... II
	136 Ram Din ...	Ditto	... III
	138 Saïda Ali ...	Ditto	... III
	140 Shiam Sundar ...	Ditto	... III
	141 Saiyad Mumtaz Hasan	Ditto	... II
90	143 Shiva Shankar Nigam	Ditto	... III
	144 Behari Lal ...	Bareilly College	... II
	145 Budh Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
	146 Debi Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
	147 Gokal Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
	148 Kamta Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto	... I
	150 Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Ditto	... II
	153 Sri Hari Krishna ...	Ditto	... II
	154 Abdul Wahid Khan ...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
	155 Saiyad Abid Husain ...	Ditto	... III
100	156 Akbar Ali ...	Ditto	... II
	157 Anmol Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
	158 Badrinarayan ...	Ditto	... III
	160 Indranarayan Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
	161 Jangbahadur Lal ...	Ditto	... II
	162 Kameshwar Nath ...	Ditto	... II
	163 Kedar Nath Seth ...	Ditto	... II
	164 Muhammad Nadir Husain ...	Ditto	... II
	168 Sukhdeva Pathak ...	Ditto	... III
	169 Wali Dad Khan ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
110	170 Daud Bhair ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
171	Qamar Ali ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh ...	I
173	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
174	Khan Sher Shah ...	Ditto ...	II
175	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad...	Ditto ...	II
176	Muhammad Hasan Khan	Ditto ...	III
177	Manzur Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	II
178	Muhammad Abdullah	Ditto ...	II
179	Muhammad Fazl-i-Haq	Ditto ...	II
180	Munir Husain ...	Ditto ...	II
120 181	Raghubir Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
182	Saiyad Abdul Basit ...	Ditto ...	II
184	Saiyad Ahmad Ali ...	Ditto ...	I
185	Saiyad Ali Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	III
186	Abu Hamid Itrat Husain	Ditto ...	II
187	Islam Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	III
188	Shaukat Ali ...	Ditto ...	II
189	Zain-ud-din ...	Ditto ...	II
128 190	Shiam Sunder Lal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	II

B. COURSE.

2	Hub Lal Varma ...	Agra College	II
3	Kalyan Chand ...	Ditto	II
4	Lakshman Prasad ...	Ditto	III
5	Madan Gopal ...	Ditto	II
6	Mahadeo Sinha ...	Ditto	II
8	Natesh Appaji Dravid	Ditto	II
9	Piars Lal Tandan ...	Ditto	I
10	Satchidanand ...	Ditto	II
11	Shiva Prasad ...	Ditto	II
10 12	Shiam Sundar Varma ...	Ditto	II
13	Kanhaiya Lal ...	Ditto	II
14	Surendra C. Mukhopadhyaya ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	II
15	Shankar Lal ...	Bareilly College	II
16	Chunni Lal Dube ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	II
20	Kanhaya Lal, Kayasth	Ditto	II
21	Kunj Behari Lal Misra	Ditto	II
26	Beni Madhava Mukhopadhyaya ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad...	II
27	Bhagwati Shankar Varmon ...	Ditto	III
28	Chhote Lal Bhargava...	Ditto	II
30 31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ...	Ditto	I
32	Parmeshwar Dayal ...	Ditto	II
33	Profullo Nath Bose ...	Ditto	II
36	Satkori Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto	II
39	Awadh Behari Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
41	Bansidhar ...	Canning College, Lucknow...	III
43	Surendro Nath Bhaduri	Ditto	... III
45	Shankar Prasad	Ditto	... III
46	Shiva Vir Prasad	Ditto	... II
47	Sidh Prasad	Ditto	... II
30 48	Aghor Nath Mukarji...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
51	Garib Das...	Ditto	... III
52	Jagabandhu Phani	Ditto	... III
53	Kali Prasad	Ditto	... III
57	Siva Prasad Sinha	Ditto	... II

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

76	Brij Pal Saran	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.,	Agra College.
10	Bansidhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

26	Ghasi Ram	... Agra College.
76	Brij Pal Saran	... {Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ARABIC.

170	Daud Bhai	{... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh,
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B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8	Natesh Appaji Dravid...	Agra College.
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HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

31	Lal Gopal Mukerji	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	Hub Lal Varma	... Agra College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll
No.

9	Hari Har Lal, B.A.	... Agra College.
90	Lackshmi Narain, B.A.	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
84	Mahabir Prasad, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
112	Mirza Sami Ullah Beg	... Canning College, Lucknow.
111	Muhammad Raza	... Ditto.
11	Jagannath Sarin, B.A.	... Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

24	Satis Chandra Bandyopadhyaya, B.A....	... Agra College.
16	Mohan Lal Sandal, B.A.	... Ditto.
6	Dhanprakash Agarwal, B.A....	... Ditto.
102	Mohan Lal, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Jotindra Mohan Bose, B.A....	... Agra College.
86	Narain Dass, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
91	Purushottam Lal, B.A.	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
74	Jagdamba Prasad, B.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.
81	Baij Nath ...	... Bareilly College.
113	Syed Zahur Ahmad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
92	Ajit Prasad Jindal	... Ditto.
41	Nazir Ahmad	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
79	Rama Dass, B.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.
101	Khironde Gopal Banerjee	... Canning College, Lucknow.
76	Prosanna Kumar Bagchi	... Queen's College, Benares.
40	Muhammad Khan Sumbul	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
49	Jogendra Nath Chaudhri	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
107	Ramsanehi Seth	... Canning College, Lucknow.
62	Pestonji Bejonji Talati, B.A.	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
36	Abdul Ali, B.A.	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
33	Ghulam Bari, B.A.	... Ditto.
25	Shanker Singh, B.A.	... Agra College.
21	Pt. Kailashnath Kunzru, B.A.	... Ditto.
82	Bhairo Prasad Srivastava, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
100	Ikbāl Narain Bakhsh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
53	Lakshmi Chand Dave, M.A.	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
68	Ramohalli Gundu Rau, B.A.	... Ditto.
19	Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A.	... Agra College.
15	Lakshman Vyankatesh Par- naik, B.A.	... Ditto.
5	Brij Behari Lal, B.A.	... Ditto.
95	Ballabh Das Bhargava	... Canning College, Lucknow.

7	Girdhari Lal	...	Agra College.
17	Mukand Lal	...	Ditto.
52	Kedar Nath, B.A.	...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.
54	Madan Gopal Bhatnagar	...	Ditto.

1895.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No. Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
12 1	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit	... Agra College.
31 2	Lilawati Singh	... Private Candidate.
22 3	Hem Chandra Sarkar	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
10 4	Rajani Kumar Mukerji	... Agra College.
6 5	Janki Prasada Chaturvedi	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

13 1	Ajit Prasad Jindal	... Canning C., Lucknow.
9 2	Natesa Appaji Dravid	... Agra College.
21 3	Charu Chandra Biswas	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
17 3	Ramapat Ram	... Canning C., Lucknow.
8 5	Manohar Dass Chaube	... Agra College.
3 6	Jagan Nath	... St. John's C., Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

30 1	Brahmananda Sinha	... Teacher.
15 2	Mohan Lal	... Canning C., Lucknow.
27 3	Jiban Krishna Bandyopadhyay	... Private Candidate.
25 4	Nibaran Chandra Gupta	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
28 5	Brajendra Nath De	... Private Candidate.
11 5	Ramcharya Tirumushi Bhashyam	... Agra College.
19 7	Baij Nath	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
23 8	Makhan Lal Bhargava	... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

1 1	Rajendro Nath Sen	... Teacher.
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ARABIC.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidates.	College from which passed.
34	1	Syed Mohamed Ibn Ibrahim	... Muir C.C., Allahabad.

PERSIAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

32	1	Mohammad Khalil, Saiyid	... Queen's C., Benares.
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THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Joseph J. Ghose	... St. John's C., Agra.
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MATHEMATICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

35	1	Bijay Kumar Dutt	... Muir C.C., Allahabad.
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PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	1	Debendra Nath Pal	... Muir C.C., Allahabad.
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CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Jogendra Nath Mukerjee	... Muir C.C., Allahabad.
38	2	Kshetra Mohan Banerjee	... Ditto.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Mahabir Prasad	... Teacher	... III
7	Alay Nabe, Syed	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
8	Avant Ram Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
9	Durga Sahai	... Ditto	... II
10	Gobind Pershad Gupta	... Ditto	... II
11	Gulab Shunkar Dikshit	... Ditto	... II
12	Hori Lal	... Ditto	... I
13	Ishq Hasan	... Ditto	... III
14	Jagan Nath Prasada	... Ditto	... III
10 15	Mungesh Kesheo Mungre	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
16	Mukta Pershada	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
17	Nitya Nand Pandit	... Ditto	... II
18	Ram Gopal	... Ditto	... II
20	Raymon, W. E.	... Ditto	... II
21	Sheo Pershad	... Ditto	... II
22	Ali Mohammad Syed	... Agra College	... I
23	Ashu Tosh Bose	... Ditto	... III
25	Budh Sain	... Ditto	... II
26	Dattatraya Appaji Adhkar	... Ditto	... II
20 28	Gauri Shankar Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
29	Girdhari Lal	... Ditto	... III
30	Gopal Sarup Mathur	... Ditto	... II
31	Gopi Behari Sahai Kunwar	... Ditto	... II
33	Jamshed Rustomji	... Ditto	... II
34	Jhumak Lal Suksena	... Ditto	... I
35	Kailas P. Kitchloo	... Ditto	... II
36	Kannoo Mal	... Ditto	... II
37	Kishori Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
38	Lakshmi Narain Mathur	... Ditto	... II
30 39	Madho Ganeshr Mungre	... Ditto	... II
40	Maharaj Swarupa Bhatnagar	... Ditto	... II
41	Mahmud Hasan Khan	... Ditto	... II
42	Mohan Lal	... Ditto	... II
43	Muhammad Ali Jafri	... Ditto	... II
44	Narayan Swarupe Bhatnagar	... Ditto	... III
45	Onar Singh	... Ditto	... II
46	Pyare Lal Chaube	... Ditto	... II
47	Raghubir Dayal Mathur	... Ditto	... II
48	Raghubir Prasad Khare	... Ditto	... II
40 49	Ram Narayan	... Ditto	... II
50	Shums-ud-din Khan, Mohamed	... Ditto	... II
51	Shiam Saroop Sarin	... Ditto	... II
52	Sohrabji Dadabhoy Contractor	... Ditto	... III
53	Sujan Singh, Koonwar	... Ditto	... III
54	Umrao Singh	... Ditto	... II
55	Abdul Haq	... M.A.-O. C., Aligarh	... II
56	Abdullah	... Ditto	... II
57	Abdul Samad	... Ditto	... III
59	Debi Prasad	... Ditto	... III
50 60	Durlabh Sahai	... Ditto	... II
61	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan	... Ditto	... II
62	Hamid-un-din	... Ditto	... II
63	Hira Lal	... Ditto	... II
65	Muhammad Shakur Baksh, Kadir	... Ditto	... II
66	Muhammad Shaukat Ali Rizvi	... Ditto	... II
67	Mohammad Wilayatullah	... Ditto	... II
68	Nabi Bakhsh	... Ditto	... II
69	Niaz Muhammad Khan	... Ditto	... II
70	Nur Ahmad	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
60 73	Saiyid Faizul Hasan	... M.A.-O. C., Aligarh	... II
74	Saiyid Mahfuz Ali	... Ditto	... II
75	Syed Mohammad Ali Shah	... Ditto	... II
77	Wali Dad Khan	... Ditto	... II
78	Zafar Ali Khan	... Ditto	... I
80	Sarat Chandra Chaudhri	... Muir C.C., Allahabad	... II
83	Raj Chand	... Ditto	... II
84	Saiyid Muhammad Sulaiman	... Ditto	... II
85	Abdul Haq	... Ditto	... II
86	Agha Haidar	... Ditto	... I
70 87	Badri Nath	... Ditto	... II
89	Baleshwar Prasad	... Ditto	... II
90	Bhugwan. Das Agarwala	... Ditto	... III
91	Bishuanatha Prashad Varma	... Ditto	... II
94	Jwala Nath	... Ditto	... III
96	Narsinha Prasad	... Ditto	... I
97	Prag Narain	... Ditto	... II
98	Ram Narain	... Ditto	... III
100	Shakir Husain	... Ditto	... III
101	Shiva Prasad	... Ditto	... III
80 103	Vikramajit Singha	... Ditto	... II
104	Vinaik Prasad Varma	... Ditto	... II
106	Balbhadra Sinha	... Ditto	... II
108	Charu Chandra Ghosh	... Ditto	... III
110	Krishna Behari Bajpai	... Ditto	... II
113	Girwar Dhur	... Ditto	... II
114	James Joseph Caleb	... Ditto	... III
116	Paltoo Prasada	... Ditto	... II
117	Pandit Jha Lajja Shanker	... Ditto	... II
118	Purna Chandra Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... III
90 119	Sarat Kumar Banerji	... Ditto	... II
120	Surendro Nath Chatterji	... Ditto	... III
123	Balbhadra Sahai	... Queen's C., Benares	... II
125	Bhagwan Prasad	... Ditto	... II
128	Jamuna Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
132	Raghunath Prasad	... Ditto	... II
133	Rasiklal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... II
134	Rupnarayan	... Ditto	... III
138	Umapatti Datta Sharma	... Ditto	... III
139	Vaidyanath Das	... Ditto	... III
100 140	Abdul Aziz	... Bareilly College	... II
142	Anund Saroop (I)	... Ditto	... III
143	Anund Sarup (II) Mathur	... Ditto	... III
145	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	... Ditto	... I
146	Debi Prasad Mathur	... Ditto	... II
148	Gobind Prasad	... Ditto	... III
150	Hem Chandra	... Ditto	... II
153	Lalta Prasad	... Ditto	... II
155	Makund Lal	... Ditto	... II
156	Man Mohan Mukerjee	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
110 158	Oudh Behari Lal	... Bareilly College	... I
159	Radhe Ravan Lal	... Ditto	... II
160	Raj Bahadur Sanghi	... Ditto	... III
161	Ram Bhargose	... Ditto	... III
162	Ram Charan Radha Ballabhi	... Ditto	... III
163	Devendra Nath Roy	... Lashkar C., Gwalior	... III
164	Gokul Prasad	... Ditto	... III
165	Krishna Rao	... Ditto	... II
166	Krishnaji Mahadeva Sohoni	... Ditto	... III
168	Ram Narayan Raut	... Ditto	... II
120 171	Bhagwandas Hurjeeewandas	... Maharaja's C., Jeypur	... II
172	Parekh	... Ditto	... III
175	Din Dayal	... Ditto	... III
176	Jotindra Narayan Mullick	... Ditto	... II
177	Mool Chand Kala	... Ditto	... III
180	Pyare Lal Kasliwal	... Ditto	... II
182	Bhagwati Dayal	... Reid Ch., C., Lucknow	... II
183	Prameshuri Dayal	... Ditto	... III
184	Shamsher Bahadur	... Canning C., Lucknow	... III
186	Abdul Aziz	... Ditto	... II
130 187	Akshaya Kumar Basu	... Ditto	... III
188	Bankey Lal	... Ditto	... III
189	Beni Prasad	... Ditto	... II
190	Beshambar Nath Dube	... Ditto	... II
192	Bishwar Dayal Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
194	Bishwanath Sahai	... Ditto	... II
196	Brij Lal	... Ditto	... I
197	Chaudhary Mohammad Azim	... Ditto	... II
199	Daulat Singh Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
200	Girja Saran Lal	... Ditto	... I
140 201	Gopal Lal Manucha	... Ditto	... II
202	Gyan Mohan Banerji	... Ditto	... III
204	Hari Das	... Ditto	... II
205	Janki Parshad	... Ditto	... III
207	Kali Charan	... Ditto	... II
208	Lakshmi Narayan, Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
209	Lakshmi Narayan, Vaishya	... Ditto	... III
210	Madho Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
211	Mirza Habib Hosain	... Ditto	... III
212	Muhammad Farzand Ali	... Ditto	... III
150 213	Muhammad Khalil	... Ditto	... II
214	Muhammad Rafi-ul-lah	... Ditto	... II
215	Mangal Prasad	... Ditto	... II
217	Narayan Lal	... Ditto	... II
218	Pandit Dharma Nath	... Ditto	... II
219	Pandit Manohar Nath Sapru	... Ditto	... II
220	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
221	Raj Kumar	... Ditto	... III
223	Ram Avatar	... Ditto	... II
	Satgur Sahai Nigam	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
224	Shankar Dayal...	... Canning C., Lucknow,	II
160 225	Shaihk Muhammad Husain...	Ditto	... II
226	Shaikh Muhammad Ismail...	Ditto	... II
227	Shyam Behari Misra	... Ditto	... I
229	Suraj Sahai Misra	... Ditto	... II
230	Sayid Muhammad Kashif Husain Jaferi	... Ditto	... III
231	Syed Niaz Husain Abidee...	Ditto	... II
232	Syed Nur-ul Husain Bilgrami	Ditto	... III
233	Syed Zamin Husain	... Ditto	... III
234	Ta'ashuq Mirza	... Ditto	... II
235	Tirbeni Sahai Srivastava	... Ditto	... II

B. COURSE.

3	Raj Behari Lal...	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
5	Benarsi Das, Jaini	... Agra College	... II
7	Gulab Rai	... Ditto	... II
9	Madan Mohan	... Ditto	... II
10 10	Makhan Lal	... Ditto	... II
11	Mathura Datt Joshi	... Ditto	... II
12	Nanda Lal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... II
15	Man Mohan Roy	... Govt. College, Ajmer,	II
16	Bashir Ahmad	... M. A.-O. C., Aligarh...	III
10 17	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... Ditto	... I
18	Anirudha Lal	... Queen's C., Benares	... III
19	Ayodhya Das	... Ditto	... II
25	Jagannath Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	... III
26	Jamuna Das	... Ditto	... II
27	Kalpnath Sinha	... Ditto	... II
30	Pravash Chandra Chatterji...	Ditto	... II
32	Sripati Ghosh	... Ditto	... II
28	Bishambhar Nath Nigam	... Muir C. C., Allahabad...	I
37	Ganesh Prasada Verma	... Ditto	... I
20 39	Kauleshwar Nath Roy	Ditto	... III
40	Lalit Mohan Banerji	... Ditto	... II
41	Muhammad Rajab Khan	... Ditto	... III
43	Noraton Mal	... Ditto	... I
44	Raghunath Prasad Gupta...	Ditto	... I
45	Rajeswar Prasad	... Ditto	... II
54	Badri Narayan Sarma,	... Maharaja's C., Jeypur...	II
55	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto	... I
60	Debi Charan Bandyopadhyaya	Govt. C., Jabalpur	... III
63	Gokul Prasad	... Ditto	... II
30 64	Lakshman Ramchandra Purohit	... Ditto	... III
66	Sadashiva Madhava Parande	Ditto	... II
69	Shankar Vithal Katernikar	Lashkar C., Gwalior	... II
70	Aprakash Chandra Bose	... Canning C., Lucknow	... II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1895.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
71	Gadadhar Prashad Tripathi,	Canning C., Lucknow	... III
75	Lokanath Tewari	... Ditto	... III
76	Govinda Sadashiva Apte	... Madhava C., Ujjain	... II
77	Govind Vinayak Ambardekar	... Ditto	... III

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
67	1	Muhammad Walayat Ullah	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
34	2	Jhumak Lal Suksena	... Agra College.
12	3	Hori Lal	... St. John's College, Agra.
227	4	Shyam Bihari Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

12	1	Hori Lal	... St. John's College, Agra.
10	2	Govind Prasad Gupta	... Ditto.

B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

5	1	Benarsi Das Jaini	... Agra College.
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HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

37	1	Ganesh Prasad Verma	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
43	2	Noraton Mal	... Ditto.

HONOURS IN ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

17	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

158	1	Ganga Sahai	... Meerut College.
129	2	Pt. Gokaran Nath Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
100	3	Kameshwar Nath, B.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
17	1	Mohan Lal	... Agra College.
102	2	Mahadeva Prasad, M.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Sudershan Dayal	... Agra College.
6	4	Behari Lal Bhargava, B.A.	... Ditto.
155	5	Surendra Nath Sen, M.A.	... Canning C., Lucknow.
117	6	Kunj Behari Lal Misra, B.A.	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
61	7	Jwala Prasad, B.A.	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
133	8	Lakshmi Narayan, B.A.	... Canning C., Lucknow.
23	9	Ram Chandra, M.A.	... Agra College.
84	10	Ghulam-us Saqlain, B.A.	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
21	11	Piaray Lal, B.A.	... Agra College.
65	12	Lal Gopal Mukerjee, B.A.	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
28	13	Ram Chandra, Saksena, B.A.	... Agra College.
113	14	Ram Bakhsh, B.A.	... Canning C., Lucknow.
122	15	Awadh Behari Lal	... Ditto.
120	16	Trimbak Tatiagi Korke	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
88	17	Pyare Lal Katara, B.A.	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
80	18	S. M. Shafi	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
113	19	Pt. Suraj Narain Mujju, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
2	20	A. Shams-ud-din Khan, B.A.	... Agra College.
75	21	Partap Singh, B.A.	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
1	22	Avadh Behari Lal, B.A.	... Agra College.
66	23	Man Mohan Sanyal, B.A.	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
111	24	Jai Gopal, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
35	25	Shiva Prasad, B.A.	... Agra College.
7	26	Bhola Nath Seth, B.A.	... Ditto.
43	27	Govind Prasad Gupta	... St. John's College, Agra.
37	28	Pt. Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A.	... Agra College.
13	29	Kesho Rai Tandan, M.A.	... Ditto.
86	30	Syyed Wazir Hassan	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
5	31	Bishambhar Nath, B.A.	... Agra College.
110	32	Gokal Prasad, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
146	33	Raghunath Sahai	... Canning C., Lucknow.
31	34	Satchitanand, B.A.	... Agra College.
125	35	Bhagwat Sahai	... Canning C., Lucknow.
135	36	Mohan Lal Tewari, B.A.	... Ditto.
123	37	Banke Vihary Lal Sinha, B.A.	... Ditto.
138	38	Muhammad Anwarul Husan, B.A.	... Ditto.
154	39	Sheo Shanker Lal, B.A.	... Ditto.
50	40	Akshaya Kumar Datta, B.A.	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
62	41	Jiwan Krishna Bandhyopadhyay, B.A.	... Ditto.
156	42	Basant Lal, B.A.	... Meerut College.
24	43	Radha Krishen Das, B.A.	... Agra College.
82	44	Tulshi Dayal Varma, B.A.	... M.C. College, Allahabad.

1896.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Jhumak Lal Suksena	... Agra College.
21	2	Ghasi Ram ...	... Ditto.
18	3	Bansidhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra.
12	4	Shyam Bihari Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
23	5	Hori Lal ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
9	6	Cyril Theodore Dutt	... Canning College, Lucknow.
25	7	Ramkrishen Lakshman Shrikhandi ...	... ... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

16	1	Syyad Ahmad Ali	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
15	2	Qamar Ali ...	... Ditto.
3	3	Raj Bahadur Varma	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
22	4	Hari Har Lal ...	... Agra College.
17	5	Zain Uddin ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
24	6	Kharagjit Misra	... Agra College.
5	7	Sarada Prasad ...	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
1	8	Beni Madhab Ghosh	... Ditto.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Madan Mohan Lal	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
38	2	Avadh Behari Lal	... Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Ganesh Prasad Varma	... M. C. College, Allahabad.

PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

31	1	Bimal Chandra Ghosh	... Professor.
32	2	Piaray Lal Tandon	... Agra College.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

29	1	Akshaya Kumar Dutt	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
30	2	Lakshman Prasad	... Agra College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Minnie Abel (Miss)	... Lucknow, Woman's College,	II
2	Baldeo Sinha, Rajput	... Agra College	... III
3	Basant Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
6	Debi Dayal Pathak	... Ditto	... III
8	Faramurz Rustomjee	... Ditto	... II
11	Har Parshad	... Ditto	... II
12	Jugal Kishore Suksena	... Ditto	... II
13	Jwala Sahai	... Ditto	... III
14	Kanhaiya Lal Jha	... Ditto	... III
15	Krishna Lal Misra	... Ditto	... II
17	Maheshwar Prasad Mathur	... Ditto	... II
19	Murli Dhar Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
22	Prabhu Dayal	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
24	Raghu Nath Das	... Agra College	... III
26	Ram Saran Das	... Ditto	... II
28	Shambhu Nath Dube	... Ditto	... II
29	Balkrishna R h a g w a n t (Kaskhedikar)	... Ditto	... II
30	Narayan Yashavant Kadam,	... Ditto	... III
31	Ramkrishna Vishnu (Pandit)	... Ditto	... II
33	Vishnu Ramchandra (Pandit)	... Ditto	... I
34	Balkrishna Vishvanath Deo,	Madhava College, Ujjain	... II
37	Keshav Balvant Dongrey	... Ditto	... III
38	Prabbakar Vishnu (Vakil)	... Ditto	... II
40	Gangaballabh Sarma	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur,	III
42	Suraj Narayan	... Ditto	... II
49	Girdhari Lal	... Bareilly College	... II
55	Ram Dayal Pathak	... Ditto	... II
56	Ram Raghurir	... Ditto	... II
59	Ghose, J. M.	... St. John's College, Agra	... II
62	Bhagwan Deen Dube	... Meerut College	... II
64	Jwala Prasada	... Ditto	... II
65	Lachman Prasada	... Ditto	... III
66	Lakshman Swarup Baidar	... Ditto	... II
67	Piara Lal	... Ditto	... II
68	Pyare Lal Sharma	... Ditto	... II
70	Ram Saran Das	... Ditto	... III
71	Rickhab Das, Jaini	... Ditto	... III
73	Ganpat Jankiram Dube	... Lashkar College, Gwalior	... II
74	Gobind Chintaman Vatva	... Ditto	... III
75	Kailas Narain Haksar	... Ditto	... II
77	Lochan Pershad Kulshrist	... Ditto	... II
78	Raghnandan Lal	... Ditto	... III
79	Shyam Lal	... Ditto	... II
83	Balaram Das	... Queen's College, Benares	... II
86	Ishaq Beg	... Ditto	... II
87	Jangbahadur Sinha	... Ditto	... III
88	Jitendra Nath Basu	... Ditto	... III
90	Md. Nazir	... Ditto	... II
93	Pannalal Sinha	... Ditto	... II
94	Sitaram	... Ditto	... II
95	Sivamurti Lal	... Ditto	... III
99	Vindhyeswari Rai	... Ditto	... II
101	Edward T. Bobb	... (Reid) Ch. Coll., Lucknow	... II
103	Lal Man Bhattacharji	... Ditto	... III
106	Ashu Tosh Chakravarti	... Canning College, Lucknow	... II
109	Batishwar Dayal Agnihotri	... Ditto	... III
112	Bishun Dutta Sukul	... Ditto	... II
113	Chandra Maul Misra	... Ditto	... III
116	Hardeva Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
117	Hari Das Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
124	Lakshman Prasad S.	Canning Coll., Lucknow	... III
126	Manohar Nath Thus	Ditto	... III
128	Mohammad Arabi	Ditto	... II
129	Sh. Md. Matin-Uz-Zaman Khan	Ditto	... III
133	Muhammad Safi Khan	Ditto	... II
135	Mangi Lal Srivastava	Ditto	... II
136	Nageshwar Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	... III
137	Nanak Chand Kapur	Ditto	... III
139	Pateswari Prasad Singh	Ditto	... III
140	Raghubar Dayal Shukla	Ditto	... III
144	Shiam Bahadur Srivastava	Ditto	... III
150	Abdulla	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
152	Fazl Ilahi	Ditto	... II
154	Ilahi Bakhsh	Ditto	... II
155	Jani Maya Shankar	Ditto	... II
156	Jaswant Rae Varma	Ditto	... III
157	Kasim Khan	Ditto	... III
158	Khawaja Mahmud Husain	Ditto	... II
162	Mohomed Abdus Sattar	Ditto	... II
163	Mohomed Salamul Haqq	Ditto	... II
164	Mumtaz Husain	Ditto	... II
165	Mohomed Ghous Khan	Ditto	... II
166	Mohomed Naim Khan	Ditto	... II
167	Mohomed Hidayat Husain	Ditto	... II
173	Obeidullah	Ditto	... II
174	Syed Nazir Uddin	Ditto	... II
176	Shahab-ud Din	Ditto	... II
178	Abdul Halim	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
180	Fateh Bahadur	Ditto	... II
187	Ram Sarup	Ditto	... III
191	Chaturvedi Ram Narayan Mishra	Ditto	... III
193	Nripendra Nath Datta	Ditto	... III
195	Rama Nath Sircar	Ditto	... III
196	Satyendra Nath Mukerji	Ditto	... II
198	Amar Nath Chakravarty	Ditto	... II
199	Harihar Charun	Ditto	... II
200	Lalit Mohan Roy Chowdhury,	Ditto	... II
202	Nehal Chandra	Ditto	... II
203	Nitya Nand Panday	Ditto	... II
204	Raj Kishore Sahay Varma	Ditto	... II
209	Mohammad Shaffuz-Zaman...	Teacher	... II
211	Richard Charles Busher	Ditto	... II
213	Jessie Johanna B. Foy (Miss), Female candidate		... II

B. COURSE.

1	Baij Nath Bhargava	Agra College	... II
3	Bhagwan Dass Sirvya	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4	Bhagwati Prasada Varma ...	Agra College	... II
5	Kali Nath Bajal ...	Ditto	... III
8	Panna Lal ...	Ditto	... II
9	Prag Narain ...	Ditto	... II
11	Suraj Bal Dikshit ...	Ditto	... III
12	Chhannu Lal ...	Queen's College, Benares	... III
14	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
17	Krishnanand Panre ...	Ditto	... III
20	Satkari Mukerji ...	Ditto	... III
22	Syam Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... III
24	Vaishnava Das ...	Ditto	... II
29	B a p u B a l w a n t Pimpalgaonkar ...	Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
21	Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi ...	Ditto	... III
33	Gyan Das ...	St. John's College, Agra	... II
34	Ponniiah, J. A. ...	Ditto	... II
38	Debi Sahai ...	Bareilly College	... III
38	Madho Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
42	B h a r g a o N i l k a n t Jategaokar ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
43	Dabendra Nath Banerji ...	Ditto	... II
45	Nalin Kumar Mukerji ...	Ditto	... II
46	B a m . C h a n d r a R a o Amardikar ...	Ditto	... II
47	Ram Chandra Vinayak Dharmadhikari ...	Ditto	... II
48	Waman Ganesh Ganpulay ...	Ditto	... III
50	Daya Shankar Saksena ...	Canning College, Lucknow	... II
52	Kunj Behari Lal Tewari ...	Ditto	... III
53	Kunwar Chain Singh ...	Ditto	... II
55	Manik Chand Rai ...	Ditto	... III
57	Sisira Kumar Mittra ...	Ditto	... III
58	Sita Rama Varma ...	Ditto	... II
59	Abul Hasan ...	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
60	Binooy Kumar Mukerji ...	Ditto	... I
61	Florence Felecia Davidson (Miss) ...	Ditto	... III
64	Gopal Das Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
66	Jwala Prasada ...	Ditto	... I
68	Purna Chandra Dutt ...	Ditto	... III
70	Rameshwar Roy ...	Ditto	... III
71	Satish Chandra Deva ...	Ditto	... III
76	Bunyad Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
77	Raza Ullah ...	Ditto	... III
79	Gulam Rasul ...	Ditto	... III
83	Durga Prasad Pande ...	Teacher	... III

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
185	1	Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	2	Kharag Jit Misra, M.A.	Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

12	1	Janki Prasad Chaturvedi, M.A.	Agra College.
20	2	Panna Lal	Ditto.
13	3	Jwala Prasad	Ditto.
95	4	Vikramajit Singh...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
22	5	{ Pt. Ram Narain Hakchar	Agra College.
48		{ Ram Charan, B.A.	St. John's College, Agra.
102	7	Har Prasad	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
101	8	Durlabh Sahai	Ditto.
94	9	Syed Mustafa, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
38	10	Bansi Dhar Sharma	St. John's College, Agra.
202	11	Sarat Chandra Sinha	Canning College, Lucknow.
129	12	Harish Chandra Chatterji	Queen's College, Benares.
84	13	Rajeshwar Prasad, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
3	14	Bankay Behary Lal, B.A.	Agra College.
17	15	{ Lakshmi Narain Mathur, B.A.	Ditto.
169		{ Bhagwati Dayal, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
159	17	Nalin Kumar Mukerji	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
73	18	Muhammad Ali Ausat, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
65	19	Kauleshwar Nath Roy, B.A.	Ditto.
30	20	Shiam Sarup Sarin	Agra College.
21	21	{ Prag Narain, B.A.	Ditto.
100		{ Devi Das, B.A.	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
161	23	Shiva Prasad	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
170	24	Bhudar Chandra Ghose, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
59	25	Charu Chandra Biswas	M. C. College, Allahabad.
42	26	Ishwar Das	St. John's College, Agra.
86	27	Raghunath Prasad Gupta	M. C. College, Allahabad.
98	28	Abdul Kadir, B.A.	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
208	29	Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
67	30	Mahadeva Sinha, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
55	31	Bijaya Kumar Datt	Ditto.
54	32	Bhagwat Prasad, B.A.	Ditto.
37	33	Umrao Singh	Agra College.
118	34	Lalta Prasad Johari, B.A.	Bareilly College.
46	35	{ Narain Vishnu Phadke	St. John's College, Agra.
196		{ Pt. Gur Dayal Tewari, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
31		{ Shyam Sunder Verma, B.A.,	Agra College.
106		{ Nur Ahmad	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
119		{ Munna Lal	Bareilly College.
152	37	{ Brajendra Nath Dey	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
166		{ Babu Lal	Canning College, Lucknow.
184		{ Jogesh Chandra Ghosh	Ditto.

1897.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
4	1	Narsinha Prasad ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
16	2	Raymon, William B.	St. John's College, Agra.
1	3	Agha Haidar ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
9	4	Budh Sain ...	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

5	1	Prag Narain ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
10	2	Kannu Mal ...	Agra College.
11	3	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi	Ditto.
13	4	Banarsi Das Jaini ...	Teacher.
3	5	Kailash Prasad Kitchloo ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
8	6	Ugrah Narain Roy ...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

15	1	Raj Behari Lal ...	St. John's College, Agra.
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CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

19	1	Lalit Mohan Banerji,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Ram Prasad Balma-kund Dube ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

21	1	Siva Vir Prasad ...	Canning C., Lucknow.
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Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
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HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

24	1	Saiyad Muhammad Ali Jafar,	Agra College.
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PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

25	1	Raj Chand	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
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SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

THIRD DIVISION.

1	1	Ganesh Frasad	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
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B.A. EXAMINATION.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate,	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Mohammad Usman	... Muir C. College, Allahabad...	II
2	Saiyad Jalal-ud-din Haider	Ditto	II
3	Benoy Bhusan Dey	Ditto	III
4	Braj Narain Gurtu	Ditto	III
6	Iqbal Narain Gurtu	Ditto	II
7	Iswar Saran	Ditto	II
8	Maheshwar Prasada	Ditto	I
9	Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya	Ditto	I
10	Sat Kari Mittra	Ditto	III
11	Satya Prasonno Datta	Ditto	III
12	Surendra Nath Gangoli	Ditto	II
13	Bipin Behary Ghosal	Ditto	II
15	Gokurn Nath Tholal	Ditto	II
18	Jwala Prasad	Ditto	II
21	Muhammed Mahmud Ali Khan	Ditto	II
22	Muhammad Wali Jan	Ditto	II
26	Ram Prasad	Ditto	III
30	Shyama Prasada Verma	Ditto	II
31	Sayed Mohomed Raza Muswi	Ditto	II
34	Uharu Chandra Chatterjee...	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
35	Damodar Das ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad	III
36	Gopi Nath Ojha ...	Ditto	II
37	Purna Chandra Chattopadhyaya ...	Ditto	III
41	Basu Deva Sahai Bhargava	Agra College	III
45	Chhel Behari Lal ...	Ditto	III
46	Chiranjil Lal Varma ...	Ditto	II
47	Devi Shankar Nagar ...	Ditto	II
49	Lwarka Prasad Pattaria ...	Ditto	II
52	Govind Prasad Kaushiki ...	Ditto	II
53	Gopi Nath Mathur ...	Ditto	III
56	Janki Prasad Hard ...	Ditto	II
60	Kirti Chand ...	Ditto	II
61	Madho Ram Dave ...	Ditto	III
64	Narotam Das Chaube ...	Ditto	III
66	Pyari Lal Agarwal ...	Ditto	III
68	Saroop Nath Kunzru ...	Ditto	III
69	Shoo Baksh Sharma ...	Ditto	II
70	Sayed Jafar Husainie ...	Ditto	II
72	Bhawani Sahai Mathur ...	St. John's College, Agra	II
74	Nathanael J. Bose ...	Ditto	II
75	Chhotalal Karunashanker		
	Ohhaya ...	Ditto	III
76	Girwar Singh ...	Ditto	II
77	Gopi Lal Mathur ...	Ditto	II
78	Hafiz Abdul Majid Khan ...	Ditto	II
83	Framatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya ...	Ditto	III
88	Vahidyar Khan...	Ditto	II
91	Ali Hasan Khan ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	III
97	Chaudhri Gholam Nabi ...	Ditto	III
98	Ghulam Nabi Jullundri ...	Ditto	III
101	Ishwar Sahai Mathur ...	Ditto	II
102	Mohammad Amin Fakih ...	Ditto	II
103	Muhamud Hasan T. ...	Ditto	II
107	Mohammad Said ...	Ditto	II
109	Mohammad Husain ...	Ditto	II
114	Sohan Lal ...	Ditto	II
117	Shuja-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto	III
121	Kanuga Chhagan Lal ...	Govt. College, Ajmer	II
124	Bal Krishen Das ...	Bareilly College	III
125	Bhugwan Das ...	Ditto	III
126	Braham Narayan ...	Ditto	III
128	Gobind Sarup ...	Ditto	III
130	Jai Narain ...	Ditto	III
133	Kulyan Rai ...	Ditto	III
135	Maharaj Narayan ...	Ditto	II
137	Quazi Rashid Ahmad ...	Ditto	II
138	Raghonandan Prasad ...	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
143	Tara Datt Gairola	... Bareilly College	... II
144	Anandinath Rai	... Queen's College, Benares	... III
145	Atul Behari Gupta	... Ditto	... III
146	Baladeva Das	... Ditto	... III
147	Bhagwan Das Gupta	... Ditto	... III
148	Bhawani Datta Joshi	... Ditto	... II
149	Khaja Gulam Mahmud	... Ditto	... II
150	Jnanendranath Chatterji	... Ditto	... II
152	Harnandan Joshi	... Ditto	... II
154	Kasirama	... Ditto	... II
156	Mahadeva Prasad	... Ditto	... III
159	Narotam Das	... Ditto	... III
160	Nikhilranjan Mukhopadhyaya,	Ditto	... II
161	Rama Prasad	... Ditto	... II
162	Ramesadatta Pande	... Ditto	... III
164	Sadhorama Dikshit	... Ditto	... II
165	Sirish Chandra Dey	... Ditto	... III
166	Syama Charan	... Ditto	... II
167	Syamsundar Das	... Ditto	... II
168	Tara Prasad	... Ditto	... III
170	Vitthal Das	... Ditto	... III
172	Abinash Chandra Mittra	... Canning College, Lucknow,	III
174	Ali Mullah	... Ditto	... III
175	Babu Ram	... Ditto	... II
177	Bankey Behari Lal	... Ditto	... II
178	Kunwar Behari Lal	... Ditto	... II
179	Bhawani Sahai	... Ditto	... III
180	Bindeshwari Prasad Awasthi,	Ditto	... II
181	Pt. Brojendra Nath Sharga...	Ditto	... III
182	Dilsukh Rai Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
183	Durga Charan Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
185	Ganga Charan Nigam	... Ditto	... III
186	Ghansyam Das Singha	... Ditto	... II
187	Gokaran Nath Ugra, Pt.	... Ditto	... III
190	Harbilas Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
191	Hira Lal Chatterji	... Ditto	... II
192	Janardan Prasad Tiwari	... Ditto	... II
195	Jay Gopal Ashthana	... Ditto	... II
197	Jugal Kishor	... Ditto	... III
198	Kalidhar Bajpai	... Ditto	... III
200	Keshri Narain Chand	... Ditto	... III
202	Krishna Prasad	... Ditto	... II
203	Lakshmi Narain Shukla	... Ditto	... II
206	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	... II
207	Muhammad Maqbul Hussain,	Ditto	... III
208	Muhammad Ahad Ali	... Ditto	... III
211	Nanak Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	... II
220	Shiam Sunder Sharma	... Ditto	... II
222	Sitla Sahai Srivastav	... Ditto	... II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1897.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
223	Surjoo Parshad Bhatnagar ...	Canning College, Lucknow,	II
224	Sayed Mufawaz Hosain ...	Ditto	... II
225	Louie F. Old (Miss) ...	Woman's College, Lucknow	II
229	Hari Krishna Telang ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior	... II
230	Kunj Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... III
231	Murlidhar Chaturvedi ...	Ditto	... III
235	Hardhyan Singh ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	II
236	Mohammad Farhat Khan ...	Ditto	... II
237	Mohammad Zain-ul-Eba ...	Ditto	... II
246	Sri Ram Dikshit ...	Meerut College	... III
247	Balkrishna Awadhut Kher ...	Madhava College, Ujjain	... II
248	Balvant Shrikrishna Phatak,	Ditto	... II
249	Ganesh Bhicaaji Kelkar ...	Ditto	... II
252	Shrikrishna Vithal Athalye,	Ditto	... II
254	Vishnu Laxman Deva ...	Ditto	... III
257	Narayan Prasad Bhargav ...	Teacher	... III

B. COURSE.

261	Gur Prasad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad,	III
264	Nogendra Nath Chatterjee ...	Ditto	... III
265	Radha Charan ...	Ditto	... II
266	Rup Narain ...	Ditto	... I
268	Avadhbehari Lal ...	Queen's College, Benares	... III
269	Digambar Biswas ...	Ditto	... III
276	Prabhat Chandra Bose ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
277	Rattan Singh Thakur ...	Ditto	... II
278	S. Wali Mohammad ...	Ditto	... II
281	Narain Laxman Ghanekar ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior	... III

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

260	Fazal Ahmad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad,	II
261	Gur Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
265	Radha Charan ...	Ditto	... II
283	Kirpa Shankar Varma ...	Agra College	... III
284	Pushkar Lal ...	Ditto	... II
285	Kirpa Rama ...	Canning College, Lucknow...	II
286	Rama Krishna Tandan ...	Ditto	... II

(SUPPLEMENTARY) B.A. EXAMINATION.

B. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
287	Ajodhya Prasad	... M. C. C. Allahabad	... III
289	Gauri Shankar Tewari	... Ditto	... III
290	Lal Behari Singh	... Ditto	... III
291	Newal Kishore	... Ditto	... III
292	Fran Kristo Roy	... Ditto	... II
295	Sirish Chandra Chattopadhyaya	... Ditto	... III
297	Rampratap Agarwala	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur,	... III
299	Ambika Prasad	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
301	Bal Makund	... Bareilly College	... II

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

31 Saiyid Muhammad Raza
Muswi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
71	1	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, M.A. ...	... Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

10	1	Bissesar Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
9	2	Bishambharnath Nigam, B.A. ...	Ditto.
38	3	Nibaran Chandra Gupta,	Ditto.
31	4	Mohammed Zahoor	Ditto.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
181	5	Bhagwandin Dube, B.A., ...	Meerut College.
183	6	Chanda Mal ...	Ditto.
73	7	Ram Sarupa, B.A. ...	Agra College.
205	8	Aghornath Mukerji, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
82	9	Kushal Pal Singh, M.A. ...	Agra College.
113	10	Mohammad Farzand Ali, B.A., ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
112	11	Mirza Mohammad Faseeh ...	Ditto.
30	12	Mathura Datt Pande ...	M.C. College, Allahabad.
147	13	Oudh Behari Lal, B.A. ...	Bareilly College.
155	14	Bhagwan Das Sirvya, B.A.	Agra College.
196	15	Jagan Nath, M.A. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
99	16	Biswa Nath Sahai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
14	17	Fateh Bahadur ...	M.C. College, Allahabad.
44	18	Radha Charan ...	Ditto.
223	19	Raghunath Prasad, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
83	20	Makhan Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
84	21	Maneswar Prasad, B.A. ...	Ditto.
130	22	Rampat Ram, M.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
119	23	Prabhat Chandra Gupta ...	Ditto.
20	24	Jag Rup Sahay ...	M.C. College, Allahabad.
167	25	Sheikh Bahadur Ali ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
177	26	Prakash Chandra Ghosh, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
164	27	Syed Abdul Haq, B.A. ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
207	28	Anand Kumar Chaudhary, M.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
134	29	Shankar Dayal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
135	30	Sheikh Md. Husein, B.A. ...	Ditto.
151	31	Abdullah ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6	32	Beni Madhav Ghosh ...	M.C. College, Allahabad.
96	33	Bisheshwar Dyal Srivastava, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
32	34	Pt. Mohan Lal Nehru ...	M.C. College, Allahabad.
46	35	Ramdulare Lal Chaturvedi... ..	Ditto.
24	36	Kalka Prasad, B.A. ...	Ditto.
128	37	Ram Paksh Singh ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
144	38	Raj Kumar ...	Bareilly College.
166	39	Shahab-ud-din ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13	40	Dwarka Nath ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
172	41	Debendra Nath Banerji ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
185	42	Rajendra Nath Sen, M.A. ...	Meerut College.
165	43	Sheikh Ata Ullah, B.A. ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
115	44	Md. Noorul Hasan, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
178	45	Ramchandra Rao Amardekar, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.

1898.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
16	1	Richard Charles Busher, Teacher.	
34	2	Bhagwandin Dube ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

11	1	Nathaniel Jordan	... Canning C., Lucknow.
15	2	Pyare Lal Sharma	... Private Candidate.
4	3	Shambhu Nath Dube	... Agra College.
10	4	Chandra Maul Misra	... Canning C., Lucknow.
1	5	Basant Lal Bhargava	... Agra College.
8	6	Ram Narain ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
7	7	Nehal Chand...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

21	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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THIRD DIVISION.

19	1	Gyan Das St. John's College, Agra.
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PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Binooy Kumar Mukerjee ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

24	1	Aprakash Chandra Bose ...	Canning C., Lucknow.
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LIST OF GRADUATES, 1898.

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HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
25	1	Faramurz Rustamjee ...	Agra College.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

28	1	Mohamad Arabi ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
29	2	Syed Muhammad Raza Musvi ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
26	3	Chel Behari Lal Mathur ...	Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

32	1	Krishna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.
31	2	Bashik Lal Bhattacharya ...	Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Indra Narain Sinha ...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Balram Das ...	Queen's College, Benares.
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THIRD D.SC. EXAMINATION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	Ganesh Prasad ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Amba Ram Nathuram Raval,	Agra College	... II
4	Barey Lal Srivastav ...	Ditto	... III
5	Beni Prasada Misra ...	Ditto	... II
6	Benoy Vehari Mukhopa- dhyaya ...	Ditto	... II
9	Bishambhar Nath (Chaube)...	Ditto	... II
11	Kowashaw Dorabji Luhar ...	Ditto	... III
12	Dhanraj Singh Chaudhry ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
14	Gauri Shankar Tiwari ...	Agra College	... II
15	Hanuman Prasada Verma ...	Ditto	... III
18	Herbert M. C. Harris ...	Ditto	... II
19	Hazari Lal Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
22	Kalka Prasada ...	Ditto	... III
24	Kaus Rustomji ...	Ditto	... III
29	Mohammed Salih (Syed) ...	Ditto	... III
60	Nawal Kishore ...	Ditto	... II
32	Raj Bahadur Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
33	Raj Kumar ...	Ditto	... III
34	Ramagyan Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
35	Ram Narayan Tirvedi ...	Ditto	... I
36	Salig Ram Pathak (Chaube) ...	Ditto	... II
37	Saran Shankar ...	Ditto	... III
38	Shankar Bhagwant Dighe ...	Ditto	... III
40	Shiv Dutt Bhargav ...	Ditto	... II
43	Shrinivas Rao Nayudu (C.) ...	Ditto	... III
44	Vaishampayen Vasudeo Moreshwar ...	Ditto	... II
45	Brij Mohan Chandola ...	M. C. College, Allahabad	... III
46	Chandra Datt Pande ...	Ditto	... II
47	Emmanuel Caleb ...	Ditto	... II
48	Khettra Chandra Banerji ...	Ditto	... II
50	Bhal Chandra Chintaman, Patwardhan ...	Ditto	... II
51	Bheem Narsinha, Rana Bahadur ...	Ditto	... III
52	Braj Nath Vyasa ...	Ditto	... III
53	Ganpat Lakshman Subhedar ...	Ditto	... III
54	Jotindra Nath Chaudhary, ...	Ditto	... II
60	Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
65	Ramji Das ...	Ditto	... III
66	Ram Sarup Johari ...	Ditto	... III
67	Raza Ali Khan... ...	Ditto	... III
68	Sheikh Mohammad Ishaq ...	Ditto	... III
72	Sayed Asghar Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
73	Sayed Razi-ud-din ...	Ditto	... II
74	Abdullah ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh...	... II
75	Abdul Ali ...	Ditto	... III
78	Ahmad Bakhsh... ...	Ditto	... II
79	Ali Akbar Khan ...	Ditto	... II
80	Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto	... II
81	Amir-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
82	Anand Behari Lal Mathur... ...	Ditto	... II
84	Bankey Behari ...	Ditto	... II
85	Fida Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... II
88	Hyder Ali Gulam Husain ...	Ditto	... III
89	Lakshmi Narain ...	Ditto	... II
91	Mahmood Shah Khan ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
93	Misbahul Othman	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh...	III
94	Mohammad Abbas	Ditto	II
95	Mohammad Ali	Ditto	I
96	Mohammad Abdus Salam	Ditto	II
99	Mohammad Baqir	Ditto	III
101	Ram Prasad Verma	Ditto	III
108	Sultan Mahmood Khan	Ditto	II
109	Zia Ullah Khan	Ditto	II
110	Abdul Wahid Khan	Canning College, Lucknow	II
111	Abhay Charan Mukerji	Ditto	I
115	Balmakund Srivastava	Ditto	III
118	Ganput Sahai	Ditto	II
119	Girjadat Bajpai	Ditto	II
122	Jitendra Nath Roy	Ditto	III
123	Jung Bahadur	Ditto	II
124	Kazim Husain	Ditto	II
127	Mahabir Sinha	Ditto	III
132	Nand Kishore	Ditto	II
133	Nawab Ali	Ditto	II
136	Pt. Prem Kishen Taimni	Ditto	II
139	Raj Bir Prasad	Ditto	II
141	Raj Narain Srivastav	Ditto	II
143	Sadiq Ali Khan	Ditto	III
144	Saroda Pado Mukerji	Ditto	III
146	Shivanath Mubai	Ditto	III
150	Basant Kumar Chatterji	Queen's College, Benares	III
153	Hiralal Banerji	Ditto	II
156	Kaminikumar Bhattacharya,	Ditto	III
157	Krishna Shankar Tiwari	Ditto	III
159	Mohammad Ashraf-ul-lah	Ditto	II
160	Nagendranath Chattopadhyaya	Ditto	III
161	Narendranath Rai	Ditto	II
166	David, Charles E.	St. John's College, Agra	II
167	Ganesh Lal Mathur	Ditto	II
174	Suresh Chandra Roy	Ditto	II
176	Thomas, Robert W.	Ditto	III
180	Gobind Sahai Varma	Bareilly College	II
186	Sepahi Lal	Ditto	II
188	Syed Ali Hamid	Ditto	III
189	Brijendra Swarnp	C.-C. College, Cawnpore	III
190	Brij Narain Saxena	Ditto	II
191	Debi Prasad Shukla	Ditto	II
192	Girdhar Das Bhargava	Ditto	II
194	Nanhe Mal	Ditto	III
195	Prasunno Kumar Sircar	Ditto	III
197	Syed Fazlur Rahman	Ditto	II
199	Bisheshar Nath Kak	Meerut College	II
201	Govind Prasada	Ditto	III
203	Indu Bhushan Bose	Ditto	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate,	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
204	Jhuman Lal	... Meerut College	... II
207	Badri Nath Mathur	... Govt. College, Ajmere	... II
208	Kothari Bhai Lal Vandra-		
	vandas	Ditto	... III
210	Gauri Shanker Ganeshi Lal		
	Verma	Ditto	... II
211	Harak Chand Dhariwal	Ditto	... II
212	Harakha Lal K a r u n a		
	Shunker Chhaya	Ditto	... III
215	Prabhas Chandra Banerji	Ditto	... II
216	Raj Narain	Ditto	... II
224	Satish Chandra Ghosh	... (Reid) Ch. College, Lucknow,	III
	Ajodhya Prasad	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	I
226	Bholanath	Ditto	... II
227	Lakshminarayan	Ditto	... II
229	Rup Narain Mathur	Ditto	... III
230	Balkrishna Ramchandra		
	Bokil	... Lashkar College, Gwalior	... III
231	Durga Sahai	Ditto	... III
232	Radhika Prasad Varma	Ditto	... II
233	Raghunath Das	Ditto	... III
237	Hari Chintamani Joga	... Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
238	Janardan Narain Limaye	Ditto	... III
243	Jagmohan Lal	Teacher	... III
247	Hazari Lal	Ditto	... III

B. COURSE.

248	Champa Ram Misra	... Agra College	... II
251	Pramatha Nath Chakravarti,	Ditto	... III
254	Raj Narain Varma	Ditto	... II
258	Bhakt Narain	... M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
259	Brij Lal	Ditto	... I
263	Surendra Krishna Besu	Ditto	... II
265	Atul Chandra Chatterji	Ditto	... II
266	Durga Prasad	Ditto	... II
268	Jagdish Prasad Chaturvedi	Ditto	... I
271	Nadirshah H o r m a z s h a w		
	Gandhi	Ditto	... I
272	Raj Narain Brahmwar	Ditto	... II
279	Sd. Mohammad B a q a r		
	Husain	Queen's College, Benares	... II
287	Mathura Prasad Srivastava...	Canning College, Lucknow...	III
289	Kama Bharosay Lal Agni-		
	hotri	Ditto	... III
291	Trijugi Narayan	Ditto	... II
297	Mangi Lal Dosi	Govt. College, Ajmere	... II
301	Har Prasad Bhargava	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
302	Triloki Nath Gour	Ditto	... II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1898.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
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B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

1	Manik Chand Rae	... Canning College, Lucknow,	II
3	Rudra Narain Srivastava	... Ditto	II
4	Ram Prasad Dube	... M. C. College, Allahabad	I

B. A. EXAMINATION.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

271	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

4	Ram Prasad Dube	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
42	1	Noratan Mal	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
95	2	Janki Prasad Hard, B. A.	... Agra College.
17	3	Gopi Nath Ojha	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
253	4	Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee	... Queen's College, Benares.
47	5	Prag Narain	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
11	6	Dholakia Kantilal Balwantrai,	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

21	1	Jwala Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
76	2	Ghasi Ram, M.A.	... Agra College.
89	3	Dhanpat Rai	... Ditto.
80	4	Madan Mohan	... Ditto.
1	5	Abdul Halim	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
130	6	Daya Shankar	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41	7	Nitya Nand Pande	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
159	8	Pt. Ram Adhin Agnihotri	... Canning College, Lucknow.
147	9	Krishna Prasad, B.A.	... Ditto.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
14	10	Ghoda Jivan Lal Ravishankar,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
242		Rajbihari Lal, M.A. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
175	12	Syam Sunder, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
83	13	Kam Kishen Lakhman Shri- khandy ...	Agra College.
122	14	Bipin Chandra Chattopadhy,	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	15	Girwar Dhar ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
103		Shambu Nath Dube, M.A. ...	Agra College.
62	17	Surendra Nath Chatterjee ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
16	18	Gopal Dass Sharma ...	Ditto.
217		Sada Shiva Madhawa Parande,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
93	20	Gopi Nath, B.A. ...	Agra College.
138		Hardewa Prasad Srivastav ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
163	22	Raghubar Dayal Shukla, B.A.,	Ditto.
154	23	Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto.
224	24	Piaray Lal ...	Meerut College.
26		Lalit Mohan Banerji, M.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
66	25	Ugra Narain Rai ...	Ditto.
203		S. Abu Talib ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
63	28	Surendra Nath Gangoli ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
208		Bhagat Lakshmi Shankar ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
107	30	Sohrabji Dadabhoy Contrac- tor, B.A. ...	Agra College.
119		Bansi Dhar, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
204	31	Eyed Abdul Basit, B.A. ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
248		Chitragupta Prasad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
221	34	Jwala Prasad ...	Meerut College.
43	35	Nripendra Nath Datt ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
73		Bishan Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
132	36	Gadadhar Prasad Tripathi, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
246		Bahadur Lal, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
110	39	Cona Shrinivas Rao Nayudu...	Agra College.
25		Lal Behari Singh, B.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
180	40	Mukh Ram ...	Bareilly College.
200		Qamar Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
216		Waman Ganesh Ganpulay, B.A.	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
194	44	Mohammad Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
164	45	Raj Kumar ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
35	46	Mukand Lal, M.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
79		Kirti Chand, B.A. ...	Agra College.
172	48	Shiva Shankar Nigam ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
166	49	Farju Prasad Bhatnagar, B.A.	Ditto.
22	50	Kampta Prasad Sinha ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
190	51	Agha Haidar ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
259		Muhammad Wasi ...	Queen's College, Benares.
87		Pt. Brij Mohan Nath Zutshi,	
157	53	B.A. ...	Agra College.
		Narayan Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
181	55	Nisar Ali, B.A. ...	... Bareilly College.
54	56	Sajjad Husain ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
3	57	Ardesoir A. Dadabhoy ...	... Ditto.
105	57	Shankar Lal ...	... Agra College.

1899.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

- 14 1 Hira Lal Chatterji ... Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

- 6 1 Gangadhar Narayan Shastree, M. C. College, Allahabad.
 11 2 Tara Datt Gairela ... Ditto.
 9 3 Iqbal Narayan Gurtu ... Ditto.
 8 4 Gopi Nath Ojha ... Ditto.
 17 5 Har Prasad ... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 3 1 Braj Narayan Gurtu ... M. C. College, Allahabad.
 5 2 Damodar Das Agarwal ... Ditto.
 13 3 Birjendra Nath Sharga ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 18 4 Sheo Bakhsh Sharma ... Agra College.
 15 5 Sisira Kumar Mittra ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 10 6 Raghonandan Prasad ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

- 21 1 Nadirshaw Hormazshaw
 Gandhi ... M. C. College, Allahabad.
 19 2 Fazl Ahmad ... Ditto.
 22 3 Rup Narain ... Ditto.

ARABIC.

FIRST DIVISION.

- 27 1 Muhammad Usman ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 28 1 Sayad Jalal-ud-din Haidar ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division:
2	Ajudhia Prasada Phatakwal, Agra College		... II
4	Azeez Hassan ...	Ditto	... II
5	Badri Prasada Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
6	Banke Lal Saksena ...	Ditto	... III
8	Bhagwat Saran ...	Ditto	... II
9	Bhola Nath Dube ...	Ditto	... II
12	Devi Prasada Varma*	Ditto	... II
13	Dhian Pal Singh ...	Ditto	... III
15	Girdhari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
16	Gulab Singh ...	Ditto	... III
18	Ishwar Dayal ...	Ditto	... II
19	Jwala Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
20	Kalwant Rai ...	Ditto	... III
21	Laksmi Narayan Shandileya	Ditto	... II
22	Mahmud-ul-Hasan J a f r i (Agha Sayed)	Ditto	... II
23	Muhammad Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
29	Ram Nath ...	Ditto	... III
30	Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi ...	Ditto	... II
31	Shankar Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
32	Shimbhu Diyal ...	Ditto	... II
33	Siva Prasada ...	Ditto	... III
35	Surendra Prasad Sanyal ...	Ditto	... II
36	Avadh Behari Lal ...	St. John's College, Agra	... III
39	Damodar Das Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
41	Dina Nath Rendar ...	Ditto	... III
44	Jawahir Lal ...	Ditto	... III
45	Kunwar Bihari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
49	Mukerji, Kumud Nath†	Ditto	... II
53	Prabhu Das ...	Ditto	... II
56	Ram Prasad Mann ...	Ditto	... III
57	Ram Sarup Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
58	Sia Ram ...	Ditto	... III
61	Lakshmi Narayan Prohit ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	III
62	Manharram Hariharra m Mehta ...	Ditto	... II
64	Rajendra Nath ...	Ditto	... II
65	Shamsunder Lal ...	Ditto	... II
67	Henrietta Wise ...	Woman's College, Lucknow,	II
69	Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior ...	II
70	Lakshman Das Bhandary ...	Ditto	... II
71	Mahimna Narayan Rai ...	Ditto	... III
74	Dattatray Keshava Natu ...	Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
79	Krishna Rao Mahadeo Oka	Ditto	... II

* Honours in Philosophy.

† Honours in Chemistry.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1899.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
81	Abrar Husain ...	Canning College, Lucknow,	III
82	Amir Ahmad Alevi (Mohd.) ...	Ditto	III
83	Azhar Ali Alavi (Mohd.) ...	Ditto	II
86	Banwari Lal ...	Ditto	III
88	Bisheshwar Dayal ...	Ditto	III
89	Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava ...	Ditto	II
90	Brikhabha Dhuj Sinha ...	Ditto	II
91	Pt. Brij Narain Tankhah ...	Ditto	II
92	Chandra Shekhar Misra ...	Ditto	II
94	Gokul Prasad Pathak ...	Ditto	III
98	Krishna Chandra Agarwal ...	Ditto	II
99	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav ...	Ditto	II
100	Muhammad Ahmad ...	Ditto	III
101	Muhammad Yusuf Usmani ...	Ditto	II
102	Nizam-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto	III
103	Nurul Aziz (Mohd.) ...	Ditto	II
104	Parbhu Dayal ...	Ditto	III
106	Raghunandan Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	III
108	Ram Lal ...	Ditto	III
109	Ram Yad Srivastav ...	Ditto	II
111	Rudra Datt Singh ...	Ditto	II
112	Rudra Narain Srivastav ...	Ditto	II
115	Shiam Manohar Nath Sharga (Pt.) ...	Ditto	II
118	Tara Shankar ...	Ditto	II
121	Zamir-ud-din, Sayed ...	Ditto	III
129	Anandi Prasad Varma ...	Meerut College	II
130	Atma Ram ...	Ditto	II
131	Baij Nath ...	Ditto	III
132	Basant Roy ...	Ditto	II
134	Bishamber Sahai Jaini ...	Ditto	III
136	Dwarka Singh Gupta ...	Ditto	III
138	Kabul Singh ...	Ditto	III
145	Paras Das Jaini ...	Ditto	III
152	Abdul Kadir Khan ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	III
154	Abdul Rahman of Lahore ...	Ditto	III
155	Abdul Rahman, Raipuri ...	Ditto	III
156	Abdul Sattar ...	Ditto	III
160	Ashraf Ali ...	Ditto	II
161	Fakhar-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Lodi ...	Ditto	II
162	Ghulam Sobir ...	Ditto	II
164	Krishna Gopal Verma ...	Ditto	II
165	Laiq Ahmad ...	Ditto	II
167	Maqsd Ali Khan ...	Ditto	I
168	Mirza Wazir Husain ...	Ditto	II
169	Muhammad Abdus Salam ...	Ditto	II
170	Muhammad Akbar Khan ...	Ditto	II
172	Muhammad Ashraf Khan, Popalzai ...	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
173	Muhammad Ikram-ul-lah ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh ...	III
176	Niamat-ul-lah ...	Ditto	II
177	Raghbar Dial ...	Ditto	II
178	Safdar Ali ...	Ditto	II
179	Sami-ul-lah Faruqi ...	Ditto	II
181	Shabbir Uszaman ...	Ditto	III
182	Shaikh Muhammad Hamid ...	Ditto	III
183	Sher Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto	III
184	Siddique Ahmad Khan ...	Ditto	II
185	Sidh Gopal ...	Ditto	II
186	Zaman Mehdi Khan ...	Ditto	I
188	Kishen Lal ...	Jaswant College, Jodhpur ...	II
189	Pandit Gobind Narain Sharma ...	Ditto	II
191	Sada Nand Sharma ...	Ditto	III
197	Kashi Nath ...	Bareilly College	II
198	Krishen Chandra ...	Ditto	III
199	Liakat Ali ...	Ditto	II
200	Kadan Mohan, Vaish ...	Ditto	II
202	Netra Ballabh Tewari ...	Ditto	II
203	Poshaki Lal Varma ...	Ditto	II
204	Probbhat Chandra Mukerji ...	Ditto	II
205	Raghonandan Prasad Sharma ...	Ditto	III
209	Sundar Sahai Varma ...	Ditto	II
210	Sayed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad, ...	Ditto	III
212	Gopal Bal Krishna Karve, ...	Govt. College, Ajmer	II
213	Hari Ram Tandan ...	Ditto	oII
215	Mathoo Lal ...	Ditto	II
216	Monmotho Nath Mukerji ...	Ditto	II
217	Narain Dass Banerji ...	Ditto	III
218	Pyara Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	III
220	Achyuta Prasad Dvivedi ...	Queen's College, Benares	III
221	Bechan Lal ...	Ditto	II
224	Bishwanath Das ...	Ditto	II
226	Brijbehari Lal ...	Ditto	III
231	Harishchandra Sen ...	Ditto	II
235	Lakshmi Das ...	Ditto	III
237	Lakshmi Shankar ...	Ditto	III
239	Nilkamal Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	II
241	Saratchandra Rai ...	Ditto	II
243	Trilokinath ...	Ditto	II
244	Umanath Mukerji ...	Ditto	II
245	Vishnu Sahai ...	Ditto	II
247	Govind Prasad Varma ...	Christ C. College, Cawnpore ...	II
249	Jeremiah Dina Nath Dass ...	Ditto	III
251	Manindra Nath Chaudhri ...	Ditto	III
252	Nikunja Behary Banerji ...	Ditto	II
254	Deo Shankar Dube ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1899.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
255	Kunji Lal Sharma ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur ...	II
256	Phadali Lal Sonar ...	Ditto	II
257	Ramchandra Narayan Shrouthi ...	Ditto	III
258	Amir Bahadur Singh ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad,	II
259	Ananda Behari Lal ...	Ditto	III
261	Chheda Lal ...	Ditto	II
263	Humphrey Emmanuel Eusebius ...	Ditto	III
265	Kunar Bahadur ...	Ditto	III
266	Mahabir Prasad, Agarwala...	Ditto	III
269	Raj Gopal ...	Ditto	II
272	Ram Partab Sahi ...	Ditto	II
275	Sayed Razi-ud-din Haider ...	Ditto	II
277	Madhu Mangal Misra ...	Ditto	III
279	Saradindu Narain Ray ...	Ditto	I
281	Balaram Chandra Mookerji,	Ditto	II
282	Chinta Haran Banerji ...	Ditto	II
283	Ganpaty Waman Oke ...	Ditto	II
285	Madhav Rao Vinayak Kibe,	Ditto	II
286	Revati Nandan ...	Ditto	II
288	Amar Nath Sanyal ...	Ditto	II
289	Bishambhar Nath Misra ...	Ditto	II
290	Jamna Shankar Jha ...	Ditto	II
292	Ali Mehdi ...	Ditto	II
294	Chandra Datt Pande ...	Ditto	II
295	John Robert Dukoff Gordon,	Ditto	II
297	Ladli Prasad Singh Verma,	Ditto	II
300	Pramathanath Ghosh ...	Ditto	II
303	Ronald Dukoff Gordon ...	Ditto	II
304	Bhoora Lal Hiran ...	Ditto	II
306	Rang Bahadur Varma ...	Ditto	II
308	Shiva Das Mukerji ...	Ditto	III
313	Chaitan Das ...	Teacher	II
314	Behari Das ...	Ditto	II
319	Ram Chandra Balwant Bopardiker ...	Ditto	III
320	Abul Khair Abdur Razzak,	Ditto	II
322	Shivagobind Sinh Verma,	Ditto	III
323	Mohammad Maula Bakhsh,	Ditto	II

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
35	1	Brij Narain Saxena, B.A. ...	Christ-Ch. Coll., Cawnpore.
12	2	Harihar Charan, B.A. ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
25		Ram Prasad Dube, M.A., B.Sc. ...	Ditto.
41	4	Ghanshyam Das Singh, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
61	5	Mahmood Hasan, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8	6	Binoy Koomar Mukerji, M.A.,	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
54	7	Gurbaksh Singh, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
59	8	Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Khan, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	9	Raghubar Dayal Mathur ...	Agra College.
42	10	Girja Saran Lall, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
21	11	Nawal Kishor, B.A. ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
55	12	Jiwan Lal, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
10	13	Charu Chandra Das, B.A. ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
	14	Benoy Bushan Dey, B.A. ...	Ditto.
24		Ram Narain, M.A. ...	Ditto.
16	16	Krishna Chandra Banerji, B.A. ...	Ditto.

1900.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

6	1	Abhay Charan Mukerji ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
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SECOND DIVISION.

7	1	Girija Datt Bajpai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
8	2	Indu Bhushan Bose ...	Ditto.
9	3	Raj Bir Pershada ...	Ditto.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1900.

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Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
15	4	Hem Chandra Sirkar	... St. John's College, Agra.
16	5	Suresh Chandra Roy	... Ditto.
12	6	Beni Prasad Misra	... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

17	1	Bisheshur Nath Kak	... Meerut College.
14	2	Kaus Rustomji	... Agra College.
10	3	Shiva Nath Mubai	... Canning College, Lucknow.
3	4	Durga Prasad	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
1	5	Braj Nath Vyasa	... Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

20	1	Atul Chandra Chatterji	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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SECOND DIVISION.

19	1	Hari Sheoram Munje	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

18	1	Satish Chandra Deva	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
22	2	Muhammad Baqar Husain	... Queen's College, Benares.
21	3	Kumudnath Mukerji	... Ditto.

PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

23	1	Triloki Nath Gour	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.

24	1	Ram Narayan Trivedi	... Agra College.
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HISTORY.

SECOND DIVISION.

26	1	Chandra Datt Pande	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

27	1	Bishwambhar Nath	... Agra College.
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PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Muhammad Nur-ul-Aziz	... Teacher.
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THIRD DIVISION.

29	1	Saiyid Nawab Ali	... Canning College, Lucknow.
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FIRST. D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Order of No. merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
3 1	Bhoora Lal Hiran	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

4 1	Bhagwati Charan Dube,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5 2	Surendra Prasad Sanyal,	Ditto.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1 1	Choube Salig Ram Pathak,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate,	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
3	Benarsi Das	... Agra College	... II
4	Beni Krishna Verma	... Ditto	... II
5	Beni Madhav Saksena	... Ditto	... III
6	Chand Mall	... Ditto	... II
7	Chiranji Lal Jaini	... Ditto	... III
8	Dharma Narayan	... Ditto	... II
11	Gobind Sahai Sharma	... Ditto	... II
12	Har Govind Bajel	... Ditto	... II
13	Hari Nath Choube	... Ditto	... II
14	Jag Mohan Narain Mushran	Ditto	... II
16	Jot Sarup Mathur	... Ditto	... II
17	Krishna Jus Roy	... Ditto	... II
18	Lakhan Singh Kunwar	... Ditto	... II
19	Layak Sinha Kunwar	... Ditto	... II
22	Panna Lal*	... Ditto	... I
23	Prem Narain	... Ditto	... II

* Honours in Mathematics.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1900.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
25	Radha Krishna Chaube ...	Agra College II
28	Yamini Kanta Dhar ...	Ditto ...	... II
31	John Sharat Chander Banerji, St. John's College, Agra		... II
35	Preo Nath Ghose ...	Ditto ...	... II
41	Lal Krishna ...	Ditto ...	... II
48	Pherooshah S. Cambata ...	Ditto ...	... II
50	Ram Chandra ...	Ditto ...	... III
51	Raghu Nath Sahai ...	Ditto ...	... II
57	Kanaiya Lal Verma ...	Govt. College, Ajmer ...	... II
58	Luxman Chintaman Gole...	Ditto ...	... II
59	Madan Singh Khabya ...	Ditto ...	... III
63	Vinayak Govind Bapat ...	Ditto ...	... III
65	Abdul Majid Gujarati ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh ...	... III
69	Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto ...	... III
70	Gauri Shanker Asthana ...	Ditto ...	... III
71	Hyder Hassan ...	Ditto ...	... II
72	Ibrahim Hosain ...	Ditto ...	... III
73	Jawala Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto ...	... II
74	Mahmud Hasan ...	Ditto ...	... II
75	Maqbul Ahmad Sabzvari ...	Ditto ...	... III
76	Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khan ...	Ditto ...	... II
77	Muhammad Asghar ...	Ditto ...	... III
78	Muhammad Huzur ul Hasnain ...	Ditto ...	... III
79	Muhammad Rafique ...	Ditto ...	... III
81	Shah Munir Alam ...	Ditto ...	... II
82	Shams-ul Hasan ...	Ditto ...	... III
83	Siraj-ud-din ...	Ditto ...	... II
84	Saiyid Hamid Husain ...	Ditto ...	... II
85	Saiyid Muhammad Athar Bukhari ...	Ditto ...	... II
86	Saiyid Muhammad Iltija Husain Abidi ...	Ditto ...	... III
87	Saiyid Janab Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	... II
88	Saiyid Muhammad Shabi-ul-Hasan ...	Ditto ...	... III
89	Saiyid Nazir Husain Musawe	Ditto ...	... II
90	Saiyid Nur-ul-lah ...	Ditto ...	... II
92	Saiyid Wisal Muhammad ...	Ditto ...	... III
94	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava, M.C. College, Allahabad		... II
95	Bijai Bahadur, S.R.	Ditto ...	... III
97	Rama Prasad Ray ...	Ditto ...	... II
100	Jagat Prasada *	Ditto ...	... I
103	Chakra Dhar Juyal ...	Ditto ...	... II
105	Nanda Lal Sinha ...	Ditto ...	... II

* Honours in Mathematics and Physics.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
107	Purnendu Kumar Majumdar ...	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
108	Rajiva Nayan Sahay ...	Ditto	... II
109	Hari Das Ghosh ...	Ditto	... II
110	Mahadeva Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
115	Hari Mangal Misra ...	Ditto	... II
120	Sant Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
121	Sumer Chand ...	Ditto	... III
122	Saiyid Muhammad Kazim ...	Ditto	... II
124	Atal Chandra Mukerjee ...	Bareilly College	... III
125	Battoo Lal ...	Ditto	... II
126	Benode Behari ...	Ditto	... III
127	Bhugwan Das ...	Ditto	... II
128	Brij Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
131	Ganga Dhar Gopal Telong ...	Ditto	... II
133	Hari Ram ...	Ditto	... II
135	Mohani Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
136	Muhammad Ismail-ur-Raza Abuzar ...	Ditto	... III
137	Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... III
138	Narotam Das ...	Ditto	... III
139	Radhe Krishna Lal ...	Ditto	... III
140	Ram Swarup Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
143	Rajoney Mohan Mukerjee	Ditto	... II
144	Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya ...	Ditto	... II
147	Ambica Prasad Verma ...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
150	Bhim Chandra Chatturji...	Ditto	... II
153	Edward Jonathan ...	Ditto	... III
154	Gaurisankar Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
155	Gursewak Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
157	Kamalakar Dube ...	Ditto	... II
158	Khitimohan Sen Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
159	Lakshmikant Panre ...	Ditto	... II
161	Muhammad Idris Ansari...	Ditto	... III
163	Ram Narain ...	Ditto	... II
164	Satisha Chandra Dey ...	Ditto	... II
165	Surendra Nath Banarji ...	Ditto	... II
169	Dattatraya Bhicajee Ranadye,	Christ Ch. Coll., Cawnpore	II
170	Gayanendro Mohan Ghose	Ditto	... III
173	Mata Prasad Saxena ...	Ditto	... II
174	Muhammad Abdul Haq ...	Ditto	... II
175	Narayan Balwant Munshi	Ditto	... II
177	Sarju Narain Tiwari ...	Ditto	... II
179	Shankar Appajee Gavane	Ditto	... III
182	Narayan Daji Tapaswi ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior,	... III
186	Syed Hakim Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
187	Vaman Ramkrishna Situl	Ditto	... III
191	Parmanand Victor Misra...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
197	Suraj Narain Mathur ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	... II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1900.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
198	Tajmohammad Khan ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur, ...	II
199	Abu Abdulla Mohd. Zakaulla Khan ...	Canning College, Lucknow ...	II
201	Bijay Bahadur Srivastav...	Ditto	II
205	Gokul Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	II
207	Hari Kishen Dhaon ...	Ditto	II
209	Kailas Chandra Misra ...	Ditto	II
211	Kali Shankar ...	Ditto	III
212	Kunwar Raghurath Prasad	Ditto	II
214	Nalini Mohan Kai ...	Ditto	III
219	Rajendra Chandra Das ...	Ditto	III
220	Ram Prasad Suksena ...	Ditto	III
223	Shukdeo Behari Misra ...	Ditto	II
224	Shyam Narayan ...	Ditto	II
225	Syed Ikbal Bahadur ...	Ditto	II
226	Tilak Dhari Singh ...	Ditto	II
230	Maheshwari Prasad ...	(Reid) C. College, Lucknow ...	II
231	Mahesh Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto	II
232	Jessie McReddie ...	Woman's College, Lucknow ...	I
234	Abid Ali ...	Meerut College ...	II
235	Brij Bhushan Lal ...	Ditto	II
236	Braj Nath ...	Ditto	III
242	Mewa Ram ...	Ditto	III
243	Nand Ram ...	Ditto	III
250	E. Sherman Oakley* ...	Teacher ...	I
255	Ramakava Datta Upadhaya	Ditto	II
257	Radha Krishna ...	Ditto	II
259	Zalim Singh Kothari ...	Ditto	II

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

2	Panna Lal ...	Agra College ...	I
3	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava,	M. C. College, Allahabad ...	II
5	Jagat Prasada ...	Ditto	I
6	Bhim Chandra Chatturji ...	Queen's College, Benares ...	III
7	Raja Ram ...	Ditto	II
8	Nitya Ranjan Roy ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur ...	II

* Honours in English and in Philosophy.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
44	1	Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
7	2	Giris Chandra Chaudhri, B.A.	St. John's College, Agra.
28	3	Raghubir Prasad Khare, B.A. ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
29	4	Raj Bahadur Varma, M.A. ...	Ditto.
2	5	Basant Lal Bhargava, M.A. ..	Agra College.
30	6	Sarat Chandra Chaudhuri	M. C. College, Allahabad.
32		B.A. ...	
32		Syyad Asghar Hasan, B.A. ...	
25	8	Jnanendra Nath Chatterji, B.A.	Ditto.

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

1. Satish Chandra Banerji.

1901.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

25	1	E. Sherman Oakley ...	Teacher (Almora).
17	2	Pt. Shyam Manohar Nath Sharga ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

13	1	Saradindu Narain Roy,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10	2	Kashi Nath ...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
11	1	Liakat Ali ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	2	Amir Bahadur Singh ...	Ditto.
20	3	Rudra Dutta Singh ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
23	4	Nisar Ali ...	Private Candidate, Allahabad.
18	5	Probbhat Chandra Mukerji...	Canning College, Lucknow.
19	6	Rang Bahadur Verma ...	Ditto.
6	7	Abdul Kadir Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8	8	Brij Mohan Chandola,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
9	9	Jhuman Lal ...	Ditto.
12	10	Ram Sarup Johari ...	Ditto.
4	11	Kulwant Ray ...	Agra College.
3	12	Ishwar Dayal ...	Ditto.
2	13	Azeez Hassan ...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

26	1	Madhavarao Vinayak Kibe ...	Private Candidate, (Indore).
27	2	Thakur Ram Singh ...	Ditto (Sehore).

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

28	1	Qazi Syed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SANSKRIT.

THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Nil Kamal Bhattacharya ...	Teacher (Benares).
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FIRST D.S.C. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

4	1	Lakshmi Narayana ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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SECOND DIVISION.

3	1	Sia Ram ...	St. John's College, Agra.
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THIRD DIVISION.

2	1	Dina Nath Bendar ...	St. John's College, Agra.
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CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	1	Panna Lal	... Agra College.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

6	1	Jagat Prasada	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

5	1	Bhagwant Srivastava	Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

1	1	Bhoora Lal Hiran	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SECOND DIVISION.

2	1	Jagat Prasada	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

1	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... Professor.
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B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
5	Chuttan Lal Chopra	... Agra College.	... II
6	Chuttan Lal Varma	... Ditto	... II
7	Farnon, Joseph Ashleigh St. John	... Ditto	... I
8	Ganga Nath	... Ditto	... III
9	Ghansham Das	... Ditto	... III
10	Indu Lal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... I

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1901.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
11	Joti Prasad	Agra College	II
12	Jugraj Singh	Ditto	II
13	Kanhaiya Lal Sharma	Ditto	II
14	Kedar Nath	Ditto	II
18	Rajendra Narain Verma	Ditto	III
19	Ramdayal Dube	Ditto	II
21	Sarup Narayan	Ditto	II
23	Shiva Narayan Trivedi*	Ditto	I
28	Bansi Lal Mathur	Agra, St. John's College	III
30	Edwin, Samuel Johnson	Ditto	II
31	Gopi Nath Gupta	Ditto	II
32	Gouri Prasad Varma	Ditto	II
34	Jamuna Prasad	Ditto	II
35	Lakshmi Narayan Tandan	Ditto	II
36	Lakshman Rao Dube	Ditto	II
40	Mulaim Singh Chauhan	Ditto	II
41	Moin-ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	II
42	Ram Narain Bhatnagar	Ditto	II
43	Ram Saran	Ditto	II
45	Thomas, George Wilson	Ditto	II
46	Tobit, Christopher	Ditto	II
47	Triveni Sahal	Ditto	II
48	Ada D'Cruz (Miss)	Ajmer, Govt. College	II
50	Dattatraya Vinayek Pandit	Ditto	II
53	Roop Singh B. Verma	Ditto	III
56	Aijaz Ali	Aligarh, M.A.-O. College	II
57	Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Ditto	II
58	Ali Hasan (of Dewa)	Ditto	II
59	Ahmad Ashraf	Ditto	II
60	Aziz Ahmad Khan Bangash	Ditto	II
63	Ghulam-us-Sibtain	Ditto	II
64	Haji Muhammad Aijaz Ali	Ditto	III
65	Imam-ud-din	Ditto	II
66	Muhammad Masha Allah	Ditto	II
67	Muhammad Mashuq Husain Khan	Ditto	II
69	Muhammad Abdul Latif	Ditto	II
70	Muhammad Abdul Rahim	Ditto	II
71	Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqi	Ditto	II
72	Muhammad Hayat	Ditto	I
73	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	Ditto	II
74	Muhammad Faiz	Ditto	II
75	Muhammad Ikram Alam J.	Ditto	II
77	Muhammad Ajmal-ud-din Siddiqi	Ditto	II
80	Riaz-ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	III
81	Ranjha Khan	Ditto	II
84	Sajjad Hyder	Ditto	II

* Honours in Philosophy.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
89	Abdul Hai ...	Allahabad, M. C. College ...	II
90	Ali Muhammad ...	Ditto ...	II
92	Annoda Prasad Sircar ...	Ditto ...	II
93	Baijnath Sahai ...	Ditto ...	II
94	Bala Datta Joshi ...	Ditto ...	III
95	Barot Nathubhai Shankhar-bhai ...	Ditto ...	III
98	Braj Lal Nehru...	Ditto ...	III
100	Chandra Kishore Srivastava,	Ditto ...	III
102	Daya Narain Bajpai ...	Ditto ...	III
103	Gaya Datta Tripathi ...	Ditto ...	II
104	Gaya Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
105	Ghana Nand Joshi ...	Ditto ...	II
106	Jagannath Misra ...	Ditto ...	II
107	Jagdish Sahay Vatal ...	Ditto ...	III
108	Jagmandar Lal Jaini ...	Ditto ...	II
109	Jai Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
110	Jai Murat Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
111	Jumna Datt Joshi ...	Ditto ...	II
112	Janki Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
113	John Moultrie David ...	Ditto ...	II
116	Kanhaiya Lal Nigam*	Ditto ...	I
118	Keshari Prasad Sinha ...	Ditto ...	III
119	Krishna Chandra Joshi ...	Ditto ...	III
120	Lakshmi Datt Pande ...	Ditto ...	II
121	Madho Prasad Nagar ...	Ditto ...	III
122	Mahendra Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
126	Pandit Chand Narain Har-kauli† ...	Ditto ...	I
128	Prem Lal Sah ...	Ditto ...	II
130	Radha Mohan Mahrotra ...	Ditto ...	II
132	Raghunath Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
133	Raj Kishor Lal Srivastava,	Ditto ...	II
134	Rama Bali Rai ...	Ditto ...	II
135	Ram Swarupa ...	Ditto ...	II
138	Satish Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto ...	II
139	Satyavrata Bhattacharya ...	Ditto ...	II
141	Shankar Sinha ...	Ditto ...	II
142	Shiva Baksh Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
143	Shiva Narain Lal ...	Ditto ...	III
145	Suraj Mani Pande ...	Ditto ...	II
146	Surendra Nath Bose ...	Ditto ...	II
147	Surya Bali Roy ...	Ditto ...	II
151	Syed Tajammul Husain ...	Ditto ...	III
154	Vinayak Krishna Mulye ...	Ditto ...	III
155	Abdul Khabir ...	Bareilly College ...	II
156	Azmat Husain ...	Ditto ...	II
157	Banke Behari Lal ...	Ditto ...	II

* Honours in Physics.

† Honours in Chemistry.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
159	Chandi Prasad Gupta	... Bareilly College	... II
160	Chandra Ballabh Joshi	... Ditto	... III
161	Chuttan Lal Kapoor	... Ditto	... III
162	Hari Ram Dhasmana	... Ditto	... II
163	Jwala Prasad	... Ditto	... III
164	Madho Prasad Seth	... Ditto	... II
166	Raja Ram	... Ditto	... II
167	Raj Behari Lal Mathur	... Ditto	... II
168	Shaukat Ali Khan	... Ditto	... II
174	Balabhadra Das	... Benares, Queen's College	... II
175	Bhairo Lal	... Ditto	... II
177	Bilashkumar Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
178	Binodbehari Sen Roy*	... Ditto	... II
180	Brajnath Sen	... Ditto	... III
182	Damodar Datta Tripathi	... Ditto	... III
184	Ghulam Mazhar	... Ditto	... II
185	Indira Prashad	... Ditto	... II
186	Jai Krishna Prashad	... Ditto	... III
188	Kaliprasanna Chakravarti...	... Ditto	... II
190	Krishna Ram	... Ditto	... II
192	Manmathnath Sanyal	... Ditto	... II
193	Muhammad Asghar Husain,	... Ditto	... II
195	Nolinikant Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
196	Ram Naresh Lal	... Ditto	... III
199	Triveni Sahai	... Ditto	... II
200	Bankim Chandra Deb	... Cawnpore, C. C. College	... II
201	Basanta Kumar Bose	... Ditto	... II
202	Bibhuda Prasad Bagchi	... Ditto	... II
204	Harihar Prasad	... Ditto	... II
205	Joseph Bunyan Frank	... Ditto	... II
208	Mooney Chatterji	... Ditto	... II
210	Satis Chandra Banerji	... Ditto	... III
212	Radha Ravan Bhargawa	... Ditto	... II
213	Ram Chandra Gangadhar Natu	... Ditto	... III
214	Ganpat Rao Kashinath Pendharkar	... Lashkar, Victoria College	... II
218	Laxman Bhaskar Mulay*	... Ditto	... I
219	Ram Krishna Keshava Sarvatay	... Ditto	... II
220	Ramcharan Sinha	... Ditto	... II
225	Trilokinath Singh	... Ditto	... II
234	Ramlal Baronia	... Jubbulpore, Govt. College	... II
235	Ram Prasad Avasthi	... Ditto	... II
236	Bisvesvarnath Tankhwah	... Jaipur, Maharaja's College	... II
237	Ganeshnarayan Somani	... Ditto	... II
238	Mitthulal Khanna	... Ditto	... III
246	Mul Narain Srivastava	... Lucknow, Canning College	... II
248	Pandit Kunwar Kishen	... Ditto	... III

* Honours in Philosophy.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
249	Pearey Lal Bhargava ...	Lucknow, Canning College ...	III
251	Syed Zia-ul-Hasan, Abu Mohammad*	Ditto ...	I
253	Gokul Chand Rai ...	Ditto ...	II
258	Purna Chandra Mittra ...	Ditto ...	II
259	Purna Chandra Vidyant ...	Ditto ...	III
260	Raj Narain ...	Ditto ...	II
261	Shiva Charan Varma ...	Ditto ...	II
263	Sripat Ram Srivastava ...	Ditto ...	III
264	Surendra Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	II
265	Saradindu Bhattacharya ...	Ditto ...	II
266	Sita Ram ...	Ditto ...	II
267	Uma Shankar ...	Ditto ...	II
274	Satish Chandra Ghose ...	Ditto ...	II
277	Triloki Nath Sahai ...	Ditto ...	II
280	Everett Shipley ...	Lucknow, Reid Christian College ...	III
281	Gyan Prakash Peters ...	Ditto ...	II
282	Janki Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
283	Jaswant Rao Chitambar ...	Ditto ...	II
285	Nanku Pershad ...	Ditto ...	II
287	Shamshair Jang Bahadur...	Ditto ...	II
288	Bhupal Singh ...	Meerut College ...	II
289	Damodar Das ...	Ditto ...	I
290	Dina Nath ...	Ditto ...	II
291	Jagan Nath Prasada ...	Ditto ...	II
297	Ramji Das ...	Ditto ...	III
304	Shivaram Narayan Bapat,	Ujjain, Madhava College	II
305	Shridhar Mahadeo Pendase,	Ditto ...	II
306	Sarah Dass ...	Lucknow, Woman's College	II
311	Theodore G. R. Choube ...	Teacher, Muttra ...	II
314	Durga Datta ...	Do. Jaunpur...	II
316	Sita Ram ...	Do. Bareilly ...	II

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

2	Joti Prasad ...	Agra College ...	III
3	Annoda Prasad Sircar ...	Allahabad, Muir Central College	II
5	Vishnu Bapuji Dhama-purkar ...	Jubbulpore, Government College	II

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

- 1 Tej Bahadur Sapru.

* Honours in Philosophy and Persian.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

- 1 Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.B., and Fellow of the University of Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
FIRST CLASS.			
<i>Nil.</i>			
SECOND CLASS.			
<i>In Order of Merit.</i>			
67	1	Girdhar Lal ...	Meerut College.
21	2	Biswanath Das ...	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
69	3	Kishan Dayal ...	Meerut College.
20	4	Balram Chandra Mukarji ...	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
1	5	Abdus Salam, Muhammad ...	Agra College.
53	6	Raj Bahadur Bhargava ...	Jabalpur, Government College.
4	7	Durga Sahai ...	Agra College.
17		Laiq Ahmad ...	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College.
68	9	Jwala Sahai ...	Meerut College.
36	10	Brahman Narayan Karpur ...	Bareilly College.
51		Debicharan Banerji ...	Jabalpur, Government College.
52	11	Prabhat Chandra Bose ...	Ditto.

1902.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Manohar Lal Zutshi	Teacher.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
17	1	Mohini Mohan Lal	... Lucknow, Canning College.
13	2	Dattatraya Bhikaji Ranade	... Cawnpore, Christ Ch. College.
8	3	Chinta Haran Banerji	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.

THIRD DIVISION.

5	1	Jwala Prasad Mathur	... Aligarh, M.A.-O. College.
15	2	Gopal Lal	... Lucknow, Canning College.
10	3	Kanhaiya Lal Verma	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
31	4	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava.	Ditto.
6	5	Abu Abdullah, Muhammad Zakaullah Khan	... Ditto.
4	6	Yamini Kanta Dhar	... Agra College.
14	7	Sarju Narain Tiwari	... Cawnpore, Christ Ch. College.
24	8	Radhe Raman Lal	... Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

THIRD DIVISION.

28	1	Kali Shankar	... Lucknow, Canning College.
27	2	Khitimohan Sen Gupta	... Benares, Queen's College.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Abid Ali	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
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FIRST D.S.C. EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

3	1	Kanhaiya Lal Nigam, Allahabad, Muir Central College.
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CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

1	1	Annoda Prasad Sircar, Allahabad, Muir Central College.
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MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

2	1	Kamalakar Dubey ... Allahabad, Muir Central College.
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SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Order of Merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
3	1	Surendra Prasad Sanyal ...	Allahabad, Muir C. College.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
2	Banarsi Prasad Misra ...	Agra College	... II
3	Charu Deb Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
5	Kena Ram Mukerji ...	Ditto	... II
7	Madho Prasad Tavakuli ...	Ditto	... II
10	Nathan Singh ...	Ditto	... II
11	Pratap Singh ...	Ditto	... II
13	Saran Behari Lal Mathur ...	Ditto	... III
15	Sheo Prasad, S. R. ...	Ditto	... II
16	Shiam Lal Bhatia ...	Ditto	... III
17	Subodh Chandra Kar ...	Ditto	... II
20	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf ...	Ditto	... II
24	James Devadasan ...	St. John's College, Agra	... II
25	Jugal Kishore Pachouri ...	Ditto	... III
26	Kherati Lal ...	Ditto	... II
28	Lila Dhar Chowbey ...	Ditto	... II
31	Mazhar-ul Hasan ...	Ditto	... III
32	Nand Lal ...	Ditto	... II
34	Ramchandra Govind Sane ...	Ditto	... II
35	Ram Sanehi Lal Kakkar ...	Ditto	... III
37	Sham Sundar ...	Ditto	... III
38	Saiyid Sibt-i-Muhammad Jafri.	Ditto	... III
39	Vishnu Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
40	Allahnur Khan ...	Government College, Ajmer,	II
42	Gawachuran Singh ...	Ditto	... III
43	Issac Tarachand ...	Ditto	... II
46	Altaf Husain ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... II
47	Altaf Husain (B) ...	Ditto	... II
48	Abdul Wahab ...	Ditto	... II
50	Abdul Hamid Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
51	Ali Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
52	Amir Husain ...	Ditto	... II
53	Barkat Ali ...	Ditto	... II
54	Ilahi Bakhsh Khan ...	Ditto	... II
55	Kunj Behari ...	Ditto	... II
56	Khawaja Munawwar Hassan ...	Ditto	... III
57	Muhammad Shaikat Ali ...	Ditto	... II
58	Muhammad Rahim Bakhsh, (of Sialkote)	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
59	Muhammad Intizar Ali Abbasi	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
60	Muhammad Jonaid	... Ditto	... III
61	Muhammad Wajid Husain Alavi	... Ditto	... II
62	Muhammad Hashim	... Ditto	... II
63	Muhammad Akbar Khan	... Ditto	... III
64	Muhammad Inamul Haq	... Ditto	... III
65	Mirza Mahmud Beg	... Ditto	... II
66	M. Iazaz Alam J.	... Ditto	... II
67	Mushtaq Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
68	Mahmud Hasan Khan	... Ditto	... II
69	Nasir-ud-din Hyder	... Ditto	... II
70	Pherozshah Cursetjee Birdi,	... Ditto	... II
71	Rahim Bakhsh	... Ditto	... III
72	Riza Ali Rizvi	... Ditto	... II
73	Saiyid Muhammad Sibtain...	... Ditto	... II
74	Saiyid Masud Husain	... Ditto	... II
76	Saiyid Abdul Kadir	... Ditto	... II
77	Saiyid Muhammad Idris	... Ditto	... II
79	Zafar Omar	... Ditto	... II
80	Anadi Nath Mitra	... Munir C. College, Allahabad...	... II
81	Aulad Husain	... Ditto	... II
82	Badr-ud-din Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
83	Baij Nath Misra	... Ditto	... II
84	Bajrangi Lal	... Ditto	... II
85	Balu Ram D. Rathee	... Ditto	... II
87	Bhairu Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
90	Brij Bahadur Lal Varma	... Ditto	... II
91	Charu Chandra Bose	... Ditto	... II
92	Chandra Bali Roy	... Ditto	... II
93	Chandra Chur Pande	... Ditto	... II
94	Durga Prasad	... Ditto	... II
96	Gangadhar Keshava Pen-dharkar	... Ditto	... II
97	Gopalrao Govind Reshim-wale	... Ditto	... II
98	Gopal Sahai Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
100	Hardeo Prasad	... Ditto	... II
101	Haribar Prasad	... Ditto	... II
102	Jagdish Saran	... Ditto	... II
104	Joseph J. Simeon	... Ditto	... III
105	Joseph Newmon Mukund Naiyayik	... Ditto	... II
106	Keshava Balwant Bidwai*	... Ditto	... I
108	Kumar Karan Singh	... Ditto	... II
109	Lakshmi Datt Joshi	... Ditto	... III
110	Manindra Sinha	... Ditto	... II
111	Muhammad Inayat-ullah	... Ditto	... III
112	Moti Lal Roy	... Ditto	... III

* Honours in Sanskrit.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1902.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
115	Nanik Ram Gupta	... Allahabad, M. C. College	... III
116	Naunehal Singh Mathur	... Ditto	... II
118	P. Jwala Sahai Gurtu	... Ditto	... II
119	Pearey Lal Banerji	... Ditto	... I
120	Purshotum Das	... Ditto	... II
125	Seray Mal Bapna	... Ditto	... II
127	Shibendro Nath Banerji	... Ditto	... III
128	Saiyid Abdul Hamid	... Ditto	... II
130	Tej Shankar Kochak	... Ditto	... II
131	Tribeni Prasad	... Ditto	... II
134	Beni Madho	... Bareilly College	... III
135	Lakshmi Narain	... Ditto	... II
136	Mukatabehari Lal	... Ditto	... II
137	Nolini Kanto Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
138	Ram Lal	... Ditto	... III
141	Sham Nath Mushran	... Ditto	... II
142	Shiva Shankar	... Ditto	... II
143	Abdul Hamid	... Queen's College, Benares	... II
144	Ambikanandan Sinha	... Ditto	... II
145	Anand Shankar Tiwari	... Ditto	... II
146	Atulkrishna Bose	... Ditto	... II
147	Brajbehari Das	... Ditto	... II
149	Krishna Das	... Ditto	... II
150	Kumuda Prasada	... Ditto	... II
151	Lakshmi Chand	... Ditto	... I
153	Manik Chand	... Ditto	... III
156	Rajendra Narayan Moitra	... Ditto	... II
157	Ravinandan Prasad	... Ditto	... III
158	Saratkumar Chaudhari	... Ditto	... II
159	Satyanarayan Lal	... Ditto	... III
160	Sideshwar Moitra	... Ditto	... II
161	Binode Behari Mukerji	... Christ Church College, Cawnpore,	... II
163	Bishwa Nath Pandit Tholal	... Ditto	... II
165	Lakshman Balwant Tarlekar	... Ditto	... II
169	Nanda Lal Basu	... Ditto	... III
170	Onkar Prasad Misra	... Ditto	... II
171	Prasanna Kumar Sircar	... Ditto	... II
172	Raghunandan Lal Dar	... Ditto	... II
174	Bakhta Bahadur	... Government College, Jabal- pur.	... II
175	Baldeo Prasad	... Ditto	... II
176	Dhanapati Gangopadhyay	... Ditto	... III
178	Khande Rao Krishnaji Kamalkar.	... Ditto	... III
179	Laxminarayan Dubey	... Ditto	... II
180	Narayan Bharkar Khare	... Ditto	... II
183	Saiyid Riyazul Hasnain	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
184	Arjun Lal Sethi ...	Maharaja's College, Jaipur...	II
185	Chand Narayan Mathur ...	Ditto	II
187	Ajudhiya Prasad Bhargava ...	Jaswant College, Jodhpur ...	II
188	Madan Lal Bazdan ...	Ditto	II
190	Jwala Prasad Chaturvedi ...	Victoria College, Lashkar ...	II
192	Krishna Narain Laghate ...	Ditto	III
193	Mahasukh Mansukh Lal Shah.	Ditto	II
196	Vinayek Krishnaji Sapre ...	Ditto	II
198	Yashawant Laxman Gunye	Ditto	II
199	Ahmad Ali	Canning College, Lucknow	II
200	Anupam Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto	II
201	Bashir Ahmad ...	Ditto	II
203	Farid-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	II
204	Har Narain Batham ...	Ditto	III
209	Kanhiya Lal Sukul ...	Ditto	II
210	Lalji Sahai Varma ...	Ditto	III
211	Madho Prasad Srivastav ...	Ditto	II
212	Mahabir Prasad Srivastav...	Ditto	III
213	Mahesh Bal Dikshit* ...	Ditto	I
214	Mahesh Prasad Tiwari ...	Ditto	III
216	Pandit Iqbal Narain Goher	Ditto	II
218	Rameshwari Prasad ...	Ditto	II
219	Ram Kishore Sukul ...	Ditto	II
223	Saiyed Shaikat Husain ...	Ditto	II
224	Uma Shankar Bajpai ...	Ditto	II
225	Manmohini Chatterji ...	Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	
226	Ashutosh Chandhri ...	Reid Christian College, Lucknow.	II
227	Balbhadra Prasad Shukla...	Ditto	II
228	Mahesh Charan Sinha ...	Ditto	III
230	Saiyid Iftikhar Husain ...	Ditto	III
232	Kanti Prasada ...	Meerut College	III
233	Khushdil Prasad ...	Ditto	III
234	Kirti Prasad Jaini ...	Ditto	II
235	Ram Rai ...	Ditto	II
237	Keshav Sitaram Dani ...	Madhava College, Ujjain	III
239	Martand Waman Nerikar...	Ditto	III
242	Madan Mohan ...	Teacher	III
243	Parmeshwar Dayal ...	Do.	III
244	Tarak Nath Sanyal ...	Do.	II
245	Narayan Das ...	Do.	II
247	Lal Man Gupta ...	Do.	III
251	Charles Alfred Dobson* ...	Do.	I
255	Ramjiwan Lal Bhargava ...	Do.	II

* Honours in English.

B. SC. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
3	Chandra Bali Roy	... Allahabad, Muir Central College.	... II
4	Jitendranath Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
6	Seray Mal Bapna*	... Ditto	... I
7	Govind Sadashiva Apte*	... Teacher ...	... II

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A., LL.B.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
FIRST CLASS.			
48	1	Jitendra Nath Roy	... Canning College, Lucknow.
39	2	Keshava Balkrishna Palsole,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
37	3	Syed Fazlur Rahman	... Christ Ch. College, Cawnpore.
SECOND CLASS.			
44	4	Ganga Charan Nigam	... Canning College, Lucknow.
35	5	Triloki Nath	... Bareilly College.
18	6	Hari Sheoram Munje	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
31	7	Tirloki Nath Gour	... Ditto.
24	8	O. M. Chiene	... Ditto.
23	9	Jhuman Lal	... Ditto.
43	10	Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava	... Canning College, Lucknow.
53	11	Shyama Charan	... Meerut College.
17	12	Hanuman Prasad Varma	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
40		Mukund Madho Golwalkar,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
30	14	Syed Muhammad Kazim	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
3	15	Hari Nath Pande (Chaturvedi)	... Agra College.
7	16	Yamini Kant Dhar	... Ditto.
34	17	Saradapada Mukerji	... Bareilly College.
47		Har Bilas Bhargava	... Canning College, Lucknow.
1	19	Barey Lal Srivastava	... Agra College.
32	20	Maharaj Narain Chaudhri,	Bareilly College.

* Honours in Chemistry.

1903.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
22	1	Jagmander Lal Jaini	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.

SECOND DIVISION.

2	1	Farnon, Joseph Ashleigh	...
		St. John	... Agra College.
32	2	Nogendra Chandra Mukhopadhyaya	... Teacher.
7	3	George Wilson Thomas	... Agra, St. John's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

27	1	Suraj Mani Pande	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
15	2	Surendra Nath Roy	... Lucknow, Canning College.
18	3	Christopher Tobit	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
9	4	Govind Prasad Varma	... Teacher.
13	5	Satis Chandra Ghosh	... Lucknow, Canning College.
33	6	Paras Das Jaini	... Teacher.
1	7	Jagmohan Narain Mushran,	Agra College.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Binodbehari Sen Roy	... Benares, Queen's College.
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FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

5	1	Peary Lal Banerji	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
2	2	Abdul Aziz	... Aligarh, M. A.-O. College.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1903.

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PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll Order of No. Merit.	Name of candidate.	Name of College.
6 1	Seray Mal Bapna	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

8 1	Lakshmi Narayan Dube	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
7 2	Har Narayan Batham	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

3 1	Kamalakara Dube	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

4 1	Kanhaiya Lal Nigam	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

5 1	Annoda Prasad Sircar	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4	Chandi Prasad Singh	... Canning College, Lucknow	III
5	Chand Narayan Bahadur	... Ditto	II
6	Chandra Mohan Sharga	... Ditto	II
7	Ganga Shankar	... Ditto	III
8	Hari Das Ghosh	... Ditto	II
10	Jagdamba Saran	... Ditto	III
12	Jang Bahadur Srivastava	... Ditto	III
13	Jwala Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	III
15	Muhammad Siraj ul Haque	... Ditto	II
18	Pandit Madho Prasad	... Ditto	III
22	Rudra Prasad Trivedi	... Ditto	III
23	Salig Ram Sinha	... Ditto	III
25	Surju Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	III
26	Shaikh Mahmud Hasan	... Ditto	III
27	Shiva Karan Nath Misra	... Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
28	Shiva Narain Tandan ...	Canning C., Lucknow	... III
29	Tapeshwari Prasad Asthana,	Ditto	... II
30	Harnandan Prasad ...	R. C. College, Lucknow	... III
31	Kali Prakash Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
32	Mahbub-ul-Rahman ...	Ditto	... III
33	Muhammad Ata Ullah Khan	Ditto	... II
34	Narayan Das Saksena, C.G.B. ...	Ditto	... III
35	Swami Dayal Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
36	Walter Sinclair Day	Ditto	... III
37	Banner, Stella (Miss) ...	Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	II
38	Ghosh, Lilabotie (Miss) ...	Ditto	... III
39	Moore, Elisabeth (Miss) ...	Ditto	... II
40	Banwari Lal ...	Bareilly College	... II
41	Birj Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... III
44	Ganga Prasada Varma ...	Ditto	... II
45	Kashi Natha ...	Ditto	... III
46	Kunwar Sadho Singh ...	Ditto	... III
47	Ram Saran Dass ...	Ditto	... III
50	Sri Krishen Kumar ...	Ditto	... III
51	Visvesvara Natha ...	Ditto	... II
53	Ali Jan Rizvi (Syed) ...	Agra College	... III
54	Binode Behari Lai Mathur...	Ditto	... III
55	Debi Prasad Chaturvedi ...	Ditto	... III
58	Farid-ud-din Ahmed Khan...	Ditto	... III
61	Gopi Lal Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
62	Jado Ray Agarwal ...	Ditto	... III
63	Jagadish Sahai Mathur ...	Ditto	... III
64	Jai Singh Ray ...	Ditto	... III
65	Jugdeesh Prasada Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
66	Maharaj Singh ...	Ditto	... III
68	Manohar Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	... III
69	Raghubar Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
70	Raj Bahadur Mathur ...	Ditto	... III
72	Sheo Baran Singh (Kunwar)	Ditto	... III
73	Shiam Krishna Dar ...	Ditto	... II
75	Sri Ram ...	Ditto	... III
76	Surendra Nath Chakravarti	Ditto	... III
77	Thamman Singh ...	Ditto	... III
78	O'Rielly, Alice (Miss) ...	Ditto	... III
79	Athawale, Shantwan N. ...	St. John's College, Agra	... III
81	Hira Lal Sood ...	Ditto	... III
82	Madan Gopal Bhatia ...	Ditto	... III
83	Pyare Lal ...	Ditto	... III
84	Ramchandra Mehra ...	Ditto	... II
85	Russell, Philo ...	Ditto	... III
86	Shib Charan Das ...	Ditto	... III
88	Sirdar Singh ...	Ditto	... III
89	Amrit Rai ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad	III

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1903.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
91	Batuk Krishna Banerji ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad	III
92	Dhirendra Nath Ghose ...	Ditto	III
93	Ekbāl-ud-din ...	Ditto	II
94	Girijakishora ...	Ditto	III
95	Govindrao A t m a R a m Dhavale ...	Ditto	II
97	Hari Gopal Narain Roy ...	Ditto	II
99	Jagjivan Nath Tukroo ...	Ditto	III
100	Kalidas Banerji ...	Ditto	III
101	Kaloo Ram Gangrade ...	Ditto	II
102	Ranchhedi Lal Singai ...	Ditto	III
103	Keshavarao Govind Reshim- wale ...	Ditto	II
104	Kulvanta Prasada Srivastava	Ditto	III
109	Nagendra Nath Bose ...	Ditto	II
110	Nand Lal Mathur ...	Ditto	III
114	Parmeshwar Dayal ...	Ditto	III
118	Ram Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto	III
119	Ram Shankar Bajpai ...	Ditto	III
120	Ram Ugrah Lal Shrivastava ...	Ditto	II
122	Satis Chandra Chattopadhyay	Ditto	III
123	Satya Bhushan Bose ...	Ditto	III
124	Shah Rashid Ullah ...	Ditto	III
125	Shakumbari Das ...	Ditto	III
126	Shri Narain Tiwari ...	Ditto	III
128	Sukumar Chandra ...	Ditto	I
129	Suryanarain Sinha ...	Ditto	III
130	Syed Mohammad Mustafa ...	Ditto	III
132	Ambika Prasad Mehra ...	Government College, Ajmer	III
133	Bishambar Dayal Bhargava,	Ditto	II
134	Brij Chand Sharma ...	Ditto	III
136	Ganga Ram Agarwal ...	Ditto	III
138	Prabodh Chandra Sen ...	Ditto	III
140	Trivedi Trimbalal Natvarlal	Ditto	III
141	Lakhia Sakarlal Uderidh ...	Ditto	III
142	Sri Lal Agarwal ...	Ditto	III
144	Bijaybahadur Sinha ...	Queen's College, Benares	III
145	Devi Prasad ...	Ditto	III
146	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto	III
147	Janhavi Prasad Sinha ...	Ditto	III
148	Jnanendrakrishna Biswas ...	Ditto	III
149	Lal Behari ...	Ditto	III
150	Mohammad Abdulghafur ...	Ditto	III
151	Mohammad Yaqub ...	Ditto	III
152	Nrisinha Ranjan Mukerji ...	Ditto	III
153	Sivanayak Sinha ...	Ditto	II
154	Umasankar Dube ...	Ditto	III
155	Vishnu Narayan Sabahit ...	Ditto	III
156	Daya Narayan Nigam ...	C. C. College, Cawnpore	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
160	Lakshman Sita Ram Kher...	C. C. College, Cawnpore	... III
161	Mangli Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
162	Muhammad Sadiq ...	Ditto	... III
163	Nanak Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
165	Chandradhar Sarma ...	Maharaja's College, Jaeypur,	I
166	Gopinath Aggarwal ...	Ditto	... III
167	Rasik Vihari ...	Ditto	... III
169	Shivanarayan Saksena ...	Ditto	... III
171	Hari Shankar Dadaji Kowley	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
172	Jal Dhanjibhoy Kapadia ...	Ditto	... III
173	Manik Lal Kocher ...	Ditto	... III
174	Pattabhiram Bal Krishna Telong ...	Ditto	... III
177	Vjshwanath Lakshman Khare,	Ditto	... III
178	Wasudeo Govind Mandpe ...	Ditto	... III
179	B. Jey Narayan ...	Jaswant College, Jodhpur...	III
180	Amrit Vishwa Nath Tatke ...	Victoria College, Lashkar...	III
181	Chaube Benarsi Das ...	Ditto	... III
182	Damodar Moreswar Kelker...	Ditto	... III
183	Gangadhar Ramchandra Kher	Ditto	... III
184	Jagan Nath Prasad Srivastav	Ditto	... II
188	Pandit Sambhu Dayal Dwive,	Ditto	... III
189	Shri Lal Saksena ...	Ditto	... III
190	Vinayak Bhasker Patwar- dhan ...	Ditto	... III
192	Abu Muhammad* ...	M A.-O. College, Aligarh	... II
193	Alay Hasan ...	Ditto	... III
194	Fazal Husain ...	Ditto	... III
195	Ghulam Ali Shah Jilani ...	Ditto	... III
196	Ghulam Nabi ...	Ditto	... II
197	Haji Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto	... II
198	Muhammad Abdul Aziz ...	Ditto	... II
200	Muhammad Akram Khan ...	Ditto	... III
201	Nawab Ali ...	Ditto	... III
204	Profulla Chandra Chakra- varti ...	Ditto	... II
206	Syed Muhammad Razi ...	Ditto	... III
208	Syed Fazlul Hasan Hasrat,	Ditto	... *II
209	Tufail Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
210	Tahzib Hasnain ...	Ditto	... II
211	Zarif Muhammad ...	Ditto	... II
240	Syed Ahmad Hosain ...	Ditto	... III
241	Syed Zulfikar Husain ...	Ditto	... III
215	Shiva Shankera ...	Meerut College	... II
218	Girdhar Sakharan Dikshit	Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
223	Raghunath Ramchandra Dongray ...	Ditto	... II
224	Ruth Howe, (Miss) ...	Girls' High School, Allahabad	III
228	Shiva Dularey Bajpai ...	Teacher, Lucknow	... III

* Honours in Persian.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

2	Sitla Sahai Saksena	... Canning College, Lucknow	... II
3	Sivanayak Sinha	... Queen's College, Benares	... III
4	Ali Jan Rizvi (Syed)	... Agra College	... III
6	Pulin Vehari Datta	... Government College, Jabalpur	III
7	Hari Gopal Narain Roy	... Muir Central College, Alld.	... II
9	Ram Ugrah Lal Shrivastava	... Ditto	... III
11	Shri Narayan Tiwari	... Ditto	... III
12	Sukumar Chandra	... Ditto	... II

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Order of Merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	15	Panna Lal	... Agra College.
2	7	Ganga Nath	... Ditto.
3	66	Jay Gopal Asthana	... Canning College, Lucknow.
4	37	Iqbal Narain Gurtu	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
5	5	Chaube Radha Krishna,	Agra College.
6	63	Benarsi Das	... Victoria College, Gwalior.

SECOND CLASS.

1	42	Preo Nath Ghose	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
2	79	Tara Shankar Sharma	... Canning College, Lucknow.
3	10	Har Govind Bajel	... Agra College.
4	31	Amir Bahadur Singh	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
5	53	Sunder Sahai Verma	... Bareilly College.
6	23	Jwala Prasad Mathur	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
7	48	Shah Munir Alam	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
8	45	Ram Swarupa	... Ditto.
9	22	Anand Behari Lal	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
10	2	Ayodhya Prasad	... Agra College.
11	1	Agha S. Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri	... Ditto.
12	82	Indu Bhushan Bose	... Meerut College.
13	12	Jawahir Lal	... Agra College.
13	85	Kunwar Behari Lal	... Meerut College.
15	44	Ram Prasad Avasthi	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
16	14	Lakshmi Narayan Tondon,	Agra College.
17	68	Kesri Narain Chand	... Canning College, Lucknow.

XIV.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1903.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
550	1	Sohan Lal Srivastava ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
608	2	Gertrude Florence Moss (Miss) ...	Woodstock College, Mussoorie.
242	3	Satish Chandra Ghosal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
609		Ruby Aileen West (Miss) ...	Woodstock College, Mussoorie.
317	5	Chhail Behari Capoor ...	Bareilly College.
114	6	Mool Chand ...	Government College Ajmer.
118		Raghu Nath ...	Ditto.
403	8	Monmotho Nath Neogi ...	Central Hindu College, Benares.
490	9	Bishambar Parshad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
251	10	Vishnu Ram Mehta ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
357	11	Sooraj Narain Dikshit ...	Bareilly College.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1903.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4	Bajrang Sahai Saksena ...	Agra College	... III
7	Bedford, Percy William ...	Ditto	... II
9	Benarsi Lal Varma ...	Ditto	... II
11	Erij Kishore Sarman ...	Ditto	... III
14	Chandra Datt Vajpai ...	Ditto	... III
16	Davi Dial Mathur ...	Ditto	... III
17	Din Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
20	Girish Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
23	Hari Lal Tewari ...	Ditto	... II
24	Har Narain Solitary ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
25	Hirday Nath Kunzru	... Agra College	... II
26	Indra Narain Saksena	... Ditto	... III
28	Jai Narain	... Ditto	... II
29	Kalka Prasad Mathur	... Ditto	... II
32	Lala Sahai Saksena	... Ditto	... III
34	Madan Mohan Lal-Tulwarseth	... Ditto	... III
35	Mahendra Prasad	... Ditto	... II
36	Manohar Lal	... Ditto	... III
38	Murli Manohar Narain Singh	... Ditto	... III
41	Pyare Lal Govil	... Ditto	... II
42	Pyare Lal Gujraty	... Ditto	... II
43	Raghu Nath Prasad Sharma	... Ditto	... III
44	Raj Bahadur Varma	... Ditto	... II
45	Rama Narayan	... Ditto	... III
46	Ram Dial	... Ditto	... III
54	Shri Shri Dhara	... Ditto	... II
56	Suraj Prasada	... Ditto	... III
57	Vishnu Chandra Agarwal	... Ditto	... III
58	Salig Ram	... Ditto	... III
59	Fida Hussain, Burhanpur-walla	... Ditto	... III
63	Baijnath Baijal	... St. John's College, Agra,	... II
64	Bede, Samuel Martin	... Ditto	... III
65	Bhattacharji, Adhore Nath	... Ditto	... III
68	Girdhar Lal	... Ditto	... III
69	Gulzari Lal Singhal	... Ditto	... II
70	Jagan Prasad	... Ditto	... III
71	Lala Ram	... Ditto	... II
72	Magna Vihari Lal	... Ditto	... II
73	Mitra, Gopal Das	... Ditto	... II
74	Mukhopadhyay, Pulin Bihari	... Ditto	... II
75	Nath, Andrew Jagendro Kumar	... Ditto	... II
79	Pria Das Tandan	... Ditto	... II
83	Sarkar, Charu Chandra	... Ditto	... III
85	Syed Ali Zamin	... Ditto	... II
88	Ventura, Thomas Sam. Baptist	... Ditto	... III
91	Stephens, Harold Frieze	... Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal.	... III
92	Bishambhar Nath	... Victoria College, Gwalior,	... III
100	Keshava Saran	... Ditto	... III
103	Murli Dhar Phundi Lal Chhagharia	... Ditto	... II
105	Nazir Uddin Ahmad	... Ditto	... III
109	Abedeles Rashid Hanfi Chisti, Syed	... Govt. College, Ajmer	... II
110	Abdul Wahid Hanfi Chisti, Syed	... Ditto	... II
112	Pandit Baij Mohan Lal Hukku	... Ditto	... II
113	Durga Shanker Sharma	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
114	Mool Chund ...	Govt. College, Ajmer	... I
115	Narain Swarup...	Ditto	... II
118	Raghu Nath ...	Ditto	... I
120	Rameshwar Singh	Ditto	... III
121	Sirah Mal Sand	Ditto	... III
122	Sooraj Karan Sarda	Ditto	... II
123	Bahadur Mal Moota	Jaswant College, Jodhpur.	... II
126	Pardman Nath Hakku	Ditto	... III
127	Pradyumna Krishhna	Ditto	... III
128	Arshad Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh,	... II
130	Abdullah Khan	Ditto	... III
133	Brij Ballab Das	Ditto	... III
135	Dube Ganpat Lal	Ditto	... II
138	Hamid Mukhtar Shah	Ditto	... III
140	Ibn-i-Ahmed ...	Ditto	... III
142	Khawja Azizul Hasan	Ditto	... III
146	Mohammad Shafi Ahmed	Ditto	... III
150	Mohammad Ali Sajjad	Ditto	... III
161	M. Sabih-ud-din	Ditto	... III
167	Mohammad Owais Carney	Ditto	... II
168	M Mushtaque Ali Khan	Ditto	... III
172	Nural Haq	Ditto	... II
174	Rafi-ud-deen Siddiqi	Ditto	... III
175	Ram Dhan	Ditto	... III
178	Shaikh Sabih-ud-deen Hyder	Ditto	... III
180	S. Abul Faiz Mohd. Shueb Rizvi	Ditto	... III
184	Saiduzzaman Khan Siddiqi...	Ditto	... III
185	Syed Mohammad Abdus Salam	Ditto	... II
186	Syed Kazim Riza	Ditto	... II
187	Shaikh Mohai-ul Islam	Ditto	... II
200	Abul Khair Muhammad Zubair	M. C. College, Allahabad,	... II
202	Amullya Charan Mitra	Ditto	... II
205	Badri Prasad Khare	Ditto	... III
208	Bama Charan Chatterji	Ditto	... III
209	Bhanwar Ram Pratap Singh	Ditto	... II
210	Bimal Prasad Jaini	Ditto	... II
213	Brinda Ban	Ditto	... II
218	Kamaluddin Ahmed Jafari Zainabi	Ditto	... II
219	Kashi Nath Kacker	Ditto	... II
221	Mahadev Hari Nene	Ditto	... II
223	Mohammad Hashmat Ali	Ditto	... II
224	Man Mohan Bonarji	Ditto	... III
232	Prayag Das Bhargava	Ditto	... III
236	Rajrajeshwar Sahai Bhargava	Ditto	... II
237	Rama Kant Malaviya	Ditto	... III
239	Raza Husain ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
242	Satish Chandra Ghoshal ...	M. C. College, Allahabad,	I
245	Shambhu Narayan Saksena	Ditto	... III
247	Sayed Hyder Mahdi Naqvi...	Ditto	... II
249	Vaman Vinayak Nene	Ditto	... II
251	Vishnu Ram Mehta	Ditto	... I
252	Aditya Kumar Majumdar	Kayasth Pathshala, Allahabad	... III
254	Banke Behari Lal	Ditto	... III
259	Bhagwan Das Bhargava	Ditto	... III
266	Gaya Prasad Misra	Ditto	... III
273	Raj Jwala Prasad	Ditto	... III
277	Lalitendu Kumar Majumdar	Ditto	... III
279	Mahadeva Prasad	Ditto	... III
280	Maheshri Pershad	Ditto	... III
286	Raj Krishna Wantoo	Ditto	... II
289	Ram Nath Rai	Ditto	... III
296	Syama Charan	Ditto	... III
297	Crawford, Miss Ada E.	Girls' High School, Allahabad	... III
298	Woolving, Miss Daisy B.	Ditto	... II
299	Deokinandan Upreti	Ramsay College, Almora	... II
300	Gopal Datt Tewari	Ditto	... III
301	Har Lal Sah Gangola	Ditto	... II
303	Mathura Datt Joshi	Ditto	... III
304	Moti Rama Sah Thulgharia...	Ditto	... II
307	Bala Datta Sarma	Bareilly College	... III
308	Bala Sahay	Ditto	... III
309	Bankey Behari Lal Mathur,	Ditto	... II
317	Chhail Behari Capoor	Ditto	... I
318	Daya Shankar Saxena	Ditto	... II
319	Dhanpat Ram	Ditto	... II
322	Hari Charan Banerji	Ditto	... II
324	Iqbal Ahmad Nomani	Ditto	... III
329	Krishna Sahai Varma	Ditto	... II
330	Krishna Nand Pande	Ditto	... III
331	Kunwar Bahadur Bakaya	Ditto	... III
332	Kaushla Nandan S a h a i , Kunwar	Ditto	... II
335	Madan Gopal	Ditto	... III
340	Mohammad Zahur-ud-din Siddiqi	Ditto	... II
350	Ramchandra Verma	Ditto	... II
353	Shanker Lal	Ditto	... II
355	Shiva Adhar Sukul	Ditto	... III
357	Sooraj Narain Dikshit	Ditto	... I
358	Beeston, Mary Nina (Miss)	Wellesley College, Naini Tal,	II
359	Moore, Jennie Clare (Miss)...	Ditto	... III
360	O'Neill, Mary (Miss)	Ditto	... II
362	Hafiz Hafeez-Ullah	Queen's College, Benares	... II
364	Hope Hasting Solomon	Ditto	... II

756 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1903.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
365	Jitendranath Banerji	... Queen's College Benares	... II
367	Lakshmi Narayan	... Ditto	... II
368	Prabhakar Venkatesh Goray,	... Ditto	... II
372	Raghunath Sahai	... Ditto	... II
373	Ramendra Krishna Ghose	... Ditto	... II
374	Samuel P. C. Das	... Ditto	... III
375	Sheobaran Lal	... Ditto	... II
376	Sivadhar Sinha	... Ditto	... II
377	Sriram Lal	... Ditto	... II
378	Surendra Narayan Roy	... Ditto	... II
379	Vishwanath Prasad Kakker,	... Ditto	... III
380	Yatis Chandra Roy	... Ditto	... II
384	Bhagwan Prasad	... C. Hindu College, Benares	... II
385	Bhaba Taran Bhattacharjee,	... Ditto	... III
387	Damodar Kukaday	... Ditto	... II
391	Hari Vinayak Kulkarni	... Ditto	... II
392	Kally Charan Gue	... Ditto	... II
393	Kanukollu Narasimha Rao	... Ditto	... II
401	Lakshmi Narayan	... Ditto	... II
402	Lokman Das	... Ditto	... II
403	Monmotho Nath Neogi	... Ditto	... I
404	Munni Lal	... Ditto	... II
409	Prahlad Narain Mathur	... Ditto	... II
411	Satish Chandra Maitra	... Ditto	... III
412	Shirish Chandra Ghose	... Ditto	... II
414	Shyam Lal	... Ditto	... II
417	Suresh Chundra Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
429	Chandika Prasad Misra	... Christ Church College, Cawnpore	... II
431	Hem Ch. Dey	... Ditto	... II
432	Het Ram	... Ditto	... II
434	Joseph T. Daniels	... Ditto	... III
436	Kifayat Ahmad	... Ditto	... III
437	Krishna Dyal	... Ditto	... II
439	Md. Abdus Samad	... Ditto	... III
440	Mohammad Hadi	... Ditto	... II
442	Ram Charan Churamani	... Ditto	... II
443	Rama Shankar Varma	... Ditto	... III
445	Sarju Prasad Nigam	... Ditto	... II
446	Shyam Lal	... Ditto	... II
449	Shiva Adhar Pande	... Ditto	... II
458	Sabnis Keshev Dattatraya	... Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
465	Deen Dayal	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
470	Gobind Ram Chandra Mahadeokar	... Ditto	... III
474	Kanhaiya Lal B.	... Ditto	... II
488	Thakur, K. S.	... Ditto	... II
489	V. G. Muzumdar	... Ditto	... III
490	Bishambar Parshad	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur	... I
492	Chhotey Lal Ojha	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
493	Deorao Hari Gavankar	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	II
494	Divakar Bhalchandra Kamat,	Ditto	... III
495	Dwarkanath Raina	... Ditto	... II
496	Gangabuksh Gupta	... Ditto	... III
497	Jwala Prasad Maheshvariya,	Ditto	... III
498	Kevalchand Mehta	... Ditto	... III
499	Md. Bashir Hasan	... Ditto	... II
500	Nanugram Johur	... Ditto	... II
502	Ram Narayan Sharma	... Ditto	... II
503	Shibnath Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... III
504	Suraj Narayan Gupta	... Ditto	... II
505	Abinash Chandra Ghose	... Canning College, Lucknow...	III
507	Bishna Kumar Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
509	Daulat Ram Kanaujia	... Ditto	... II
510	Daya Krishna Seth	... Ditto	... II
512	F. T. Roy	... Ditto	... III
521	Humayun Mirza	... Ditto	... II
522	Jagat Narain Srivastav	... Ditto	... III
524	Kali Charan Chatterji	... Ditto	... III
525	Kalika Prasad Trivedi	... Ditto	... III
526	Kamta Prasad	... Ditto	... III
534	Mahomed Nasir Usmani	... Ditto	... II
539	Probodh Chandra Banerji	... Ditto	... II
540	Manni Lal	... Ditto	... II
542	Raghubir Sahai Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
544	Ram Bharosay Lal	... Ditto	... II
546	Sarju Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
548	Shankar Lal	... Ditto	... II
550	Sohan Lal Srivastava	... Ditto	... I
551	Surendro Nath Banerji	... Ditto	... III
554	Tassaduq Husain	... Ditto	... III
557	Thakur Ujagar Singh	... Ditto	... III
560	Dulare Lal Srivastava	... Reid Ch. College, Lucknow...	III
563	Lalit Kumar Roy	... Ditto	... II
569	Radhey Lal Tripathy	... Ditto	... III
574	Browne, Ada (Miss)	... Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow	... III
575	Browne, Grace E. M. (Miss),	Ditto	... III
577	Hawkins, Nellie Chamley (Miss)	Ditto	... II
578	O'Donel, Florence (Miss)	... Ditto	... II
579	Ram, Harriet (Miss)	... Ditto	... III
585	Mahadeva Prasad	... Collegiate School, Fyzabad...	III
588	Nagendra Nath Mallik	... Ditto	... II
594	Abdul Wadood	... St. Andrew's C., Gorakhpur	II
595	Sheikh Ahmad Ashraf	... Ditto	... III
596	Mohammed Faruq	... Ditto	... II
599	Lal Bahadur	... Ditto	... II
601	Ram Sundar Sarma	... Ditto	... II
602	Radha Binode Roy	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
603	Sri Gopal Narain Roy ...	St. Andrews, C. Gorakhpur...	III
607	Shukdeo Prasad Sharma ...	Ditto	II
608	Gertrude Florence Moss, (Miss) ...	Woodstock C., Mussoorie	I
609	Ruby Aileen West, (Miss) ...	Ditto	I
610	Alice Muriel West, (Miss) ...	Ditto	II
612	Marie Louise Antoinette Reilly, (Miss) ...	Ditto	III
613	Alfred John Goodwin Maflin, St. Joseph's C., Naini Tal ...	Ditto	II
614	Feriele Regis Surita ...	Ditto	II
616	Amrita Lal Mukerji ...	Meerut College	II
617	Anand Swarup Bhatnagar ...	Ditto	III
619	Bishan Nath Kak ...	Ditto	III
620	Bunwari Lal ...	Ditto	III
624	Harbans Lal ...	Ditto	II
627	Har Sarup Sharma ...	Ditto	III
630	Mohammad Yasin ...	Ditto	III
631	Munshi Lal ...	Ditto	III
635	Zafar Husain ...	Ditto	II
636	Sybil Elizabeth Mary Pogose (Miss) ...	Private Candidate, Lucknow,	III
637	Daisy Lily Rollo, (Miss) ...	Ditto Naini Tal	II
638	Margaret Clare Murphy, (Miss) ...	Ditto Narsinghpur, C.P.,	III
642	Muhammad Raza ...	Teacher, Lucknow	III
651	Muhammad Mumtaz-Ullah Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	III

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1903.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Order of Merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
1	21	Abdul Hamid	... St. John's Collegiate School, Agra.
2	193	Mannu Lal	... District School, Muzaffarnagar.
3	136	Govind Ballabh Pant	... Ramsay College, Almora.
4	295	Joseph Jacob	... Jubilee High School, Gorakh- pur.
5	289	Chandi Prasad	... Ditto ditto.
6	25	Amarendra Nath Roy	... St. John's Collegiate School, Agra.
	86	Mohammad Yusuf	... District School, Saharanpur.
8	42	Ajodhia Sinha	... Ditto Etawah.
9	296	Kunj Behari Chaturvedi,	Jubilee High School, Gorakh- pur.
10	72	Makkhan Lal	... District School, Aligarh.
11	294	Jokhu Lal	... Jubilee High School, Gorakh- pur.
12	58	Krishna Sunder	... Victoria Collegiate School, Lashkar.
13	243	Girdhar Prasad	... Collegiate School, Benares.
14	292	Jang Bahadur Lal	... Jubilee High School, Gorakh- pur.
15	84	Daya Chand Jaini	... District School, Saharanpur.
16	190	Jyoti Prasada	... Ditto Muzaffarnagar.
17	55	Brijpal Singh	... Ditto Muttra.
	92	Badri Prasad Khattri	... Ditto Allahabad.
	74	Ram Chandra	... Ditto Aligarh.
19	138	Prem Sinha Rajbar	... Ramsay College, Almora.
	446	Behari Lal	... High School, Saugor.
22	186	Ram Krishna	... District School, Moradabad.
23	239	Babu Nandan	... Collegiate School, Benares.
	219	Bhagwan Das	... Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.
24	298	Ram Behari Shahi	... Jubilee High School, Gorakh- pur.
	434	Kanhya Lal	... Government High School, Rai- pur.
27	291	Hira Lal	... Jubilee High School, Gorakh- pur.
	196	Pyare Lal	... District School, Muzaffarnagar.
	52	Murli Manohar	... Ditto Etawah.
	133	Mathura Dutt Tewari	... Ditto Almora.
29	380	Banke Behari Lal Verma	MacDonnell High School, Jhansi.

Order of Merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of School.
32	116	Babunandan Lal ...	Kayasth Pathshala, Allahabad.
	131	Jamuna Narayan Dikshit ...	District School, Farrukhabad.
	300	Thakur Ramayanji ...	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
35	120	Lachman Prasad ...	Kayasth Pathshala, Allahabad.
	263	Brij Narain ...	District School, Cawnpore.
	59	Moreswar Anant Deshpandey.	Victoria Collegiate School, Lashkar.
37	65	Vishnu Krishna Limaye,	Ditto ditto.
	192	Lekhraj Sharma ...	District School, Muzaffarnagar.
	203	Kamla Kant Verma ...	Victoria High School, Ghazipur.
	260	Ganpat Sita Ram Kher...	Christ Church Collegiate School, Cawnpore.
42	293	Jogendra Nath Basu ...	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
43	32	Aga Sikander ...	Victoria High School, Agra.
	234	Abhayataran Bhattacharya.	Bengali Tola High School, Benares.
45	134	Bhairava Dutt Bhandari	Ramsay College, Almora.
46	257	Yogendra Shanker Tewari.	Collegiate School, Benares.
	418	Ratan Lal ...	Ditto Meerut.
48	290	Hari Shanker Lal ...	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1903.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y. M.			
3	Daya Ram Jha ...	18-0	Brahman	Collegiate School, Agra.	III
4	Girwar Sahai ...	17-5	Kayesth	Ditto	II
5	Gobind Behari Tava-kuli.	16-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
6	Krishna Saran ...	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
7	Kundan Lall ...	15-11	Ditto	Ditto	II
11	Radhey Lal ...	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
12	Ram Chand ...	20-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
17	Asherfi Lal Atheya...	16-11	Kayasth	St. John's Collegiate School, Agra.	II
21	Abdul Hamid ...	16-10	Muhammadian	Ditto	I
22	Gokul Chand Jha ...	17-4	Brahman	Ditto	II
23	Dharam Pal ...	19-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
25	Amarendra Nath Roy	16-8	Kayasth	Ditto	I
26	Stanley Kenneth Roy	21-3	Christian (N.)	Ditto	II
28	Maharaj Singh ...	17-5	Ahir	Ditto	II

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

761

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
29	Edward Albert Thomas.	21-2	Christian (N.)	St. John's Collegiate School, Agra.	III
30	Charles Vincent K. Ullah.	20-9	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
32	Aga Sikandar	18-4	Muhammadian	Victoria High School, Agra.	I
35	Bankey Behari Lal Mathur.	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
36	Channa Lal	17-9	Bania	... Ditto	... II
37	Durga Prasada	21-2	Kurmi	... Ditto	... II
40	Prem Nath Khanna	17-0	Khatttri	... Ditto	... II
42	Ajodhia Sinha	20-2	Thakur	... District School, Etawah.	I
43	Babu Ram Gupta	21-6	Bania	... Ditto	... II
45	Bankey Behari Lal Gupta.	22-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
47	Har Dayalu Kayasth	19-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
48	Jang Sinha Verma	17-11	Thakur	... Ditto	... III
51	Lakshmi Kant Misra	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
52	Murli Manohar	16-6	Khatttri	... Ditto	... I
54	Tasadduk Husain	18-6	Muhammadian	... Ditto	... II
55	Brijpal Singh	17-9	Brahman	... District School, Muttra.	I
57	Basant Kumar Mukhopadhyaya.	18-0	Ditto	... Victoria Collegiate School, Lashkar.	III
58	Krishna Sunder	17-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
59	Moreswar Anant Deshpandey.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
60	Narbeda Parshad	18-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
61	Pyarey Lal Vaishya...	18-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
62	Ramji Das Vaishya...	17-1	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
64	Sita Ram Govind Nigudker.	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
65	Vishnu Krishna Limaye.	16-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
66	Ganga Bishan Gupta	17-0	Vaish	... Cantonment Mission High School, Nasirabad.	II
68	Bhola Nath	17-1	Ditto	... District High School, Aligarh.	III
69	Jugal Kishore	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
70	John Henry Keith	21-8	Christian (N.)	... Ditto	... III
71	Lal Dass	19-9	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
72	Makkhan Lal	18-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... I

762 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1903.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
74	Ram Chandra ...	21-8	Vaish	District School, Aligarh.	High I
75	Ram Kishore ...	19-1	Ditto	Ditto	... II
76	Shiam Swarup ...	16-6	Kayasth	Ditto	... II
77	Shri Gopal ...	18-6	Brahman	Ditto	... II
79	Mhendrepretap Singh	17-2	Jat	M.A.-O. College School, Aligarh.	III
80	Muhammad Sulaiman	19-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	... II
81	S. Muhammad Zaki Naqvi.	17-6	Ditto	Ditto	... II
83	Sadiq Ali ...	18-2	Ditto	Ditto	... III
84	Daya Chand Jaini ...	17-0	Agarwal (Jain)	District School, Saharanpur.	I
86	Mohammad Yusuf ...	18-4	Muhammadan	Ditto	... I
87	Shiva Gopal Mathur	16-0	Kayasth	Ditto	... II
91	Atul Chandra Bondyopadhyaya.	14-4	Brahman	District School, Allahabad.	III
92	Badri Prasad Khattri	19-6	Khattri	Ditto	... I
93	Ballabh Das Jauhri...	23-6	Agarwal	Ditto	... II
94	Bani Madho Kaserwamy	18-10	Vaish	Ditto	... II
95	Behari Lal ...	17-6	Brahman	Ditto	... II
97	Charoo Chandra Sinha	17-5	Kayasth	Ditto	... II
100	Jai Gopal Bhargava	19-4	Bhargava	Ditto	... II
101	Lal Mohan Bondopadhyaya.	18-2	Brahman	Ditto	... II
102	Mohammad Ahmad Khan.	17-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	... II
103	Parson Scott Simeon	20-11	Christian (N.)	Ditto	... III
104	Peter David Singh ...	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	... III
105	Piaray Lal ...	16-11	Vaish	Ditto	... III
107	Surendra Nath Dutt	19-1	Kayasth	Ditto	... II
108	Tirjogi Narayan Chaddha.	16-5	Khattri	Ditto	... II
109	Upendra Nath Banerji	18-5	Brahman	Ditto	... III
110	Victor Jubilee Sebastian Seetal.	16-7	Christian (N.)	Ditto	... II
111	Abdul Rahman ...	21-11	Muhammadan	A. P. Mission High School, Allahabad.	III
113	Bankim Chandra Roy Chaudhry.	16-9	Brahman	Ditto	... II
116	Babunandan Lal ...	18-4	Kayasth	Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.	I
118	Debi Charan Sinha...	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	... III
120	Lachman Prasad ...	17-3	Ditto	Ditto	... I
122	Phony Bhusan Mitra	21-4	Ditto	Ditto	... II
124	Rahas Behari Lal Varma.	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
	Y. M.				
127	Ghuri Sinha	20-0	Kshatriya	District School, Farukhabad.	II
128	Gopaldas	18-0	Khatti	Ditto	II
130	Indra Bhushan Chatterji.	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
131	Jamna Narayan Dikshit.	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
132	Madhava Ram	19-0	Kurmi	Ditto	II
133	Mathura Datt Tewari	17-5	Brahman	District School, Almera.	I
134	Bhairava Datt Bhandari.	16-4	Ditto	Ramsay College School, Almora.	I
135	Debi Datt Joshi	17-8	Ditto	Ditto	II
136	Gobind Ballabh Pant	16-3	Ditto	Ditto	I
138	Prem Sinha Rajbar...	19-6	Kshatriya	Ditto	I
140	Shyam Lal Sah	17-11	Vaish	Ditto	II
143	Alakh Murari	16-5	Khatti	Government High School, Bareilly.	II
145	Bankey Lal	20-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
146	Basant Ballub	18-11	Brahman	Ditto	II
150	Brij Kishore	16-8	Khatti	Ditto	III
151	Budh Behari Lal	18-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III
152	Bulwant Singh	16-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
156	Durga Prasad	18-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
157	Dwarka Prasad	17-4	Ditto	Ditto	III
158	Dwijendra Chandra Roy.	16-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
159	Gulzari Lal	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	II
163	Jai Narain Lal	19-1	Kayasth	Ditto	II
168	Piarey Lal II	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
169	Raghubar Datta	16-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
171	Ram Prasad Vaish	17-11	Vaish	Ditto	II
173	Sandat Ali	16-2	Muhammadian	Ditto	III
174	Sarap Chand	21-5	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
176	Sri Lal	17-3	Brahman	Ditto	II
177	Sri Ram	16-0	Bhargav	Ditto	II
178	Tulshi Ram	21-3	Kayasth	Ditto	III
180	Jwala Prasad	18-0	Kayasth	District School, Moradabad.	III
181	Kishor Singh Sherma	16-8	Taga	Ditto	III
183	Naudarshan Singha...	16-6	Rajput	Ditto	III
184	Nagendra Path Mitra	22-6	Kayasth	Ditto	III
185	Ram Chandra Sharma.	22-6	Brahman	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
186	Ram Krishna	... 16-2	Vaish	... District School, Moradabad.	I
187	Shambhu Nath Tewari.	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
188	Shiva Nath Sinha	... 16-0	Rajput	... Ditto ...	II
189	Asa Ram	... 16-5	Vaish	... District High School, Muzaffarnagar.	II
190	Jyoti Prasada	... 19-6	Ditto	... Ditto ...	I
191	Kadam Singh	... 16-6	Rajput	... Ditto ...	II
192	Lekhranj Sharma	... 22-6	Brahman	... Ditto ...	I
193	Mannu Lal	... 16-6	Vaish	... Ditto ...	I
194	Mansumrat Das Jaini	20-2	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
195	Pitambar Singh	... 16-10	Rajput	... Ditto ...	III
196	Pyare Lal	... 18-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	I
197	Shambhu Nath	... 16-5	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
199	Kanhiya Lal	... 17-1	Kayasth	... L. M. High School, Mirzapur.	III
200	Chatur Bhuj Sahai	... 17-6	Ditto	... District School, Jaunpur.	II
201	Raj Bahadur	... 20-1	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
202	Tribeni Sahai	... 17-2	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
203	Kamla Kant Verma	... 16-0	Ditto	... Victoria High School, Ghazipur.	I
204	Madan Mohan Sinha	17-3	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
205	Muhammad Barkat Ullah.	16-9	Muhammadan	... Ditto ...	II
206	Sarab Sukh Lal	... 17-9	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
207	Tarak Charan Majumdar.	17-5	Vaidya	... Ditto ...	III
208	Yuvraj Kishore Verma	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
209	Ram Raman Moitra	... 16-2	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
210	Bang Bahadur Singh	19-4	Kshatriya	... Mission High School, Ghazipur.	III
211	Bishwa Nath Prasada Sinha.	17-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
212	Brijnandan Prasad Dubey.	16-2	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
214	Radha Mohan Prasad	18-3	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
215	Raghu Nath Roy Sharma.	18-1	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
217	Ram Dhari Singh	... 21-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto ...	II
219	Bhagwan Das	... 16-4	Agarwal	... Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y. M.			
221	Jagan Nath Das	18-0	Agarwal	Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.	II
224	Ragunandau Prasad	19-5	Goldsmith	Ditto	III
226	Behari Lal	17-2	Kayasth	L. M. High School, Benares.	II
227	Devi Pado Pakrasi	18-9	Brahman	Ditto	III
228	Durga Charitra Lal	18-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III
229	Ganga Prasad Tiwari	17-7	Brahman	Ditto	III
230	Jai Ram Tiwari	18-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
231	Justin Luther	16-4	Christian (N.)	Ditto	II
233	Sita Ram	18-3	Sonar	Ditto	III
234	Abhayatarana Bhuttacharya.	16-2	Brahman	Bengali Tola High School, Benares.	I
236	Pramatha Nath Neogi	16-5	Sudra	Ditto	II
239	Babu Nandan	16-0	Kayasth	Collegiate School, Benares.	I
240	Bhola Nath	17-0	Khatttri	Ditto	II
242	Fatteh Dhawaj Joshi	19-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
243	Girdhar Prasad	18-0	Khatttri	Ditto	I
250	Jwala Prasad	17-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
252	Kedar Prasad	22-0	Chattri	Ditto	II
253	Madan Mohan Pande	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
254	Mangala Prasad	16-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
255	Nikka Misra	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
256	Sahadeo Sinha	18-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
257	Yogendra Shankar Tiwari.	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
260	Ganpat Sita Ram Kher.	16-0	Ditto	Christ Church Collegiate School, Cawnpore.	I
261	Abdur Rahman	16-0	Muhammadan	District School, Cawnpore.	II
262	Amar Nath	18-0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
263	Birj Narain	17-0	Khatttri	Ditto	I
265	Hari Shankar	17-0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
266	Kali Dutta Misra	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
269	Bankim Chandra Chatterji.	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
270	Frayagnarain Misra	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
271	Tungeswar Misir	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
272	Agha Muhammad Sibtain Delhiwi.	17-2	Muhammadan	Collegiate School, Fyzabad.	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y. M.			
277	Bachu Chandra Mukerji.	18-11	Brahman	... Collegiate School, Fyzabad.	III
278	Chauharja Bakhsh Singh.	20-10	Kshatriya	... Ditto	III
279	Daya Krishna	19-4	Brahman	... Ditto	III
280	Jaibir Prasad	16-2	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
282	Sh. Makbul Ahmad Faruqi.	21-1	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
283	Nageswar Prasad Varma.	20-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
285	Sri Krishna Srivastava	21-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
286	Ummaid Ali	18-10	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
287	Ananda Charan Singh	17-11	Kayasth	... Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.	II
288	Bankey Bihari Lal	21-5	Ditto	... Ditto	II
289	Chandi Prasad	18-10	Brahman	... Ditto	I
290	Hari Shankar Lal	18-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
291	Hira Lal	16-11	Ditto	... Ditto	I
292	Jang Bahadur Lal	15-11	Ditto	... Ditto	I
293	Jogendra Nath Basu,	15-11	Ditto	... Ditto	I
294	Jokhu Lal	19-2	Agarwala	... Ditto	I
295	Joseph Jacob	17-3	Jew	... Ditto	I
296	Kunj Behari Chaturvedi.	16-4	Brahman	... Ditto	I
297	Prem Chandra	16-1	Ditto	... Ditto	II
298	Ram Behari Shahi	16-9	Kshatriya	... Ditto	I
299	Sankata Prasad	16-11	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
300	Thakur Ramayanji	16-9	Ditto	... Ditto	I
301	Vidya Charan	19-9	Ditto	... Ditto	II
305	Suraj Prasad	17-0	Ditto	... Government High School, Hoshangabad.	II
309	Balwant Singh Chohan.	17-3	Kshatriya	... Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.	II
317	Gumashta Gobind Prasad.	17-9	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
318	Gurudas Ram Seni	19-5	Jat	... Ditto	II
327	Nankoo Lal	17-8	Khatttri	... Ditto	II
330	Ramdayal Kayasth	18-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
335	Sheo Shankar Pershad, Kayesth.	19-1	Ditto	... Ditto	II
343	Shrish Chandra Banerji.	17-10	Brahman	... Hitcarni Sabha High School, Jubbulpore.	II
345	Gangadhar Rao	18-6	Kshatriya	... Mission High School, Seoni.	II

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
347	Shankar Govind Nafde.	18-4	Brahman	... Venket High School, Sutna.	I
348	Balbadhra Sahai Verma.	20-0	Kayasth	... St. Andrew's Collegiate School, Gorakhpur.	II
349	Baleshwar Prasad ...	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
353	Har Narain Das ...	18-4	Khatttri	... C. M. High School, Lucknow.	II
354	Radha Krishna ...	23-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
357	Ganesh Prasad Saksena.	17-0	Ditto	... Jubilee High School, Lucknow.	II
358	Har Narayan Dar ...	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
359	Jaggiwan Lal Zutshi,	16-5	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
360	Lachmi Sahai Saksena	18-8	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
361	Penrey Lal Srivastao,	18-9	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
362	Ram Kishore Nigam,	19-5	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
363	Sri Krishna Srivastav	16-6	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
366	Amullya Chandra Dutta.	17-3	Ditto	... Queen's A-S. High School, Lucknow.	II
368	Bibhu Das Pramanik,	18-4	Tantubai	... Ditto ...	II
371	Jai Gopal Lal Bhat-nagar.	17-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
376	Ram Das Pramanik...	16-4	Tantubai	... Ditto ...	II
378	Santo Gopal Mukerjee	16-5	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
379	Sri Krishna Tewari...	16-4	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
380	Banke Behari Lal Verma.	16-4	Kayasth	... MacDonnell High School, Jhansi.	I
383	Ganga Prasad Agni-hotri.	18-3	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
388	Shyam Lal Verma ...	19-4	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
392	Har Prasad Sinha ...	21-5	Ditto	... District School, Rae-Bareli.	III
393	Kanhya Lall ...	17-7	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
395	Ram Swarup Shukla,	18-7	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
396	Sri Ram Tewary ...	16-3	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
397	Suraj Partap ...	16-3	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
399	Ram Chandra ...	18-0	Brahman	... District School, Sitapur.	III
400	Babu Lal ...	19-2	Vaish	... Collegiate School, Meerut.	II
403	Bhagwan Das ...	17-5	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II

768 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES. 1903.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
405	Ganeshi Lal	... 17-9	Kshatriya	... Collegiate School, Meerut.	III
406	Hira Lal	... 17-6	Vaish	... Ditto	III
407	Jagan Nath Gupta	... 17-1	Ditto	... Ditto	III
408	Jeoti Prasada	... 16-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
412	Mitra Sain Jaini, II...	19-6	Vaish	... Ditto	III
416	Raghubir Saran	... 16-5	Rastogi	... Ditto	III
417	Ram Sarup, II	... 19-10	Brahman	... Ditto	III
418	Ratan Lal	... 16-3	Vaish	... Ditto	I
419	Satya Ranjan Bhatta-charjya.	17-8	Brahman	... Ditto	II
427	Bhanu Pratap	... 18-0	Ditto	... Govt. High School, Raipur.	II
428	Brij Lal	... 19-0	Ditto	... Ditto	II
429	Bulaki Dass	... 16-9	Acharya	... Ditto	II
430	Deo Dutta Sirothia...	17-4	Brahman	... Ditto	II
432	Jagat Ram	... 16-6	Teli	... Ditto	II
433	Kailas Chundra	... 19-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
434	Kanhya Lal	... 16-10	Ahir	... Ditto	I
436	Krishna K u m a r Chaube.	16-5	Brahman	... Ditto	II
437	Mohamed Abdul Hafiz Khan.	16-7	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
438	Motee Lal	... 17-2	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
443	Sheo Balak Dikshit...	16-2	Brahman	... Ditto	II
446	Behari Lal	... 16-0	Vaish	... High School, Saugor.	I
447	Behari Sinha	... 18-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto	III
448	Bharat Lal	... 20-6	Bhurbhoonja,	Ditto	III
450	Buttoo Lal Guru	... 18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
451	Jagannath Prasad	... 19-0	Ahir	... Ditto	II
453	Kazi Imamuddin	... 17-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
454	Kedar Nath	... 17-0	Ahir	... Ditto	II
455	Khunar Prasad	... 18-0	Sonar	... Ditto	II
456	Lakshmi Chand	... 17-0	Vaish	... Ditto	II
457	Lakshmi P r a s a d Purohit.	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
459	Piarey Lal, Kayasth...	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
462	Raghubir P r a s a d Kayasth,	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Number in Order of Merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Institution.
1	550	Sayed Fazl Ali ...	Benares, London Mission High School.
2	922	Estelle Eileen Wilson (Miss).	Lucknow, Isabella Thoburn College.
3	392	Govind Ballabh Upreti,	Almora, Ramsay College.
4	533	Bhujanga Bhushan Chatterji ...	Benares, Central Hindu College.
5	393	Hari Rama Tripathi ...	Almora, Ramsay College.
6	919	Bhaktishudha Ghosh (Miss).	Lucknow, Isabella Thoburn College.
7	440	Rama Bilas ...	Bijnor, District School.
	239	Sukumar Banerji ...	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College.
8	698	Omakant Balwant Rao Ghate.	Khandwa, High School.
	1019	Chandra Mauli Sukul ...	Sitapur, District School.
11	1014	Abul Hasan ...	Ditto.
	442	Vihari Lal Gupta ...	Bijnor, District School.
	123	Madan Lal ...	Alwar, High School.
13	491	Mansoor Ahmad ...	Shahjahanpur, District School.
	1022	Munna Lal ...	Sitapur, District School.
16	1021	Kunj Behari Lal ...	Ditto.
	21	Ram Shankar Verma ...	Agra, Collegiate School.
17	372	Keshav Prasad Upadhyay.	Mirzapur, District School.
19	443	Zalim Sinha ...	Bijnor, Ditto.
20	492	Manzoor Ahmad Khan...	Shahjahanpur, Ditto.
21	1114	Mabel Steward (Miss) ...	Dehra Dun, Girls' High School.
22	261	Krishna Kant Malaviya,	Allahabad, District School.
23	993	Gulam Mujtaba ...	Partabgarh, Ditto.
24	389	Har Govind Pant ...	Almora, Ditto.
	138	Narayan Govind Dongray,	Lashkar, Victoria Collegiate School.
25	345	Shree Ballabh Sahaya Sinha.	Allahabad, Kayasth Pathshala.
	632	Bishwa Nath Hakku ...	Fyzabad, Collegiate School.
	139	Syed Alay Nabi Naqavi,	Lashkar, Victoria Collegiate School.
28	157	Gopi Nath ...	Ajmer, Government College.
30	64	Shiam Lal Shukla ...	Etawah, District School.

770 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1903.

Order of merit,	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Institution.
31	173	Raghubir Sahay	... Ajmer, D. A. A.-V. High School.
	823	Suraj Narain	... Lucknow, Christian Collegiate School.
33	468	Zafar Hasan	... Moradabad, Bishop Parker Memorial School.
	534	Bireswar Banerji	... Benares, Central Hindu Collegiate School.
35	1109	Gertrude Almedia (Miss),	Dehra Dun, Girls' High School.
36	192	Chander Narain	... Kota, Nobles' School.
	472	Kirpa Ram	... Muzaffarnagar, District School.
	585	Guru Prasad Sarkar	... Jaunpur, C. M. High School.
	974	Chhote Lal Misra	... Hardoi, District School.
40	483	Babu Prasad	... Bijnor, Ditto.
	855	Aditya Narayan	... Lucknow, Jubilee High School.
	1062	Mitthan Lal	... Dehra Dun, A. P. M. High School.
	119	Bishambar Dayal	... Alwar, High School.
43	219	Syed Amjad Hosen	... Aligarh, M. A.-O. College.
	658	Syed Asad Ullah	... Gorakhpur, Jubilee High School.
	838	Kner Harnam Singh	... Lucknow, Colvin Taluqdars' School.
	206	Kanhai Singh	... Aligarh, District School.
47	600	Raghubeer Sahai	... Jaunpur, Ditto.
	997	Mahipal Bahadur Srivastava.	Partabgarh, Ditto.
50	147	Bhashkar	... Ajmer, Government College.
	118	Shiambehari Lal	... Sikandrabad, A.-V. High School.
51	384	Badri Datt Pant	... Almora, District School.
	656	Muhammad Nisar Ullah,	Gorakhpur, Jubilee High School.
54	606	Maheshwari Prasad	... Mirzapur, L. M. High School.
	1032	Rama Swarup Nigam	... Unao, Government High School.
56	477	Dori Lal	... Pilibhit, District School.
57	184	Narain Das	... Bikanir, Darbar High School.
	74	Prem Behari	... Muttra, District School.
	373	Mahesh Prasad	... Mirzapur, Ditto.
58	604	Hannuman Prasad	... Mirzapur, L. M. High School.
	882	Shambhu Prasad Sak- sena.	Lucknow, Jubilee High School.
	920	Promila Ghosh, Miss	... Lucknow, Isabella Thoburn College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Order of Merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Institution.
	24	Khetter Pal Das	... Agra, St. John's Collegiate School.
63	68	Dori Lal	... Muttra, District School.
	293	Samuel Newman Mukand.	... Allahabad, A. P. M. High School.
	603	Ganga Prasad	... Mirzapur, L. M. High School.
66	701	Waman Vishnu Deo	... Khandwa, High School.
	966	Radhika Prasad Bhatnagar.	... Gonda, Government High School.
	205	Gaında Lal	... Aligarh, District School.
69	1001	Seetla Prāsada Srivastava.	... Partabgarh, Ditto.
	112	Bishamber Dayal	... Sikandrabad, A.-V. High School.
71	129	Sowa Lal Rowat	... Bharatpur, Sadar High School.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SCHOOL CANDIDATES.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
3	Bhagwat Sahay Verma	18-0	Kayasth	... Collegiate School, Agra.	III
4	Bipen Eehari Lal Verma.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
6	Dalip Singh Kunwer	16-7	Rajput	... Ditto	III
7	Deoki Nandan	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
8	Din Diyal	18-0	Agarwala	... Ditto	III
9	Gita Ram Dikshit	20-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
10	Hari Shankar	19-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
11	Hirday Narain Sharma	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
12	Jagat Narain	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
13	Kundan Lal Chaturvedi.	18-6	Brahman	... Ditto	III
16	Mathura Pershad Bhargava.	17-0	Bhargava	... Ditto	III
17	Naurangi Lal	16-5	Vaish	... Ditto	III
19	Rajindra Nath Razada.	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
20	Ram Chand Bhargava	16-0	Bhargava	... Ditto	II
21	Ram Shankar Verma	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
22	Sewa Ram	18-4	Khatttri	... Ditto	III

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
23	Shadi Lal	... 16-2	Ahir	... Collegiate School, Agra.	
24	Khetter Pal Das	... 16-10	Kayasth	... St. John's College, Agra.	I
25	Natthi Mal	... 18-9	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
26	Chhote Lal Mittal	... 17-3	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
27	Satya Narain	... 20-9	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
30	Prag Das Tewari	... 18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
31	Tota Ram Tewari	... 16-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
32	Alice Mabel Herring (Miss).	18-0	Christian (N.)	C. M. S. Girls' High School, Agra.	II
33	Lilian Atmaram (Miss).	17-0	Ditto (N.)	Ditto	... II
36	Gomti Prasad Agnihotri.	20-2	Brahman	... Victoria High School, Agra.	III
37	Ishri Prasad	... 16-5	Kahar	... Ditto	... II
38	Kanhaiya Lal Ma-thur.	16-2	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
39	Kidar Nath	... 19-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
40	Maksood Ali Khan	... 17-4	Muhammadan	Ditto	... II
41	Murli Dhar Kakkar	... 16-0	Khatttri	Ditto	... II
43	Muhammad Abdul Hasan.	21-9	Muhammadan	Ditto	... III
45	Aiman Lal Gupta	... 20-9	Vaish	... Rajput High School, Agra.	III
46	Dalip Singh, Kunwar	17-6	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... II
50	Ramji Dass Vaish	... 18-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
53	Mohammad Abdul Ghani	16-3	Muhammadan	District School, Bulandshahr.	II
55	Girdhari Lal Gupta	16-4	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
57	Syed Mustahsan Said	17-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	... III
59	Pearey Lal Verma	... 19-6	Khatttri	... Ditto	... II
61	Sohan Lal	... 18-3	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
63	Maheshur Sahai	... 16-0	Kayasth	... District School, Etawah.	II
64	Shiam Lal Shukla	... 19-2	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
65	Uma Dat Misra	... 21-1	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
66	Baij Nath	... 17-4	Khatttri	... District School, Muttra.	II
67	Brij Behari Lal	... 18-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
68	Dori Lal	... 17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
69	Gauri Shankar	... 19-8	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
71	Keshav Deo	... 17-4	Bhargava	... Ditto	... III
72	Madan Mohan	... 17-3	Bhatia	... Ditto	... II
73	Wathra Prasad	... 16-6	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
74	Prem Behari	... 16-2	Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
75	Ram Das	... 17-3	Bhargava	... Ditto	... II

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
77	Girwar Sahai Saksena	18-3	Kayasth	... Mission High School, Farukhabad.	III
82	Qadar Shah Khan ...	17-6	Muhammadian	Ditto ...	III
83	Sarju Prasad Agni-hotry.	20-10	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
84	Sukha Chandra Avasthi.	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
86	Bishwa Nath Singh	16-9	Kayasth	...Diamond Jubilee High School, Kanauj.	II
89	Kanauji Lal ...	16-4	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
90	Ram Lal Dikshita ...	20-9	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
98	Lakshmpat Misra ...	16-0	Chaturvedi	... Mission High School, Mainpuri.	II
101	Sadan Lal Srivastab	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
102	Vazir Ahmad Alvi ...	17-0	Muhammadian	Ditto ...	III
103	Abdul Rashid ...	16-0	Ditto	... High School, Orai.	II
104	Ganga Charan ...	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
107	Kunj Behari Lal ...	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
108	Mahabir Sahai ...	19-0	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
109	Mkut Behari Lal ...	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
110	Ram Chandra Rao ...	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
112	Bishambhar Dayal ...	16-4	Vaish	... A. V. High School, Sikandrabad.	I
115	Puran Chand ...	16-5	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
116	Raja Lal ...	17-2	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
118	Shiambehari Lal ...	16-2	Bhatia	... Ditto ...	I
119	Bishamber Dayal ...	16-1	Kayasth	... High School, Alwar.	I
120	Hamir Singh ...	18-4	Rajput	... Ditto ...	III
121	Inder Mal Lodha ...	17-10	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
123	Madan Lal ...	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	I
124	Maqsood Ali ...	17-3	Muhammadian	Ditto ...	III
128	Shri Krishna ...	17-2	Kayasth	... Sadar High School, Bharatpur.	III
129	Sowa Lal Rowat ...	17-8	Mahajan	... Ditto ...	I
133	Gangadhar Narayan Sahasrabudhe.	17-0	Brahman	... Victoria College School, Lashkar.	II
134	Govind Narayan Moghey.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
135	K. M. Ahsan Ullah Khan.	18-11	Muhammadian	Ditto ...	III
136	Lachhman Singh Jauhari.	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
137	Makund Raghunath Bhagwat.	18-0	Brahman	... Victoria College, Lashkar.	II
138	Narayan Govind Dongray.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	I
139	Syed Alay Nabi Naqavi	16-3	Muhammadan	Ditto	I
141	Waman Ganesh Sahasrabudhe.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
142	Atma Ram	... 16-0	Ditto	... High School, Morar.	II
143	Banwari Lal	... 17-4	Goldsmith	... Ditto ...	II
144	Birj Kishore Sinha	... 18-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto ...	III
145	Har Narain Saksena,	17-4	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
147	Bhashkar	... 16-2	Ditto	... Government College, Ajmer.	I
149	Bhawani Dan Ratnoo	19-4	Charan	... Ditto ...	II
150	Chandra Narain Mathur.	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
151	Chhagan Lal	... 16-0	Maheswari	... Ditto ...	II
152	Erach Shah	... 18-0	Parsi	... Ditto ...	III
153	Fakir Chand Mathur,	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
157	Gopi Nath	... 16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	I
158	Kesho Prashad	... 16-6	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
160	Kalka Charan Singh	17-0	Rajput	... Ditto ...	III
161	Madan Mohan	... 16-3	Khatttri	... Ditto ...	III
162	Panna Lal	... 18-0	Oswal	... Ditto ...	II
164	Randhir Prashad	... 16-6	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
166	Raghu Nandan Lal Bhargava.	16-4	Bhargava	... Ditto ...	II
167	Ardeshir P. Dewan	18-1	Parsi	... D. A. A. V. High School, Ajmer.	III
168	Bhawani Shanker Pachori.	17-4	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
173	Raghubir Sahay	... 16-2	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	I
174	Shri Ram	... 16-11	Goldsmith	... Ditto ...	II
175	Swarup Narain Mathur.	18-6	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
181	Kanhaiya Lal Varma,	17-10	Ditto	... Mission High School, Beawar.	II
182	Man Mal	... 16-8	Jain	... Ditto ...	III
184	Narain Des	... 18-0	Swami	... Darbar High School, Bikanir.	I
185	Shiva Pratap	... 20-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
187	Bala Mukanda Gupta	17-2	Vaish	... H. H. the Maharao's High School, Kotah.	II
188	Fateh Shankar Dube,	16-2	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
189	Khem Chand Gupta...	18-5	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
190	Kripa Shankar Dube,	16-2	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
192	Chander Narain	17-8	Kayasth	... Noble's School, Kotah.	I
193	Shankar Ram Krish-na.	19-0	Brahman	... Cantonment Mission High School, Nasirabad.	III
194	Frederick Wilson Joseph.	18-10	Christian (N.)	Maharana's High School, Udaipur.	III
195	Kesri Lal	17-6	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
198	Abdus Samad	19-0	Muhammadan,	District High School, Aligarh.	II
200	Amrit Lal	18-2	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
203	Deoki Nandan	16-1	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
204	Dwarka Prasad	18-9	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
205	Gainda Lal	16-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	I
206	Kanhai Singh	17-6	Rajput	... Ditto ...	I
208	Khawaja Muhammad Yahya.	18-8	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
210	Lalita Prasad	17-3	Vaish	... Ditto ...	III
213	Radhaballabh Sahai...	15-11	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
214	Sakhawat Husain	17-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
218	Muhammad Abdus Sattar.	18-0	Ditto	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.	II
219	Syed Anjad Hosen	16-3	Ditto	... Ditto ...	I
221	Ansar Ahmad	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
226	Ali Elias	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
227	Her Narain	19-8	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
229	Kesho Dut Misra	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
231	Mohomed Ishaq Siddiqi.	17-9	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
237	Nisar Ahmad Khan...	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
238	Qamruddin	19-4	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
239	Sukumar Banerji	16-1	Brahman	... Ditto ...	I
241	Tarak Nat Chatter-padhaya.	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
242	Tasaduq Ahmad	17-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
243	Wase-ul Hasan Bilgram.	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
244	Syed Wahid-ul Haq...	19-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
250	Babu Lal	... 22-0	Vaish	... District School, Saharanpur.	II
251	Duni Chand	... 19-4	Ditto	... Ditto	III
253	Ahindra Nath Ker	... 19-11	Kayasth	... District School, Allahabad.	II
255	Durga Parshad	... 16-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
256	Edwin S. David	... 18-0	Christian (N.)	... Ditto	II
257	Hasan Uddin	... 17-6	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	II
258	Jawahir Lal	... 18-6	Vaish	... Ditto	II
260	Koushal Kishore	... 16-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
261	Krishna Kant Malav- ya.	18-6	Brahman	... Ditto	I
262	Krishna Rao Vadji- kar.	16-9	Ditto	... Ditto	III
263	Muhammad Nazir Hasan.	16-9	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	III
264	Muhammad Maqsood Hasan Khan.	20-2	Ditto	... Ditto	III
266	Muhammad Sami Ullah.	19-1	Ditto	... Ditto	III
267	Muhammad Nabi Ullah.	17-10	Ditto	... Ditto	II
269	Muhd. Wajid Husain Khan.	20-1	Ditto	... Ditto	III
272	Ram Kishor Singh	... 21-4	Kshatriya	... Ditto	III
275	Sarat Chandra Chat- terji (<i>Primus</i>).	17-6	Brahman	... Ditto	II
276	Sarat Chandra Chat- terji (<i>Secundus</i>).	16-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
278	S. M. Hameed Uddin,	20-5	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	II
279	Syed Hamid Ali	... 23-5	Ditto	... Ditto	II
280	Syed Shabbeer Husain.	20-6	Ditto	... Ditto	III
281	Uma Kant Malaviya,	21-2	Brahman	... Ditto	II
282	Y. Jang Bahadur	... 19-4	Kshatriya	... Ditto	II
286	Fateh Bahadur	... 17-1	Kayasth	... A P. Mission High School, Allahabad.	II
287	Hari Har Parshad Rautji.	19-0	Blacksmith	... Ditto	III
292	Badha Raman Tripa- thi.	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
293	Samuel Newman Mukand.	16-5	Christian (N.)	... Ditto	I
294	Sotish Chandra Mittra.	18-7	Kayasth	... Ditto	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
298	Braj Mohan Vyas ...	16-5	Brahman	... City Anglo-Vernacular High School, Allahabad.	III
299	Dijendro Nath Bhat-tacharya.	18-9	Ditto	... Ditto	III
300	Gobind Prasad ...	17-5	Khatttri	... Ditto	III
302	Himat Bahadur ...	18-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
303	Hari Krishna Prasad,	16-4	Agarwal	... Ditto	II
304	Jai Kumar ...	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
306	Mohamad Razi ...	17-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
307	Shiam Lal ...	16-1	Khatttri	Ditto	II
308	Sooraj Narayan ...	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
309	Syed Izhar Hasan ...	17-1	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
310	Zill-i-Hasnain ...	16-2	Ditto	Ditto	II
311	Amarendra Lal Mitra,	18-4	Kayasth	... Anglo-Bengali School, Allahabad.	III
313	Bhobotosh Chuker-buty.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
314	George Banerjea ...	16-0	Christian (N.)	Ditto	III
315	Jotindro Nath Basu	17-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
316	Kuloja Kumar Bhat-tacharya.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
318	Norendro Nath Basu,	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
319	Nrisinha Chunder Chukerbuty.	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
320	Purno Chunder Ghosh	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
321	Satish Chunder Chat-terjea.	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
322	Satya Ranjon Sen ...	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
323	Shibo Prasad Muker-jea.	17-2	Brahman	... Ditto	III
324	Surendro Nath Basu,	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
325	Balmukunda ...	17-4	Ditto	... Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.	II
326	Basant Kumar Gupta,	20-6	Vaidh	... Ditto	III
328	Charu Chandra Dey...	19-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
329	Gangeshwar Prasad Upadhy.	17-2	Brahman	... Ditto	III
331	Jagat Bahadur ...	18-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
332	Kirpa Shankar ...	20-4	Ditto	... Ditto	III
333	Krishna Das ...	16-4	Agarwal	... Ditto	III
335	Mangla Prasad ...	16-10	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
337	Munna Lal Varma ...	21-11	Ditto	... Ditto	III
341	Raghubir Prasad ...	16-1	Ditto	... Ditto	II
344	Sarju Prasad ...	18-8	Ditto	... Ditto	III

778. LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1903.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
345	Shree Ballabh Sahaya Sinha.	16-1	Kayasth	Kayastha Path-shala, Allahabad.	I
348	Julia Chhote Lal (Miss).	18-8	Christian (N.).	Jumna Girl's High School, Allahabad.	II
349	Chandar Kunwar Singh (Miss).	18-4	Ditto.	Ditto	II
351	Priya Charan	16-0	Vaishya	District School, Farukhabad.	II
352	Shankardyal	18-0	Mahajan	Ditto	II
353	Shyam Lal Tewary	20-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
356	Hira Lal	19-2	Kayasth	District School, Fatehpur.	III
357	Krishna Sahay	21-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
359	Mohammad Zahur-ul Islam.	16-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
360	Mumtaz Ali	17-11	Ditto	Ditto	II
362	Pyare Lal	18-10	Kayasth	Ditto	II
363	Bam Saran Lal	17-1	Ditto	Ditto	II
364	Sankatha Prasad	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
365	Shiva Narain Bajpayi	18-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
367	Baleshwar Prasad Srivastab.	18-3	Kayasth	District School, Mirzapur.	III
368	Bhrigu Nath	19-11	Ditto	Ditto	II
369	Bijoya Krishna De	16-11	Ditto	Ditto	II
371	Jayabihari Lal Upadhyaya.	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
372	Keshav Prasad Upadhyaya.	18-2	Ditto	Ditto	I
373	Mahesh Prasad	19-4	Kayasth	Ditto	I
374	Raghubir Prasad	19-1	Ditto	Ditto	III
378	Ishtyaq Ahmad	19-0	Muhammadan,	Darbar High School, Rewah.	II
380	Lakshmi Narayan Tewari.	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
381	Narendar Nath Ghosh,	16-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III
384	Badri Datt Pant	19-5	Brahman	District School, Almora.	I
385	Bhairab Datt Joshi	19-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
386	Bhola Datt Joshi	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
387	Gopal Datt Joshi	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
388	Har Datt Pant	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
389	Har Govind Pant	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	I
390	Narayan Datt Joshi	18-5	Ditto	Ditto	II

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
391	Gopal Datt Sanwal ...	21-3	Christian (N.),	Ramsay College, Almora.	III
392	Govind Ballabh Upreti.	16-1	Brahman	... Ditto	I
393	Hari Rama Tripathi	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	I
397	Sharif Ahmad Farooqi	18-3	Muhammadan,	Government High School, Amroha.	III
404	Bhagwati Prasad ...	16-11	Khatttri	... Government High School, Bareilly.	III
409	Gopal Datta	... 18-7	Brahman	... Ditto	III
410	Har Narain Verma	... 16-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
412	Har Prasad Verma	... 17-5	Ditto	... Ditto	III
414	Kashi Prasad	... 18-11	Brahman	... Ditto	III
417	Madan Mohan Lal	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto	III
422	Ram Shanker Misra	16-7	Ditto	... Ditto	III
427	Shyam Narain	... 20-6	Khatttri	... Ditto	III
431	Ulfat Rae	... 18-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
432	Anand Bihari Lal	... 16-4	Kayastha	... District School, Bijnor.	III
233	Babu Prasad	... 19-10	Vaisya Agarwal	Ditto	I
435	Hardayal Sinha	... 20-6	Tyagi Brahman	Ditto	II
436	Hira Lal Gupta	... 17-0	Jaina	Ditto	III
438	Muhammad E l y a s Afandi.	17-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
439	Raghuvir Sinha	... 21-6	Agarwala	... Ditto	II
440	Rama Bilas	... 18-11	Vaisya Agarwal	Ditto	I
442	Vihari Lal Gupta	... 18-9	Ditto	... Ditto	I
443	Zalim Sinha	... 18-9	Vishnoi	... Ditto	I
444	Ata Ullah Khan	... 19-9	Muhammadan,	District School, Budaun.	III
445	Banke Bihari Lal	... 16-6	Vaishya	... Ditto	II
446	Chhote Lal	... 18-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
447	Fazl-ul Rahman	... 17-10	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
449	Sarkar Bahadur	... 16-7	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
450	Sibte Nabi	... 19-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
451	Tahir Uddin	... 19-2	Ditto	... Ditto	II
453	Jumuna Swarupa	... 16-7	Vaishya	... Ditto	II
457	Chhote Lal Shurma...	17-6	Brahman	... District School, Moradabad.	III
463	Jainti Prasad	... 18-0	Kayasth	... Bishop Parker Memorial School, Moradabad.	III
464	Johnson, Samuel	... 22-0	Christian (N.),	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
467	Stephens, Joseph Henry.	20-0	Christian (N.)	Bishop Parker Memorial School, Moradabad.	III
468	Zafar Hasan	17-7	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
469	Ali Hasnain	18-6	Ditto	District High School, Muzaffarnagar.	II
470	Gainda Mal Jaini	16-9	Vaish Agarwal,	Ditto	II
471	Jafir Husain	17-1	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
472	Kripa Ram	16-2	Vaish	Ditto	I
473	Nandan Prasada	18-4	Vaish Agarwal,	Ditto	II
477	Dori Lall	19-11	Kurmi	District School, Pilibhit.	I
479	Kali Charan	19-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
480	Ramta Prasad	18-3	Ditto	Ditto	II
482	Resaldar Bahadur	17-4	Kayasth	Ditto	III
483	Raj Narayan	17-1	Agarwal	Ditto	III
484	Shyama Charan	17-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
485	Amir Ahmad Khan	21-4	Muhammadan,	District School, Shahjahanpur.	II
487	Bishambhar Nath	19-1	Khatti	Ditto	II
490	Kunj Behari Lal Seth	22-2	Ditto	Ditto	III
491	Mansoor Ahmad	16-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
492	Manzoor Ahmad Khan.	17-3	Ditto	Ditto	I
493	Puttan Lal	17-3	Khatti	Ditto	III
494	Siri Ram	18-7	Brahman	Ditto	III
495	Gobinda Ballav Panth	16-3	Ditto	Diamond Jubilee School, Naini Tal.	II
496	Jugal Kishore	17-4	Vaish	Ditto	II
497	Mathura Dutt Chaudhary.	20-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
501	Shaukat Ali Khan	19-0	Muhammadan,	State School, Rampur.	II
504	Jagannath Panth	17-0	Brahman	Pratap High School, Tehri.	III
505	Jyotish Sharan Raturi	19-4	Ditto	Ditto	III
506	Braj Raj Ghosh	17-0	Kayasth	Queen's Collegiate School, Benares.	III
507	Ghatumanan Banerji...	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
509	Lalji Sahai	18-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
512	Mohammad Farid Uddin.	28-0	Muhammadan,	Collegiate School, Benares.	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
513	Mohammad Nazeer ...	16-0	Muhammadan,	Collegiate School, Benares.	III
515	Mumtazul Haq ...	16-0	Ditto	...	III
517	Shiva Dihal Sinha ...	19-0	Kshatriya	...	II
518	Sita Ram Sesha ...	20-0	Brahman	...	II
520	Vincent de Braganca Cunha.	19-0	Christian (E.)	Ditto	II
524	Gopi Shankar ...	21-1	Kayasth	Bengali Tola High School, Benares.	III
526	Kamal Krishna Chakravarti.	18-11	Brahman	...	III
529	Mukand Ram ...	19-0	Ditto	...	III
530	Sharf Uddin Ahmad	17-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
533	Bhujanga Bhushan Chatterjee.	16-1	Brahman	Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.	I
534	Bireswar Banerjee ...	17-6	Ditto	...	I
536	Krishnaji Narayan Sathe.	22-11	Ditto	...	II
536	Shanker Rao Shrikhande.	16-11	Ditto	...	III
537	Srinivasa ...	16-7	Vaishya	...	III
538	Surendra Kumar Bhattacharya.	16-7	Brahman	...	III
540	Batuk Prasad Gupta	18-3	Agarwala	Jai Narayan's School, Benares.	II
541	Chhannu Lal Misra...	18-8	Brahman	...	II
542	Hari Mohan Chakravarti.	16-1	Ditto	...	II
544	Kedar Nath Majumdar.	15-11	Ditto	...	III
545	Kumudeshwar Mukerji.	17-10	Ditto	...	II
546	Mahadeo Prasad ...	19-0	Rawani	...	III
548	Sri Nath Pandit ...	16-1	Brahman	...	II
550	Sayed Fazl Ali ...	16-9	Muhammadan	London Mission High School, Benares.	I
551	Shiva Narayan Prasad	17-11	Agarwala	...	II
552	Theophilus Athanasius Solomon.	18-9	Christian (N.)	...	II
553	Vishwanath Sahai Sinha.	23-10	Kayasth	...	III
554	Baleshwar Prasad ...	17-4	Ditto	District School, Ballia.	III
555	Hira Upadhyaya ...	20-5	Brahman	...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y.M.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
556	Kampta Prasad ...	18-5	Kayasth	... District School, Ballia.	II
557	Muhammad Anwar Ullah.	18-10	Muhammadian	Ditto	... III
558	Muhammad Zafar Hasan.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
559	Murli Dhar Ram ...	19-6	Teli	... Ditto	... III
560	Pashupati Pande ...	18-4	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
562	Sree Nath Prasad ...	16-10	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
566	Har Prasad Singh ...	17-2	Chattri	... District School, Banda.	II
567	Lal Bahadur ...	17-8	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
569	Zainul Abidin ...	19-6	Muhammadian	Ditto	... III
570	S. Ahmad Hasan Faridi.	21-3	Ditto	... German Mission High School, Ghazipur.	III
575	Mohamad Said Siddiqi.	20-11	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
581	Raj Kumar Lal ...	18-0	Kayasth	... Victoria High School, Ghazipur.	III
583	Shushil Chandra Mukerji.	16-9	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
585	Guru Prasad Sarkar...	17-10	Kayasth	... Church Mission High School, Jaunpur.	I
586	Krishna Raj Sinha ...	16-3	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... III
588	Ahmad Raza Beg ...	17-0	Muhammadian	District School, Jaunpur.	III
589	Bal Govind ...	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
594	Gursaran Lal ...	16-3	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
595	Mohamad Bashir ...	16-3	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
597	Mohamad Jalil Haji...	21-9	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
598	Mohamad Sharif ...	23-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
600	Raghubeer Sahai ...	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
603	Ganga Prasad ...	16-4	Kalwar	... London Mission High School, Mirzapur.	I
604	Hanuman Prasad ...	17-9	Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
605	Kashi Bilash Bhattacharjee.	18-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
606	Maheshwari Prasad...	16-9	Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
607	Mathura Prasad Agarwala.	20-11	Agarwala	... Ditto	... II
611	Satindro Mohan Bose	25-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
615	Raj Bahadur ...	19-0	Ditto	... District School, Cawnpore.	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
619	Mohammad Wali Khan.	19-0	Muhammadan	District School, Cawnpore.	II
620	Mushtaq Husain ...	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
621	Mahadeo Pershad Singh.	17-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
622	Thakur Prasad ...	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
623	Atul Krishna Chaudhry.	16-0	Kayasth	Christ Church Collegiate School, Cawnpore.	II
625	Lalit Mohan Mukerjee.	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
626	Ram Bhargose ...	18-0	Khatttri	Ditto	II
628	Shama Pado Ray ...	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
629	Sayyid Muhammad Arif.	17-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
630	Ahmad Raza Wasti Syed.	16-8	Muhammadan	Collegiate School, Fyzabad.	II
632	Bishwa Nath Hakku	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	I
634	Gouri Shanker Varma.	16-2	Kayasth	Ditto	II
636	Jawad Husain ...	16-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
639	Mumtaz Husain ...	19-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
640	Ram Nandan ...	19-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
641	Sita Ram ...	17-4	Ditto	Ditto	II
642	Gajadhar Prasad (Primus).	18-0	Ditto	District School, Sultanpur.	II
643	Gajadhar Prasad (Secundus).	20-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
644	Habib Ullah ...	20-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
645	Jwala Prasada Srivastav.	21-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
646	Prabhu Dayal ...	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
649	Kedar Nath Sinha ...	20-0	Kshatriya	St. Andrew's Collegiate School, Gorakhpur.	II
650	Mangal Prasad ...	21-0	Rawani Kamker.	Ditto	III
652	Purnagri Prasad Mat- tur.	21-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
653	Satnarain Lal ...	19-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
654	Sultan Ahmad ...	21-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
1393	Ram Bilas ...	20-3	Kayasth	Ditto	III
655	Mohd. Iftekhah Ahmad.	17-5	Muhammadan	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.	II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y. M.			
656	Mohd. Nisar Ullah...	16-10	Muhammadian	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.	I
657	Manohar Lal ...	16-11	Vaish	Ditto ...	II
658	Syed Asad Ullah ...	17-4	Muhammadian	Ditto ...	I
659	Agha Mohammad Tahir.	16-11	Ditto	Government High School, Hoshangabad.	II
661	Debi Prasad Pathak	16-4	Brahman	Ditto ...	III
662	Dinkar Waman Gokhle.	17-2	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
664	Hari Bulasa Bania...	16-8	Dhakar	Ditto ...	III
665	Hira Lal Dube ...	18-8	Brahman	Ditto ...	III
666	Janki Prasad ...	16-2	Kayasth	Ditto ...	II
668	Luxmi Narayan Dubbe.	17-2	Brahman	Ditto ...	II
670	Mahabir Prasad ...	17-11	Kayasth	Ditto ...	II
672	Mohan Lal Gupta...	17-0	Bania	Ditto ...	III
673	Narayan Prasad Parasar.	16-9	Brahman	Ditto ...	III
679	Sita Ram Misra ...	19-9	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
681	Tilakman Tiwari ...	18-6	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
682	Vinayak Ramchandra Dani.	17-2	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
684	Gangadhar Puranik.	19-4	Ditto	Mission High School, Harda.	III
688	Balwant Ganesh Kotasthaney.	18-3	Ditto	Unaided High School, Khandwa	III
689	Damodar Deochand Sukhdane.	18-6	Tailor	Ditto ...	II
690	Fida Ale ...	18-6	Muhammadian	Ditto ...	III
694	Harishankar Vithoba Keshowrey.	18-5	Brahman	Ditto ...	III
695	Jahangirji Edulji Kutar.	17-1	Parsi	Ditto ...	II
697	Nandkishore ...	18-0	Kayasth	Ditto ...	III
698	Omakant Balwant Rao Ghate.	16-2	Brahman	Ditto ...	I
700	Trimbak Bhagwan-ta Kaskediker.	17-2	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
701	Waman Vishnu Deo	18-10	Ditto	Ditto ...	I
702	Badruddin ...	16-0	Muhammadian	Madhav College, Ujjain.	III
707	Gobind Shamrao Farskhanewala.	18-0	Brahman	Ditto ...	III
708	Krishnadass Tikamdas Hakim.	18-5	Bania	Ditto ...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
711	Ramchandra Damodar Ingle.	18-0	Brahman	... Madhav College, Ujjain.	Col- II
712	Sadashiva Shukla.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
714	Wasudeo Gangadhar Moole.	17-10	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
730	Hafiz Shaikh Ahmad.	19-9	Muhammadan	Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.	Mis- II
741	Ramchandra Ramkrishna Nawathey.	17-10	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
742	Ramcharan Lal Divedi.	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
746	Shankar Lal Shukal	19-9	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
750	Amrita Lal Mukerji	18-0	Ditto	... Hitearni Sabha High School, Jubbulpore.	III
751	Ajodhya Prasad Bhargava.	18-0	Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
753	Banwari Lal Kayastha.	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
757	Kesheo Nilkanth Okhday.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
760	Mand Kishore Bhargava.	17-0	Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
761	Narayan Raghunath Rao Kekri.	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
763	Vishnoo Malhar Khanwalker.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
768	Bishen Prasad	... 17-4	Kayasth	... Mission High School, Seoni-Chhapara.	III
778	Mahbub Ahmad	... 17-2	Muhammadan	... Ditto	... III
780	Puna Ram	... 18-4	Jain	... Ditto	... III
790	Badrinarain Misra	... 17-2	Brahman	... Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jaipur.	III
791	Bhuramal Piloda	... 18-8	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
793	Brijmohan Mathur	... 18-11	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
795	Ghayasuddin Ahmad	18-6	Muhammadan	... Ditto	... III
797	Hasibulla	... 16-2	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
800	Kushinath Damodar Sukla.	16-11	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
802	Lakshminarayan Mathur.	17-7	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
803	Muhadeo Atmaram Paradkar.	18-8	Brahman	... Ditto	... II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
804	Manglilal Jauhar	18-11	Vaish	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jaipur.	III
805	Manmohanlal Mathur	15-1	Kayasth	Ditto	III
806	Narayan Hari Thattey	17-4	Brahman	Ditto	III
809	Sindoh Prasad	18-7	Kayasth	Ditto	III
810	Surajnarain	16-2	Jain	Ditto	II
812	Gulam Mohamad	17-0	Muhammadan	U. P. Mission High School, Jaipur.	III
814	Mohamad Anwarul-huda.	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
816	Albert Shipley	18-0	Christian (N.)	Christian Collegiate School, Lucknow.	III
823	Suraj Narain	19-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
824	Shaikh Mohammad Aiyob.	20-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
825	Sadhe Lal	19-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
826	Amir Hasan	20-9	Muhammadan	Chnrch Mission High School, Lucknow.	III
833	Syed Pyare Saheb	23-7	Ditto	Ditto	III
835	Sirdar Avatar Singh	16-0	Kshatriya	Colvin Taluqudars' School, Lucknow.	II
838	Kuer Sarnam Singh	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
839	Agha Kalb-i-Haider	18-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
841	Sheikh Ashhad Husain	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
842	Mirza Mohd. Wajih	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
844	Abdul Hai	16-1	Ditto	Husainabad High School, Lucknow.	III
845	Ali Ahmad Razavi	22-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
849	Md. Abdul Kareem Khan.	19-9	Ditto	Ditto	II
852	Shiam Sunder II	16-5	Kayasth	Ditto	II
854	Zamiruddin Khan	17-4	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
855	Aditya Narayan	16-11	Khatttri	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.	I
856	Ahmad Ghaus Khan	21-8	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
857	Aliudeen Ahmad	16-7	Ditto	Ditto	III
858	Amiruddeen Ahmad Hanfi.	16-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
862	Durga Prasad	16-3	Khatttri	Ditto	II
863	Gaya Prasad Saksena	18-3	Kayasth	Ditto	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
866	Kamta Prasad Sak-sena.	20-4	Kayasth	... Jubilee High School, Lucknow.	III
867	Kanhaia Lal Bhargava.	18-4	Brahman	... Ditto	III
871	Mirza Zulficar Ali Beg.	18-11	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
872	Mirza Mohammad Bakar.	16-9	Ditto	Ditto	III
874	Mohammad Abdul Hamid.	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
875	Mohammad Nawab ...	20-8	Ditto	Ditto	II
877	Puttan Lal ...	17-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
881	Sanwal Das Kapur ...	18-0	Khatttri	Ditto	III
882	Shambhu Prasad Sak-sena.	16-11	Kayasth	Ditto	I
883	Shankar Dayal Sak-sena.	18-8	Ditto	Ditto	III
884	Sukh Narayan Kshatri	16-4	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
886	Syed Liaqat Husain	16-3	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
887	Syed Nazirul Hasan...	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
888	Syed Nihal Ahmad ...	16-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
889	Syed Sardar Husain Zaidi.	16-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
897	Brij Nath Sharga ...	16-0	Brahman	... Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Lucknow.	II
898	Hari Har Saran ...	17-11	Kayasth	Ditto	III
903	Mohammad Abdus Samad.	18-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
906	Mohammad Yunis ...	17-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
907	Mohammad Zahir ...	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	III
908	Nibaran Chandra Roy	18-3	Kayasth	Ditto	II
909	Nolin Chandra Ghose	17-10	Ditto	Ditto	III
912	Raj Bahadur ...	20-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
914	Rukmini Nandan Trivedi.	16-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
918	Isabella Gabriel (Miss)	17-0	Christian	(N.) Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	III
919	Bhaktishudha Ghosh (Miss).	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
920	Promila Ghosh (Miss)	20-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
921	Gertrude Marcia Lovegrove (Miss)	17-0	Christian	(E.) Ditto	II
922	Estelle Eileen Wilson (Miss).	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	I

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y.M.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
927	Ganesh Prasada Srivastava.	21-8	Kayasth	... Dist. School, Bahraich.	III
930	Ikbāl Shanker Srivastava.	17-4	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
931	Mohammad Shakir Ali Khan.	20-0	Muhammadian	Ditto	... III
932	Rudra Narain Sukul	17-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
934	Uma Prasada Srivastava.	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
935	Amjad Husain	... 18-4	Muhammadian	Government High School, Bara Banki.	III
936	Badshah Husain	... 16-3	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
929	Chandrika Bakhs Singh.	16-4	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... III
943	Manna Lal Pandey	... 19-1	Brakman	... Ditto	... III
948	Rup Narayan Srivastava.	16-11	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
951	Shyam Sundar	... 17-8	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
953	Shafi-ud-din Hanafi Siddiqi.	20-2	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
956	Abdul Ahad	... 18-4	Ditto	... Government High School, Gonda.	II
958	Bhagwati Prasad Agarwala.	16-8	Agarwal	... Ditto	... II
960	Gunendro Nath Roy	16-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
961	Hamid-ullah Khan	... 19-1	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
962	Kunj Behari Lal	... 22-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
963	Lakshmi Narain Bhatnagar.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
964	Mohan Singh	... 21-8	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... III
965	Mohima Ronjon Mitra.	16-5	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
966	Radhika Prasad Bhatnagar.	16-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
967	Ram Jiawan Lal Srivastava.	19-2	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
968	Shyam Sundar Lal Nigam.	18-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
970	Thakur Prasad Srivastava.	21-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
971	Baldeo Prasad	... 16-4	Valsh	... District School, Har-doi.	II
972	Bansi Dhar Misra	... 15-II	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
973	Bhairon Prasad	... 18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
974	Chhote Lal Misra	... 18-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
977	Jayanti Prasad	... 18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
978	Khusi Ram Dube ...	20-11	Brahman	District II School, Hardoi.	II
979	Mohammad Murtaza Ali.	16-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
980	Piaray Lal ...	18-3	Kayasth	Ditto	III
981	Rama Shankar Misra.	20-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
982	Shiam Sundar Lal	16-7	Kayasth	Ditto	III
984	Srivastavya, Rudra Prasada ...	18-0	Ditto	District II School, Lakhimpur.	II
985	Raj Bahadur Sinha	16-2	Ditto	Ditto	III
986	Sami-ullah ...	18-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
987	Shiva Saran Lal	16-3	Brahman	Ditto	II
989	Misra, Uma Sinha ...	20-7	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
990	Abul Hasan ...	19-9	Muhammadan	District II School, Paratagarh.	II
991	Ajodhia Prasad ...	18-5	Kalwar	Ditto	II
993	Ghulam Mujtaba ...	18-10	Muhammadan	Ditto	I
995	Jagdamba Prasad Srivastava.	16-11	Kayasth	Ditto	II
996	Mahabir Prasad Nigam.	20-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
997	Mahipal Bahadur Srivastava.	20-8	Ditto	Ditto	I
999	Narendra Chandra Mukerji.	17-3	Brahman	Ditto	III
1000	Nripendra Nath Basu.	17-7	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1001	Seetla Prasad Srivastava.	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
1002	Shiam Karan Pande	23-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
1003	Bishwambhar Dayal	17-7	Kayasth	District II School, Rae Bareli.	II
1004	Binda Prasad Sinha	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
1005	Ghafoor Khan ...	19-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
1008	Nirajan Nath Magchatak.	17-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
1012	Sadr-ud-din Ahmad	18-9	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
1013	Sita Ram Verma ...	19-2	Khatttri	Ditto	III
1014	Abul Hasan ...	18-7	Muhammadan	District High School, Sitapur.	I
1015	Baij Nath ...	16-5	Khatttri	Ditto	II
1016	Baldeo Sahai ...	18-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
1017	Bhagwati Prasada Srivastava.	19-0	Kayasth	... District High School, Sita-pur.	II
1019	Chandra Mauli Sukul.	18-8	Ditto	... Ditto	I
1021	Kunj Behari Lal	17-1	Ditto	... Ditto	I
1022	Munna Lal	17-5	Ditto	... Ditto	I
1023	Manik Chand	16-4	Vaish	... Ditto	II
1024	Madan Mohan Lal Seth.	19-11	Khatttri	... Ditto	II
1025	Narotam Prasada	19-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
1026	Ram Lal	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1029	Mushtaq Husain Zaidi.	18-5	Muhammadan	Government High School, Unao.	III
1030	Naziruddin	18-7	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1032	Rama Swarup Nigam.	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
1039	Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed.	19-10	Muhammadan	National High School, Azamgarh.	III
1042	Brij Bahadur	17-7	Kayasth	... Lyall Collegiate, School Balrampur.	II
1045	Mahesh Prasad Verma.	20-7	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1046	Rameshwar Prasad Srivastava.	17-4	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1048	Bijai Bahadur Srivastava.	17-0	Ditto	... Church Mission High School, Basti.	II
1052	Pateshwari Prasad Srivastava.	18-9	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1053	Raja Ram	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1054	Sheo Behari Tiwari	17-4	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1055	Abdul Karim	20-5	Muhammadan	A. P. Mission High School, Dehra Dun.	II
1056	Azizul Rahman	18-8	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1058	Fani Bhushan Shome.	18-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
1060	Kunj Lal	18-1	Vaish	... Ditto	II
1061	Moti Lal	16-11	Do.	... Ditto	III
1062	Mithan Lal	18-9	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
1063	Ram Chandar	17-0	Vaish	... Ditto	II
1064	Rama Nand	18-2	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1065	Ram Pershad	18-10	Kayasth	... Ditto	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
1068	Kailash Narayan Dwivedi.	16-6	Brahman	... McDonnell High School, Jhansi.	III
1069	Lakshman Das ...	17-11	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1072	Narayan Vasudev Bhagwat.	17-2	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1074	Raja Ram Govind Servate.	19-2	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1075	Ram Ghulam Verma	16-5	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
1081	Dwarka Nath Bose	17-5	Ditto	... Collegiate School, Meerut.	II
1082	Hari Ram Sharma	22-11	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1083	Islam Nabi Khan ...	16-6	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
1085	Lachhman Sarup ...	19-3	Brahman	... Ditto	II
1088	Parmatma Sharan...	16-5	Vaish	... Ditto	III
1091	Ram Sarup ...	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1095	Asha Ram ...	17-0	Carpenter	... C. M. High School, Meerut.	II
1100	Har Vansh Sharma	20-4	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1101	Har Sarupa Sharma	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1103	Radha Kishan Gupta	19-0	Vaish	... Ditto	III
1104	Ram Sarupa Varma	17-10	Kshatriya	... Ditto	II
1107	S. Shaikat Husain	16-1	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
1108	Shyam Sunder Sharma.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1109	Gertrude Almedia (Miss).	16-0	Christian (E.)	Girls' High School, Dehra Dun.	I
1110	Mohila Chowdry (Miss).	21-0	Ditto (N.)	... Ditto	III
1111	Rose Ellen Matthias (Miss).	19-0	Ditto (E.)	... Ditto	II
1112	Lily Ahmad Shah (Miss).	18-0	Ditto (N.)	... Ditto	III
1114	Mabel Steward (Miss).	22-0	Ditto (E.)	... Ditto	I
1118	Ram Narain Lal ...	19-0	Kayasth	... Maharaja's High School, Chhatarpur.	III
1120	S. Baqar Husain ...	17-0	Muhammadan	Cantonment High School, Nowgong.	III
1124	Munna Lal (Laxminath Karmahe).	17-8	Brahman	... Victoria High School, Khairagarh.	II
1125	Negi Parshad ...	17-5	Koshta	... Ditto	II

792 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1903.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y. M.			
1127	Appaji Laxman Parmanand.	20-0	Brahman	... Government High School, Raipur.	II
1128	Badri Prasad ...	17-3	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1180	Ghulam Mohi-ud-din.	16-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
1132	Madhava Narain Rajimwala.	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1134	Mirza Ahmad Ali Beg.	17-2	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
1135	Mohan Lal Balmo-kund Dubey.	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1136	Ramchandra Shrinivas Sewalker.	17-9	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1137	Sham Rao Jageshwar Dangey.	16-9	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1139	Syed Abdullah ...	17-10	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
1144	Durga Prasad Pathak.	18-0	Brahman	... High School, Saugor.	III
1145	Gajanan Raghunath Rao.	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1146	Govind Kashinath Kher.	16-9	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1147	Mohamad Badaruddin Siddiq.	19-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
1148	Mohan Lal Kayasth	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
1149	Nand Kishore ...	16-0	Vaish	... Ditto	II
1154	Yeswant Ramchand Paradkar.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
1157	Ram Singh Punwar	17-0	Rajput	... Darbar High School, Jodhpore.	II
1158	Abdul Razzaq ...	15-11	Muhammadan	C. M. High School, Azamgarh.	II
1161	Bharat Singh ...	20-3	Vaish	... Ditto	III
1163	Nath Soran Roy ...	15-9	Bhuinhar	... Ditto	III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of District, Province or State.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
1164	Raja Ram	18-3	Khatttri	Saharanpur	II
1168	Murli Manohar Pachauri.	20-10	Brahman	Agra	III
1169	Radhe Lal Chaturvedi.	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
1185	Syed Jawad Husain.	16-9	Muhammadan,	Muttra	II
1186	Syed Mohamed Yakob Rizvi.	18-0	Ditto	Agra	III
1194	Ganpat Lal	18-0	Kayasth	Ajmer (Raj)	III
1198	Suraj Narain Mathur	21-0	Ditto	Jodhpur (Raj)	III
1202	Mohammad Akram Khan.	16-4	Muhammadan,	Muzaffarnagar	III
1212	Rameshwar Nath Sukla.	22-11	Brahman	Allahabad	III
1215	Syed Latif Husain	18 0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1220	Hari Shankar	17-7	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1223	Ram Ghulam Tiwari,	22-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
1224	Sital Prasad	20-6	Jain	Ditto	II
1244	Muhammad Ihsanullah Khan.	19 0	Muhammadan,	Barielly	III
1249	Hafiz Ali Ahmad	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
1251	Bakshshish-un-Nabi,	22-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
1255	Shib Dayal	19-7	Khatttri	Naini Tal	III
1260	Rifat Hosain	16-6	Muhammadan,	Budaun	III
1271	Batuk Prasad Dikshit	17-0	Brahman	Benares	III
1272	Bhagawan Prasad Sinha.	16-0	Kshatriya	Ballia	II
1273	Chandra Kumar Dutt	17-0	Kayasth	Benares	III
1276	Devakinandan Lal	16 0	Ditto	Ditto	III
1280	Muneshwar Dayal Sinha.	21-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
1286	Jaikrishna Sahaya	20-7	Ditto	Ballia	III
1290	Surya Prasad	21-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
1292	Shaiva Pratap Misra,	21-10	Brahman	Ditto	III
1306	Bhairo Parshad	18 0	Kayasth	Fyzabad	II
1331	Mohamad Sultan Ahmad.	19-10	Muhammadan,	Bara Banki	II
1337	Khadim Husain Alvi,	17-1	Ditto	Gonda	II
1338	Munnu Lal	18-0	Khatttri	Kheri	III
1339	Gauri Shankar Srivastava.	22-0	Kayasth	Lucknow	III
1349	Roop Kishore	16-0	Khatttri	Unao	III
1357	Shanker Sahai	23 5	Kayasth	Sitapur	III
1380	Bakht Bahadur	20-2	Ditto	Unao	III
1381	S. Mohommad Ibrahim.	16-4	Muhammadan,	Meerut	II
1382	Din Dayal Sharma	21-9	Brahman	Ditto	III
1390	Newal Kishore	19-7	Kayasth	Bhopal, C.I.	III
1391	Syed Nasir-ul-Haq	17-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II

**SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION (UNDER
REGULATION 59 OF THE REGULATIONS
IN ARTS) 1903.**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both.)	Name of College or School.
1	Bishamber Nath Gutpa,	Hindi	... Agra College.
3	Durga Prasad Suksena,	Do.	... Ditto.
5	Lala Sahai Suksena ...	Do.	... Ditto.
6	Mathura Prasad Shukla	Urdu & Hindi	... Ditto.
7	Reoti Prasada ...	Urdu	... Ditto.
9	Maksood Ali Khan ...	Do.	... Victoria High School, Agra.
10	Jwala Prasad ...	Do.	... Darbar High School, Jhalrapatan.
12	Keshava Saran ...	Do.	... Victoria College, Lashkar.
13	K.M. Ahsan-Ullah Khan	Do.	... Ditto.
14	Dwarka Prasad Vaish Agarwal.	Do.	... District High School, Aligarh.
15	Deoki Nandan ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
16	Kanhai Singh ...	Do.	... Ditto.
17	Lalta Prasad ...	Urdu	... Ditto.
18	Ram Chandra ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
19	Syed Ziauddin ...	Urdu	... M. A.-O. Collegiate School, Aligarh.
20	Saiyad Abu Ali Jaffri,	Do.	... Ditto.
22	Syed Hamid Hosen ...	Do.	... Ditto.
23	Md. Ghulam Haider Khan	Do.	... Ditto.
27	Munna Lal Verma ...	Do.	... Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
28	Sarju Prasad ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
30	Abdul Ghaffar Khan...	Urdu	... District School, Mirzapur.
31	Mahesh Prasad ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
32	Banka Behari Lal Agarwal.	Urdu	... District School, Almora.
33	Birj Behari Lal ...	Hindi	... Bareilly College.
34	Chaturbehari Lal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
35	P. Chakra Dhar Juyal	Urdu	... Ditto.
36	Daulat Ram ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
37	Dharam Narayan ...	Do.	... Ditto.
38	Ganga Prasad Verma...	Do.	... Ditto.
39	Harish Chandra Mathur	Do.	... Ditto.
42	Madan Mohan ...	Do.	... Ditto.
43	Manohar Das ...	Do.	... Ditto.
46	Rama Charan ...	Do.	... Ditto.
47	Uma Charan ...	Do.	... Ditto.
48	Sadho Singh ...	Do.	... Ditto.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
51	Gaında Mal Jaini ...	Urdu	... District High School, Muzaaffarnagar.
52	Kirpa Ram ...	Do.	... Ditto.
53	Nandan Prasad ...	Do.	... Ditto.
54	Dori Lall ...	Do.	... District School, Pilibhit.
55	Kali Charan ...	Do.	... Ditto.
56	Kampta Prasad ...	Do.	... Ditto.
58	Bhagwan Prasad ...	Hindi	... Queen's College, Benares.
59	Bhrigudayal Sinha ...	Do.	... Ditto.
60	Brahma Deva Narayan	Urdu	... Ditto.
61	Govind Prasad ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
62	Girdhar Prasad ...	Urdu	... Collegiate School, Benares.
65	Jai Ram Tiwari ...	Hindi	... London Mission High School, Benares.
66	Shiva Narayan Prasad	Do.	... Ditto.
67	Raghunandan Prasad	Urdu	... Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.
68	K. Har Prasad Singh...	Do.	... District School, Banda
69	Kamala Kanta Varma,	Hindi	... Victoria High School, Ghazipur.
70	Mohammad Jalil (Haji),	Urdu	... District School, Jaunpur.
71	Saiyad Abdul Kadir...	Do.	... Ditto.
73	Hanuman Prasad ...	Hindi	... L. M. High School, Mirzapur.
74	Het Ram ...	Do.	... Christ Church College, Cawnpore.
75	Pandit Kailas Nath	Do.	... Ditto.
76	Nagu. Pandit Raghunandan	Do.	... Ditto.
77	Lal Dar. Muhadeo Prasad Sinha,	Urdu	... District School, Cawnpore.
78	Prayagnarain Misra ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
81	Badri Prasad ...	Urdu & Hindi	... Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
82	Bishwa Nath Tandan...	Hindi	... Ditto.
83	Mahadeo Prasad Tandan	Do.	... Ditto.
86	Muhammad Iftekhar Ahmad.	Urdu	... Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
87	Muhammad Nisar Ullah	Do.	... Ditto.
88	Syed Asad Ullah ...	Do.	... Ditto.
89	Ahmad Husan, Syed ...	Do.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
90	Gur Prasada Sinha ...	Do.	... Ditto.
91	Hakim Ahmad Alavi...	Do.	... Ditto.

796 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1903.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both.)	Name of College or School.
92	Mahabir Prasad ...	Urdu	... Canning College, Lucknow.
93	Mahavira Sinha ...	Do.	... Ditto.
94	Muhammad Naim Qidwai.	Do.	... Ditto.
95	Munna Lal Srivastava	Do.	... Ditto.
96	Radhey Behari Misra,	Do.	... Ditto.
97	Rama Dayal Misra ...	Do.	... Ditto.
98	Rama Swarup Agarwal	Do.	... Ditto.
99	Tulsi Pat Ram ...	Do.	... Ditto.
100	Agha Kalb-i-Haidar ...	Do.	... Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow.
101	Bishambhar Nath Singh	Do.	... Ditto.
102	Ejaz Rasul Khan ...	Do.	... Ditto.
103	Kunwar Sarnam Singh,	Do.	... Ditto.
104	Mohammad Ali ...	Do.	... Ditto.
105	Mirza Mohammad Wajih.	Do.	... Ditto.
106	Sirdar Avatar Singh ...	Do.	... Ditto.
109	Ali Ahmad Raza vi ...	Do.	... Husainabad High School, Lucknow.
111	Zamruddin Khan ...	Do.	... Ditto.
112	Gaya Prasad Saksena,	Do.	... Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
113	Hari Har Nath Hangal	Do.	... Ditto.
114	Heera Lal Rastogi ...	Do.	... Ditto.
115	Kamta Prasad Saksena,	Do.	... Ditto.
116	Kanhaiya Lal Bhargava,	Do.	... Ditto.
117	S. Nehal Ahmad ...	Do.	... Ditto.
118	Syed Dilair Husain ...	Do.	... Ditto.
119	Bankay Lal ...	Do.	... Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Lucknow.
120	Shambhu Dayal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
121	Shambhoo Saran Lal...	Do.	... Ditto.
123	Rudra Narain Sukul ...	Do.	... District School, Bahraich.
124	Sitla Baksh Sinha Srivastava.	Do.	... Ditto.
125	Uma Prasad Srivastava	Do.	... Ditto.
126	Bhagwati Singh Verma,	Hindi	... Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur.
127	Har Narayan Lal Verma	Do.	... Ditto.
128	Himmat Bahadur Singh,	Urdu	... Ditto.
129	Maresh Prasad Verma,	Hindi	... Ditto.
130	Rameshwar Prasad Srivastava.	Do.	... Ditto.
131	Abdul Ahad ...	Urdu	... Government High School, Gonda.
134	Radhika Prasad Bhatnagar.	Do.	... Ditto.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
136	Thakur Prasad Srivastava.	Urdu	... Government High School, Gonda.
138	Debi Chand	... Hindi	... Meerut College.
145	Bhagwan Sahai	... Do.	... Private Candidate, Almora.
146	Balmakund	... Do.	... Private Candidate, Muttra.
147	Aijaz Ali	... Urdu & Hindi	... Private Candidate, Aligarh.
148	Muhammad Ahsan Ullah Khan.	Urdu	... Private Candidate, Bareilly.
150	Bindeshwari Prasad	... Do.	... Private Candidate, Gorakhpur.
151	Sakharam Purshottam Vaishampayan.	Hindi	... Private Candidate, Hoshangabad.
152	Bala Baksh Palawat	... Do.	... Private Candidate, Jobner.
153	Syed Muhammad Iktida Husain.	Urdu	... Private Candidate, Lucknow.
154	Khadim Husain Alvi	... Do.	... Private Candidate, Gonda.

XV.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS,
SCIENCE AND LAW, 1904.

EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND
LAW, 1904.

In 1904—The Intermediate, Entrance and School
Final Examinations will be held on
Monday, the 14th March, and following
days.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the
25th January, 1904.

In 1904—The Special Vernacular Examination will
be held simultaneously with the School
Final, Urdu and Hindi Examinations.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the
25th January, 1904.

In 1904—The B.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. and M.A. Examina-
tions will be held on Thursday, the 10th
March, and following days.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the
25th January, 1904.

In 1904—The LL.B. Examination will be held on
Monday, the 4th April.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the
4th of February, 1904.

of 20

1890.		1902.				1903.			
		Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
M.A.	37	21	70	31	15	48	39	12	31
D.S.		6	100	3	3	100	8	5	62
Dc.		2	67	3	1	33	5	3	60
Dc.		1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dc.		3	60	6	4	67	12	8	67
B.S.									
B.A.	190	175	56	256	170	67	240	155	67
B.A.	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inte.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inte.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.	464	239	37	651	359	56	652	264	42
D.	162	567	43	1,261	715	57	1,164	631	55
Enti.	328	40	10	280	64	23	229	38	17
D.		211	47	435	216	50	463	268	59
Schc.	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spec.		83	75	119	90	78	154	116	82
LL.B.	114	12	18	53	20	41	86	23	33
Honc.		1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...

XVII.

LIST OF SCHOOLS RECOGNIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

1. Lucknow, Church Mission High School	... Aug. 12th, 1893.
2. Agra, St. John's Collegiate School	... Ditto.
3. Cawnpore, Christ-Church School	... Ditto.
4. Lucknow, Jubilee High School	... Ditto.
5. Fyzabad, Government High School	... Ditto.
6. Meerut, Collegiate School	... Ditto.
7. Allahabad, Government High School	... Ditto.
8. Bareilly, Government High School	... Ditto.
9. Jhansi, MacDonnell High School	... Ditto.
10. Cawnpore, Government High School	... Ditto.
11. Moradabad, Government High School	... Ditto.
12. Allahabad, Kayastha Pathshala	... Ditto.
13. Benares, Queen's Collegiate School	... Ditto.
14. Saugor, Government High School	... Octr. 31st, 1893.
15. Agra, Collegiate School	... Novr. 2nd, 1893.
16. Hoshangabad, High School	... Decr. 2nd, 1893.
17. Benares, London Mission High School	... Ditto.
18. Lucknow, Husainabad High School	... Jany. 13th, 1894.
19. Cawnpore, Agricultural School	... March 5th, 1894.
20. Jabalpur, Government High School	... April 7th, 1894.
21. Raipur, Government High School	... Ditto.
22. Jabalpur, Hitkarni Sabha High School	... Aug. 11th, 1894.
23. Lucknow, Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School	... Novr. 3rd, 1894.
24. Mirzapur, London Mission High School	... Ditto.
25. Almora, Ramsay Collegiate School	... Decr. 1st, 1894.
26. Jaipur, Maharaja's College	... Ditto.
27. Lucknow, (Reid) Christian College	... Jany. 12th, 1895.
28. Jabalpur, Church Mission High School	... Aug. 3rd, 1895.
29. Hoshangabad, Mission High School	... Ditto.

30.	Moradabad, Mission Girls' High School	... Aug. 3rd, 1895.
31.	Gwalior State, Lashkar (Victoria) Collegiate School ...	... Ditto.
32.	Aligarh, Government High School	... Nov. 2nd, 1895.
33.	Ghazipur, Mission High School	... Jany. 11th, 1896.
34.	Mussoorie, Modern School	... April 4th, 1896.
35.	Jabalpur, Anjuman Islamia High School	... Ditto.
36.	Agra, Victoria High School	... Nov. 7th, 1896.
37.	Allahabad, A. P. M. High School, with effect from ...	... July 1st, 1895.
38.	Saharanpur, District School	... Jany. 9th, 1897.
39.	Aligarh, M. A.-O. Collegiate School	... Ditto.
40.	Muttra, District School, with effect from	... July 10th, 1895.
41.	Etawah do. do.	... Ditto.
42.	Sitapur do. do.	... Ditto.
43.	Agra, Mufid-i-am School do.	... July 3rd, 1893.
44.	Meerut, C. M. S. High School do.	... July 3rd, 1895.
45.	Benares, Bengali Tola School	... Novr. 6th, 1897.
46.	Gorakhpur, Church Mission High School	... Ditto.
47.	Nasirabad, Cantonment High School	... Feby. 5th, 1898.
48.	Ajmer, Collegiate School	... Novr. 7th, 1898.
49.	Khandwa, High School	... March 4th, 1899.
50.	Ghazipur, Victoria High School	... Aug. 5th, 1899.
51.	Gorakhpur, Jubilee High School	... Jany. 13th, 1900.
52.	Sutna, Venkat High School	... April 7th, 1900.
53.	Benares, Central Hindu College	... Ditto.
54.	Rai Bareli, District School	... Aug. 3rd, 1901.
55.	Seoni (Chappara), Mission High School	... Novr. 4th, 1901.
56.	Farrukhabad, District High School	... Feby. 1st, 1902.
57.	Almora, do.	... Aug. 2nd, 1902.
58.	Muzaffernagar, do.	... Ditto.
59.	Shahjahanpur, do.	... Aug. 1st, 1903.

XVIII.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF THE SYNDICATE.

The following list of dates has been fixed for Meetings of the Syndicate:—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. The first Saturday in December.
3. The second Saturday in January.
4. The first Saturday in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an Adjournment until after such Annual Meeting.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

Important business not calling for immediate decision will be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers, and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5. This arrangement does not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening Meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

XIX.

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